Weather

Cloudy and colder weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 50.9 and the minimum was 40.3, figures for the corresponding day last year being 66.0 and 51.4.

大陸報

The China Press

大陸報

"The Pulse of this Great City and of China"

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and EUROPE Close Per
Pres. Pierce Tuesday Ord. and Reg. 9 p.m. (arrive S. Frisco Jan. 13)
Kaga Maru today. (arrive Seattle Jan. 16)
From UNITED STATES and CANADA
Empress of Canada today, (From Vancouver Dec. 9)
Hawaii Maru due on Tuesday.
For EUROPE via SUEZ Close Per
Preussen today Ord. and Reg. 3 p.m.
Khiva Wednesday Ord. 12.30 a.m. Reg. 10.30 a.m.
From EUROPE via SUEZ
N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano Maru tomorrow (From London)
SIBERIAN MAILS
Arrive and leave by train weekly on Thursdays.

No. 3535 Vol. XIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 甲子年十一月廿五日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1924 中華民國十三年十二月廿一號 48 PAGES TODAY 20 CENTS

BRITISH VIEW ON COLOGNE EVACUATION STIRS BERLIN

Consternation Caused By Statement Of Curzon

TREATY BREACH?

Violation Of Pact Is Charged By Germans

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, Dec. 19.—Marquess Curzon's statement in the House of Lords yesterday with regard to the evacuation of the Cologne zone has created consternation in Government circles.

An official of the Foreign Office declared today that prolongation of the occupation without consulting the German Government would be regarded as a flagrant breach of the Treaty of Versailles and would seriously affect the internal political situation and greatly increase the ranks of Germans who claimed that the policy of fulfilment and conciliation to the Allies had not been paid.

Official circles hotly deny the allegation of German obstruction of the Military Mission. They point out that the Mission recently carried out over 1,700 inspections without interferences.

(French Wireless Through Reuter)

Paris, Dec. 19.—It is learned that in spite of certain information previously published the Disarmament Conference has not yet taken any decision with regard to the disarmament of Germany and the evacuation of the Cologne zone.

According to Le Matin, the Conference of Ambassadors states that the armament of the Reich has not yet been reduced to the proportion hitherto fixed. It says, however, that there is no reason for anxiety in this connection, but the British and French experts have agreed that the Cologne zone shall not be evacuated on January 10, 1925.

TRIAL OF 6 MEN HELD IN MURDER CASE REMANDED

Wife Of Cookboy For Miss Maren Oleson, Danish, Held As Witness

The six Chinese, held on charges of murder of Miss Maren Oleson, Danish citizen, were remanded for trial on next Saturday by Mixed Court yesterday. The Danish Assessor will hear the case.

No testimony was taken yesterday. The wife of the cook boy involved in the charges is also held as a witness in the case. Dr. O. Fischer represents the cook boy and the wife.

Miss Oleson was murdered Wednesday morning in her home, 170 Bubbling Well Road. All servants of the house were missing when the murder was discovered. Police arrested the servants within 48 hours after the murder.

The remand was made to give police an opportunity of clearing up several points.

Herr Hitler Freed From Imprisonment

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Munich, Dec. 19.—Herr Hitler and Colonel Kriebel who were sentenced to five years detention in a fortress for their participation in an attempted coup d'etat in Munich but who were to be conditionally released after six months, have been released today. A number of other prominent political prisoners have also been released.

Finland Signs Up On Geneva Protocol

(French Wireless Through Reuter)

Paris, Dec. 19.—Finland yesterday signed the Geneva protocol concerning the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

ALBANIA PLEADS WITH LEAGUE TO HALT SERBIANS

Appeal Is Made For Prompt Action By Council At Geneva

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 19.—Albania has appealed to the Powers and the League of Nations complaining about Serbian aggression which recently has been causing much frontier fighting. She has requested the League of Nations to bring the matter before the Council as early as possible.

STRONG EFFORT MADE TO SOLVE MOROCCO ISSUE

Britain Attempting To Avert International Question

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 19.—Replying to Commander Kenworthy (Liberal), who drew attention in the House of Commons today to the importance of the international aspect of the Spanish withdrawal from Morocco, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that he was unable to foreshadow the Government's attitude in the series of contingencies which had not yet arisen, but the Government would do everything to prevent this domestic trouble from becoming an international question.

LOAN DEMANDED BY PERSIA FOR CURB ON OPIUM

Memorandum On Curtailment Proposals Is Submitted To Conference

(Reuter's Service)

Geneva, Dec. 19.—The Persian delegation to the Opium Conference has presented a memorandum with regard to the production of opium in Persia. It states that the curtailment of opium growing will be subject to (1) a loan of 10,000,000 tomans for 20 years, (2) The granting of a moratorium by Powers having claims against Persia and (3) The removal of the present restrictions on Persia with regard to customs and tariffs.

The proposals will be considered at the resumed sittings of the Conference in January for which purpose the principal Persian delegate, Arfaud Dowleh, is remaining here.

Vice-Admiral Keyes Commands Squadron In Mediterranean

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 19.—Vice-Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, K.C.B., has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Mediteranean Squadron as from May 15, 1925.

RELATIONS WITH JAPAN ARE DEBATED IN CONGRESS

Plan For Maneuvers Of Fleet Draws Criticism

TACTLESS, CLAIM

Coolidge Defended By Democratic Congressman

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, Dec. 19.—Japanese-American relations were again discussed today in the House of Representatives, the members offering much advise to one another and to the administration officials.

The plan for maneuvers by the fleet off Hawaii in 1925 was attacked by Mr. George Huddleston (democrat) as "Inadvisable and tactless," in view of the state of public opinion in the United States and Japan.

Mr. O. T. Wingo (democrat) told the House however that President Coolidge and Mr. Hughes, the Secretary of State, were handling American foreign affairs in a dignified and sensible way and the best thing that the congressmen could do was to "keep their mouths shut."

MATSUDAIRA HOPEFUL

(China Press Radio)

Tokio, Dec. 15.—The appointment of Tsuneo Matsudaira as Ambassador to Washington was gazetted today and he was received at the palace confirming his appointment as Ambassador to Washington.

Matsudaira said to American newspaper correspondents last night:

"I wish to convey my respects to your president and countrymen for, with their friendship and sympathy, I will labor for the furtherance of a good understanding between the two countries. In this I fully expect the support of my countrymen because every Japanese knows that the prosperity of the Empire depends on peace, which in turn depends on the maintenance of friendly feeling between Japan and America. This is a matter of patriotism for us, so that, like every other Japanese, I will work to that point."

Citroen Caterpillar Cars Cross Sahara

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Dec. 19.—The Citroen Mission under MM. Haardt and Haudouin Debrell, which left Algiers on caterpillar cars some time ago, has reached lake Tchad, after having crossed the Sahara. The mission will now proceed to the Congo.

International Court Takes Fleet Case Jurisdiction

The Rosenberg China company's suit against the Far Eastern Branch of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, seeking damages for termination of contract in the dismantling and sale of the Russian ship Moskaw, will be tried in the International Mixed Court.

The court, Assessor Jacobs and Magistrate Li, gave the decision Friday, overruling the plea of the fleet, represented by Dr. O. Fischer of Musso and Fischer, that the court lacked jurisdiction because of Article 7 of the contract which stated that "Any misunderstanding and dispute arising in connection with this agreement shall be settled by the judicial institutions of Vladivostok."

The Rosenberg Company, represented by Mr. F. J. Schuhl, of Schuhl and Schoenfeld, and Mr. Stirling Fessenden of Fessenden, Holcomb and Snyder, alleges in its case that the Russian Volunteer Fleet failed to perform the terms of its agreement, causing it loss. The action was brought on a contract dated April 10, 1924, wherein Mr. Harry Rosenberg, the Rosenberg Company, purchased from the fleet a ship, the Moskaw. The amount of the suit is for Tls. 212,279.04 and Mex. $44,496.

The first ground raised for lack of jurisdiction was that the international court has no jurisdiction over a Russian citizen or firm because of the Sino-Russian agreement of June 1, 1924, which tended, Dr. Fischer said, to place the case under the jurisdiction of the Chinese courts only. The action of the consular body October 15, 1924 in designating the assessor of the day of the international court to handle all Russian cases because of the resignation of the Russian assessor pointed the way to Assessor Jacobs and Magistrate Li to overrule the defendant's first plea.

The second ground raised for ruling the case out of the Shanghai court was that Article 7 regarding misunderstandings declared in advance that any troubles could be heard only in Vladivostok. The court ruled that contracting parties cannot set aside jurisdiction of the court.

Here You Are, Kiddies! The Winners In The Big Christmas Story Contest

Betty Billing Of American School Is Awarded First Prize; Julia Lawrence, Second; Maud Gray, Third; Rosalynde Moosa, Fourth; Branda Remedios, Fifth

The China Press today takes great pleasure in announcing the names of the five children who have won prizes for their stories submitted in the annual Christmas Short Story Contest. Three of the stories are published in today's paper. The fourth and fifth prize winners will have their stories in Tuesday's paper. Unfortunately, lack of space in the Sunday issue of the paper prevents our publishing all five prize-winning stories today. Next week, also, there will be published several stories which, while they did not take prizes, deserve honorable mention. All stories published will be paid for at the rate of $5 apiece. Checks will be mailed to the successful writers before Christmas.

The Editor of the Pictorial Section will meet the five prize-winning story-writers in the office of The China Press at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning after which he will accompany them to Rembrandt's photo studio where a picture will be taken for publication in next Sunday's pictorial section of The China Press. The winners will be given their checks at this time.

The winners are as follows: 1st prize, $30, Betty Billing, 15 years old, American School, 10 Avenue Petain, for her story "Traumerie;" 2nd prize, $15, Julia Lawrence, 14 years old, 32 Quinsan road, for her story "The Great Sacrifice;" third prize, $12.50, Maud Gray, 14 years old, 92 Route de Say Zoong, for her story, "The Blue Flower;" 4th prize, $10, Rosalynde Moosa, 16 years old, 110 Avenue road, for her story "The Forest of the Green Dragon;" and fifth prize $7.50, Branda Remedios, 14 years old, 23 Quinsan road, for her story called "The Sacred Bell."

The task of judging stories this year was a difficult one owing to the great number of entries and the excellence of so many. The stories selected for prizes were chosen because they were well-written, showed a great deal of imagination and contained the elements of plot. Many stories were received that were mere anecdotes; it is to be hoped that all aspiring authors whose efforts were not successful will remember when writing for next year's contest that an anecdote or simple composition is not a short story. Some of the stories which won honorable mention and will be published next week are being printed solely in the interests of humor. A child with a sense of humor has a precious gift which he should be encouraged to develop. Others will be printed for the pure unconscious naivete of childhood which is so refreshing to an adult and in these cases showed serious effort on the part of the child.

The China Press congratulates all the lucky contestants and regrets that it has not prizes for all who tried.

INSURANCE MEN FREED OF LOSS IN SMYRNA FIRE

Catastrophe Is Held Act Of War In Judgment Given By London Court

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 19.—After a hearing lasting twelve days Justice Rowlett, in the Commercial Court, gave judgment for the defendants, viz., the insurance companies, in the Smyrna fire case in which the plaintiffs asked for the recovery of insurances on property destroyed by fire, the issue being whether the fire was accidental or whether it came within the exceptions of the fire policies. The judgment holds that the fire was an act of war which was excluded from the insurance policies.

The decision will be a big blow to many British traders, ruined by the fire, for the action was treated as a test case for claims amounting to nearly £20,000,000 under insurance policies with British and other companies.

COMMUNISTS ARE BLAMED FOR BIG FIRE IN REVAL

State Railway Building Is Destroyed; Loss Is M. 5,000,000

(Reuter's American Service)

Helsingfors, Dec. 19.—Despatches from Reval state damage estimated at 5,000,000 Esthonian marks was caused in a fire in a building belonging to the State Railways, in the course of which several explosions occurred.

The authorities are of opinion that the Communists stored ammunition there. Three Communists were arrested on the spot.

Mine Workers' Union Official Is Elected To Succeed Gompers

(Reuter's American Service)

New York, Dec. 19.—Mr. William Green of Ohio, secretary and treasurer of the United Mineworkers, has been elected President of the American Federation of Labor in succession to the late Mr. Samuel Gompers.

CONFESSIONS IN BIG ARSON CASE ARE REPUDIATED

Two Chinese Confess "Confessions" Planned Weeks Before Their Arrests

Prosecution of the three Chinese, held on an arson charge in connection with the $7,000,000 fire of the silk godowns on Soochow Creek in 1921, hit a snag yesterday in Mixed Court.

The two men, Foong Mei-soong and Doh Ah-kung, absolutely repudiated their first statements of guilt, declaring their confessions had been arranged several weeks in advance of their arrest. They said much money had been offered them if they would assume the guilt for the destruction of the godowns.

Because of their repudiations, the court dismissed the case against Sian Kwen-sung, silk dealer, involved in their first statements.

Decision regarding the status of the other two men was reserved until next Wednesday.

From the time of its occurrence the fire had been the subject of considerable suspicion. At a previous hearing Mr. M. W. Pett, chief of the Shanghai Fire Brigade, testified that he had formed the opinion at the time of the conflagration that it had been 'set.'

The name of a foreigner, Ross, was brought into the case yesterday, the men declaring he arranged many of the details.

The repudiation of the confessions came after the prosecution had closed its case. Dr. O. Fischer, attorney for the silk dealer, asked for a dismissal of his client, alleging he could not be held through incrimination by the statements of the other men.

The men said they had been told to include the silk dealer in their confessions. They were promised freedom and good jobs for their part in the case, they said.

Bank Robbers Set Fire To Town After Wrecking Two Banks

(Reuter's American Service)

Fort Worth, Texas, Dec. 19.—Bank robbers set fire to the town of Valley View this morning after wrecking two banks and carrying off two safes each of 4,000 pounds in weight. The fire wiped out the business section of the town. The damage is estimated at $100,000.

TUCHUN HSIAO ALLOWED TO RETAIN POST, HANKOW SAYS

Status Quo Agreed To By Peking, Report

RAILWAY OPENED

Politicians Flocking Down From Capital

(Eastern News Agency)

Hankow, Dec. 19.—Traffic on the Peking-Hankow line having been reopened, many politicians, who profess themselves to be Marshal Tuan's messengers, are arriving here from Peking on the plea of inspecting the political state of affairs in Hupeh province.

It is learned on good authority that Marshal Tuan, appreciating General Hsiao's allegiance to the Peking Government, intends to let him maintain the status quo of the province for the present until some radical change occurs in the political situation in this province.

CONDITIONS IN HONAN

(Independent News Service)

Hankow, Dec. 16.—Latest information to hand indicates that there is a possible outbreak of hostilities between the Honan and Shensi forces outside of the Wusinkuan Pass. Li Chi-chen, the former Civil Governor of Honan, is said to be still concentrating his troops in Sintien and Lichiatsai in an endeavor to check the advance of General Hu Ching-yi's forces.

At present the Honan forces are still holding up a number of train locomotives and cars in Sintien and Lichiatsai for the service of Marshal Wu and Li during the past few days, officials and military officials and military officers have been seen going up and down Chikungshan to visit Marshal Wu Pei-fu who is still putting up in General Chin Yun-ao's villa in the hills.

General Hu Ching-yi's troops are reported to have passed Sinyangchow and are proceeding further south on the Kin-Han Line. General Hu is said to have declared that he would restore peace and order in Southern Honan, so as to enable through traffic on the railway to resume. The Kin-Han north bound train was to proceed to still as far north as Kwansui, yesterday.

A telegram from Sintien states that two of General Hu Ching-yi's representatives have arrived at Chikungshan where they are said to have asked Marshal Wu to leave Honan as soon as possible, and have stated that the Shensi General would not guarantee Marshal Wu's safety in the event of the latter's insisting on remaining in the Honan territory.

Death Of Raisuli Is Reported Again

(China Press Radio)

Berlin, Dec. 20.—The well known Spanish Morocco bandit Raisuli died in Morocco recently but his death was kept secret until last night.

Teheran-Baku Air Service Is Started

(China Press Radio)

Berlin Dec. 20.—Regular service on the new Teheran-Baku air route was started with a German junkers plane today.

MUKDEN TROOPS ARE ORDERED TO GO TO TIENTSIN

To Be Used As 'Bodyguard', Is Fengtien Official Announcement

(Eastern News Agency)

Mukden, Dec. 19.—Marshal Chang Tso-lin yesterday wired to General Chang Tso-hsiang, ordering the latter to dispatch 5,000 Fengtien troops to Tientsin. Accordingly, General Chang Tso-hsiang has given orders to the Bureau of the Peking-Mukden Railway to prepare nine trains consisting of 200 coaches.

The reason given out by General Chang Tso-hsiang for the transportation to Tientsin of the Fengtien troops in question is that they will become Marshal Chang Tso-lin's bodyguards in Tientsin, but it is generally observed that they will be employed for some other purpose.

WEN TO RESUME OFFICE HERE IN FOREIGN BUREAU

More Complications Added As Result Of Latest Turn At Nanking

According to a notice addressed to the various newspapers in Shanghai yesterday by Mr. Wen Shih-tsun, he has received instructions from the Civil and Military Governor of Kiangsu Province, Mr. Han Kuo-chun at Nanking, instructing him to continue in the office of Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai. The letter which Mr. Wen received from the Nanking officials was as follows:

"As the situation with the present Central Government is unstable we now instruct you that it is necessary for us to render protection for the safety of this province and as foreign interest in trade in the Yangtsze region is important we have to be responsible for maintaining peace and order in these important places. On account of this we hope that you will remain in your offices and give up the idea of resigning."

In commenting on these instructions Mr. Wen said: "The situation is so complicated that I have addressed my resignation to the Nanking authorities who now urge me not to resign. As I take the same attitude towards the Yangtsze region as the authorities with regard to the importance of its commercial position affecting China and foreign nations, I cannot but remain in office and resume my work despite present difficulties. Until I resume office, my secretary Mr. Ting Hsao-ying will act in my place."

The foregoing correspondence indicates the complication which still exists in this vicinity in respect to the official Chinese Government appointees. Mr. Wen, who for many years had served as Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and Superintendent of Customs at Nanking, was appointed to the same offices in Shanghai prior to the downfall of the Tsao Kun Government and upon the recommendation of Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, tuchun of this province.

Then when the Tsao Kun government was overturned through the coup of General Feng Yu-hsiang, the new regime which came into power in the national capital, appointed Mr. S. K. Chen, formerly assistant Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Shanghai to the office of Commissioner. In view of the fact that the Yangtsze Provinces including Kiangsu re-

(Continued on Page 2)

Sunday Circulation

	1924 Dec. 14	1923 Dec. 16
Net Circulation	7,200	4,570
Less Free copies	134	143
NET PAID	7,066	4,427

The total number of copies of The China Press printed for distribution to subscribers, and street and agency sales for to-day is more than 8,000.

CHANG PLANS TO SEND BIG ARMY SOUTH TO OUST CHI

Troops Will Start From Tientsin Soon, Report

NANKING EXODUS

Many Seeking To Get Through To Shanghai

(Eastern News Agency)

Tientsin, Dec. 20.—It is learned from a reliable Chinese source that in the event of Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, Inspector-General of Kiangsu, Anhui, and Kiangsi, remaining in Nanking and disregarding the orders of the Tuan Chi-jui Government, Marshal Chang Tso-lin contemplates dispatching southward in a few days a large force of Fengtien troops under the command of General Chang Tsung-chang in company with General Lu Yung-hsiang.

As a result of investigations made by the Eastern News Agency, it transpires that the reports that a large number of Fengtien troops have already been transported as far down as Hsuchow, Kiangsu, are untrue. The fact is that they have not yet crossed the borders of Shantung.

The report, however, that the General Headquarters of the Fengtien troops in Mukden have recently ordered the Bureau of the Peking-Mukden Railway to prepare 200 cars for the purpose of transporting Fengtien expeditionary forces to the south by the Tientsin-Pukow line has been confirmed.

CHI TO RESIST

(China Press Correspondence)

Nanking, Dec. 19.—The situation here remains unchanged and it is more and more evident that Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan intends to put up a certain amount of resistance in case the Anfuites or Marshal Chang Tso-lin try to put him out. A delegation of gentry went up yesterday to Hsuchowfu to beg General Lu Yung-hsiang not to continue his advance towards Nanking. It is reported that Lu's son, Lu Siao-chia, is at Pukow, but that seems hardly possible. Another report that was circulating this morning was to the effect that General Lu had reached Pengpu with a small bodyguard. It is impossible to check up on these rumors.

The Fourth Mixed Brigade has returned from Soochow, presumably to strengthen the local defence forces. The "Penguin" and "Pigeon," of the U. S. Yangtsze Patrol Fleet are both in port. The exodus from Nanking continues as steadily as during the time when Chi was trying to get through to Shanghai.

One complete brigade of troops belonging to Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan which has been stationed since the close of the recent war near Shanghai under the control of Gen. Kung Paung-tu, Defense Commissioner, was transferred yesterday to Nanking. The troops were sent north on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, presumably to strengthen Marshal Chi in his plans to oppose the entrance of Gen. Lu Yung-hsiang and Fengtien troops into the Kiangsu capital.

This leaves General Kung, Defense Commissioner at Shanghai with only one division and one brigade of troops here, according to reports available last night.

Postpone Action On Resolution For U.S. Navy Inquiry

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, Dec. 19.—The Senate Naval Committee has indefinitely postponed action on Senator King's resolution for an enquiry into the state of the Navy.

Japan To Abolish Navy Defense Force At Port Arthur

(Eastern News Agency)

Tokio, Dec. 20.—Owing to the naval retrenchment it has been decided to abolish the naval defense force of Port Arthur.

$101,400,000 IS ASKED FOR NEW WARCRAFT IN U. S.

Bill In House Would Permit Construction Of Four [illegible] Speed Cruisers

(*Reuter's American Service*)

Washington, Dec. 19.—Mr. Britten, a member of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, introduced a bill today proposing the expenditure of $101,400,000 for additional naval construction.

The bill would authorise the building of four scout cruisers costing over $11,000,000 each and [illegible] dry dock costing $[illegible] and would increase the limit of the cost of the aeroplane carriers, Lexington and Saratoga which are now being constructed, from $23,000,000 to $33,000,000. Authority would also be given to elevate the turret guns of the battleships, Florida, Utah, Arkansas, Wyoming, Pennsylvania, Arizona, Oklahoma, Nevada, New York, Texas, Mississippi, Idaho and New Mexico at a cost of $6,500,000.

Contending that the improvements were necessary if the American navy was to equal in strength that of Great Britain, Mr. Britten said that the bill would of necessity be debated when the exact condition of the United States navy would be revealed.

(*Reuter's American Service*)

Washington, Dec. 19.—Great Britain has formally presented her views on the question of increases of gun elevation in American capital ships.

(*Reuter's American Service*)

Washington, Dec. 19.—The House of Representatives has passed the Naval Appropriations Bill providing for an expenditure of $300,000,000.

BRITAIN PLANS EXTENSION OF CREDIT SCHEME

Banking Facilities For Long-Term Contracts Will Be Given

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Dec. 19.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. A. M. Samuel, Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade, said that the Government had decided to extend the long-term contracts benefits of the Export Credit Scheme to India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and Hongkong. The Government considered that the banking facilities were enough as regards short-term contracts. Mr. Samuel pointed out that these facilities had previously been withheld on account of the repudiation of orders for textile goods after the slump but the channel as regards textiles had now reopened.

Wen To Resume Office Here In Foreign Bureau

(Continued from Page 1)

fused to cooperate with the new Peking regime, Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan instructed Mr. Wen to continue to function as Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and Superintendent here. This Mr. Wen proceeded to do and retained control of the official seals of office which had been handed over to him by the previous incumbent.

According to information given to THE CHINA PRESS last Friday, the Peking Government has supplied to Mr. S. K. Chen a new set of seals and has instructed him to carry on. A few days ago when Peking issued a mandate dismissing Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan from his position of tuchun of Kiangsu, Mr. Wen announced simultaneously that he had resigned with his chief, but now, according to Mr. Wen's letter printed above, the new tuchun of Kiangsu, Mr. Han Kuo-chun has instructed him to also carry on—so the final result is that Shanghai again has two Commissioners of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Wen Shih-tsun who is functioning under a mandate issued by the previous Peking administration and the authority of the present tuchun of the province, and Mr. S. K. Chen who holds his appointment by virtue of the present administration in Peking, and both apparently hold a perfectly good set of official seals.

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The Christmas Eve concert over the CHINA PRESS-Kellogg radiocasting station will be given on Wednesday, December 24, at 7 o'clock instead of 8, in order to give radio fans an opportunity of hearing the concert without interruption to dinner and pre-Christmas entertainments. The Radio Editor is securing talent of a high order for this concert, and full details will be announced later. Miss Bessie Lester, the new jazz-comedienne who has recently come to Shanghai and is singing and dancing at the Winter Garden, has consented to do a "Turn" on the radio for us.

There are still reports coming in relative to first concert.

Mr. W. W. Stapleton-Cotton, deputy commissioner of the Chinese Post Office, and Mr. V. Olsen, head of the meter department in the Shanghai Municipal Council, were among those who heard every word and note of the concert and expressed themselves as being tremendously pleased with it. A letter was also received from a radio fan in Hangchow saying that he had heard the Wednesday concert and the daily concerts perfectly.

Last night's program of music and news was put on the wire promptly. There will be no program tonight, but we will be in the air again at 6 o'clock on Monday.

Japanese Budget Carries Fund For Embassy At Peking

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, Dec. 20.—The final figures of Japan's budgetary expenditure for 1925-26 total Yen 1,524,000,000, of which amount the War Office takes Yen 225,000,000, including Yen 12,500,000 for the military reorganisation scheme, and the Navy Yen 192,000,000, according to the outline presented today in the House of Representatives and House of Peers by the Premier and Finance Minister.

The Foreign Office estimates include an appropriation for the elevation of the Legation at Peking to an Embassy, while the estimates of the Ministry of Education include amonts for raising the salaries of foreign teachers in the Government schools.

Congress Approves Pensions Proposal

(*China Press Radio*)

Washington, Dec. 18.—The House of Representatives today adopted the conference report on the omnibus bill including hundreds of pensions to veterans of the civil war and Spanish-American wars which was brought over from the last session. The bill now goes to the President for signature.

British Ambassador To Stay At Berlin

(*China Press Radio*)

Berlin, Dec. 20.—Lord d'Abernon the British ambassador at Berlin has decided to stay on at the Berlin post until the middle of next year. It is believed that Mr. Chamberlain succeeded in persuading him to revise his original plans.

Admiral Brook To Succeed Earl Beatty As First Sea Lord

(*Reuter's Service*)

Malta, Dec. 20.—It is understood that Vice-Admiral Sir Osmond Brook will succeed Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty as First Sea Lord.

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SZECHUEN LAND OF UNCERTAINTY; GENERALS BUSY

Military Leaders Remain 'On The Fence' But Likely To Back Tuan

(*Independent News Service*)

Chungking, Dec. 8.—The political life here moves on with the same uncertainty as before. The Kweichow campaign seems to have stopped, temporarily at least, and evidently negotiations between General Yuan Tsu-min and the Yunnan Governor, Tang Chi-yao, are bringing some results.

Of course, the unsettled conflict in the North keeps everyone "on the fence" here, and there seems to be no doubt about their backing of Tuan Chi-jui. How the Provisional Government will affect Szechuen still remains a question.

General Lai Hsin-hui arrived in Changking a few days ago, he has been chosen to lead the expedition to support Wu Pei-fu. Doubts are expressed whether he will go further than Chungking. His former connections with Southern leaders may prevail over the newer alliances.

Trouble is again brewing in the Swenching district which is held by General Ho, who is associated with Yang Sen, Civil Governor. Teng's men want the district.

General Liu Hsiang and General Kuo Tung have both returned to Chungking; General Fan (Kweichow) has also arrived. A military conference is supposed to be under way; it is said that Yang Sen will have no representative, although practically every other big leader will either sit in the conference or will have a voice. Rumors are abroad that Chief of Police Hsiang is to be dismissed. He is a high officer in the Second Army (Yang Sen's).

The markets are flooded with cash notes in small denominations issued by the Municipal Bureau. It is feared that they will soon drop in value as did the 1000 cash notes issued by the Kuan Chien Chu, which had such a rapid growth, but a faster decline. One dollar silver still exchanges for about 3400 or 3000 cash.

Coal and rice have risen in price. It is practically impossible to get coal in ton lots for less than $1.00 per 100 catties at the jetty. This means about $1.30 per 100 catties when delivered. Nine months ago, the same coal was delivered for $.95 or $.97. Ten years ago the price was 500 cash.

The Chungking racing season is on. The lower water level has left uncovered the sand bar on which the track is prepared. A comfortable pavilion has also been constructed. The first meet was held over a week ago, with Dr. J. L. McCarthey riding Mr. F. G. Green's pony, for first place in the Championships; A. W. Peake riding Mr. Buckner's pony for first in the B class, and Mr. J. J. C. Bollard winning the heavyweight class on his own sturdy steed.

Bank President Sees Prosperity Abroad.

WILLIAM E. KNOX

William E. Knox, president of the big Bowery Savings Bank of New York City, and vice-president of the American Bankers' Association, who has returned from a lenghty tour of Europe, declares he foresees a period of prosperity for those countries.

Bishop Grose of the Methodist Church has arrived in Chungking. He is visiting the various stations where this denomination is at work, and will be at Chengtu for the West China Christian Conference which will be held in Chengtu January 14-18, 1925.

Immediately after Christmas there will be a wholesale exodus of Chinese and Christian leaders. Practically all Church bodies have arranged their annual Conferences to come either before or after the big gathering. As this is the first United Christian Conference in West China, it is looked forward to with keen interest. The two previous conferences were held years ago, and were gatherings of foreigners engaged in Christian service. This one will include both Chinese and foreign leadership, with the former predominating in numbers, at least, and it is hoped they will take the leading place in responsibility and burden-bearing.

"......Awfully sorry not to keep my appointment. I was reading "Six Months Prisoner of the Szechwan Military"—it was so intensely interesting......"
"SIX MONTHS PRISONER OF THE SZECHWAN MILITARY"
is the book you should read. For sale by all Booksellers. Price: Mex. $6.50.

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SHANGHAI.

SHANTUNG WILL STAGE IT'S OWN CIVIL WAR NOW

Troops Mobilized By Tuli For Drive On Insubordinate Officer

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tsingtao, Dec. 12.—Troop movements are reported as extremely active over the Kiao-Tsi Railway. The soldiers are being despatched to Tsinan where Tuli Cheng is mobilising an expeditionary force to send against Lu Su-wen, rebellious subordinate of General Hsu, commander of the Third Brigade, who was compelled to take flight.

More cars, amounting to fifty-five have been returned by the Tsinpu railway to the Kiao-Tsi railway and the latter can now handle more freight. However, there are many cars and about ten locomotives still to be returned and the railway is badly handicapped without its full rolling stock. Even with the line's full equipment it can hardly handle the present volume of traffic during the periods of heavy shipment.

Word from Tsinan in connection with former Governor Kao En-hung, who is virtually a prisoner, ther in the Yamen of Tuli Cheng, has been received and is to the effect that he will be released as soon as his resignation, now before the Provisional Government, is accepted. It is understood that he has received good treatment.

General Sun Chun-sen, commander of the Fifth Division, was the expeditionary force. Brigadier-General Chang Pei-shun was named vice-commander.

Troops are being mobilised at Tsinan, Tai-an and Yenchow. From these points the soldiers will move direct upon Tsao Chow.

The provincial capital was further alarmed yesterday by the report that a mysterious brigade from Honan had joined forces with Captain Lu and would oppose the advance of the provincial forces. In addition Lu has been very active recruiting new men. He is quoted as saying he will have two divisions in the field to oppose the provincial army.

COMPLETES PLANS

General Sun has left for Tsinan where he is completing preparations for the advance against Lu. The attitude of General Wu Chong-chi, Defence Commissioner of Tsao Chow, is arousing suspicion. He received his appointment from Peking and he has already signified a willingness to resign. This is taken to mean that he is unwilling to proceed with his brigade against Captain Lu. He is quoted as saying that he has asked Peking "to appoint somebody who is more worthy."

To further complicate matters it is reported that General Chang Pei-hsun has been inactive the past few days and has filed a request for a leave of absence. Gen. Chang's further moves are being viewed with great interest.

Chief Executive Tuan's and Marshal Feng's representatives have arrived at Tsinan and are conferring with the Shantung authorities.

In view of the mysterious character of Lu's rebellion and taking into consideration the strategic importance of Shantung and the ardent desire in certain quarters to control it, many observers here believe that forces outside Shantung are involved in the present rebellion.

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Perfumes the Breath

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PRESIDENT TAFT GETS AWAY FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Pacific Mail Liner Carries Good Sized Through List To Philippines

The President Taft, Pacific Mail Steamship company's passenger liner, left at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Hongkong and Manila. She arrived shortly after 5 o'clock Friday afternoon.

The following passengers either disembarked at Shanghai or continued their travels south:

Mr. H. B. Fowler, representative of S. H. Kress and Company, New York, enroute to Manila accompanied by Mrs. Fowler.

Mr. B. Monteith Webb, Managing-Director of Arnhold Brothers & Co. Ltd., import and export merchants, shipping agents and manufacturers of Hongkong, returning to that port, accompanied by Mrs. Webb.

Mr. C. F. O'Neil, Purchasing Agent for the Atlantic Gulf & Pacific Company of Manila, enroute to that port on a pleasure trip.

Mrs. A. L. Roth of Chicago, Illinois, enroute to Manila on a pleasure trip accompanied by her daughter.

Mr. Chester Fritz, representative for China, of The American Metal Company, Ltd., of New York, returning to Shanghai on a business trip.

Judge Isidro Paredes, of the Philippines returning home.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Krusi, on a pleasure trip to Manila. Mr. Krusi was formerly President of the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Company of Manila, also former Manager of the San Francisco Bridge Co., now retired.

Mr. Calvin E. Ball, retired Chemical Manufacturer of Canton, Ohio, enroute to Java on a pleasure trip.

Mrs. Rodney Gilbert, returning to Shanghai.

Mrs. N. A. Viloudaki, returning to her home in Shanghai, from a trip around-the-world. Mr. Viloudaki is of the firm of Viloudaki and Co., merchants.

Mrs. Chas Talbot, enroute to Shanghai to join Mr. Talbot who is connected with the Union Oil Company.

Mr. H. H. Solomon, member of staff of the British American Tobacco Company, Shanghai, returning to duties. Mr. Solomon is accompanied by his wife.

Mrs. Fred Soter, wife of Mr. Fred Soter of the F. and E. Soter Tobacco Corporation, large tobacco firm of New York, enroute to Shanghai on a pleasure trip.

Mrs. W. B. Fewsome and two children, Shanghai. Mr. Newsome is a member of the staff of the British Cigarette Company, Ltd., Shanghai.

Mr. Charles A. Pooke, lumber dealer of Natick, Mass, on a pleasure trip around the world, accompanied by his two daughters, the Misses Florence and Helen Pooke.

Mrs. Alta Marie Gordon, motion picture celebrity, with the First National Pictures, enroute to Manila on a pleasure trip, accompanied by her young son, Master Vincent.

Mr. Harry T. Edwards, specialist in Fiber Plant Production, U.S. Dept of Agriculture, Wash., D. C. enroute to Manila on a business trip.

Mrs. P. D. Carman, returning to her home in Manila. Mr. Carman is a prominent real estate man with the firm of P. D. Carman Co., Ltd., Manila.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Gleichauf enroute to Manila. Mr. Gleichauf is Sales Manager of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Export Company, Akron, Ohio.

Mrs. R. W. Squires, returning to her home in Shanghai. Mr. Squires is with the Squires-Bingham Co., dealers in sporting goods.

Mr. James Taylor, Secretary, Y.M.C.A., New York City, enroute to Manila for work, accompanied by his family.

Mr. Oscar Wagman, prominent, import and export man, Shanghai on business.

Mr. P. E. Pfannenschmidt, connected with Frederick Stearns and Co., Detroit, Mich, enroute to Manila on a business trip.

Mr. Don C. Sims, of the Standard Oil Company of New York, Shanghai on business.

Mr. Joseph Huckins, Jr., on a pleasure trip around the world accompanied by his wife and son. Mr. Huckins is an influential hotel man of Oklahoma City operating a chain of hotels in Texas and Oklahoma.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bean, on a pleasure trip to Manila. Mr. Bean is a retired farmer of Ventura, Calif.

Mr. C. A. Barker and two daughters, returning to Shanghai.

Mr. J. G. Shuler, prominent farmer of Fresno, Calif, enroute to Manila on a business trip.

NEW JUVENILE STAR IN FILM FIRMAMENT

MR & MRS JAMES KIRKWOOD & BABY

James Kirkwood and Lila Lee, Hollywood, Cal., screen players, whose marriage was a sequel to their romance on the screen, are the proud parents of a baby boy, James, Jr.

Tuan Undecided On Szechuen Command

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Dec. 16.—According to a Chinese report General Tan Mou-hsin, who recently arrived in Peking, called on Marshal Tuan and urged that General Yang Sen should be relieved of his post. Marshal Tuan has not yet reached a decision on this question.

Approve Funding Of Polish Debt

(China Press Radio)

Washington, Dec. 17.—The House of Representatives today unanimously approved the bill for funding Poland's war debt to the United States. The Senate approved the bill last Monday.

House Authorises Air Mail Services

(China Press Radio)

Washington, Dec. 18.—The House of Representatives today passed a bill to permit the Postmaster General to maintain new air mail routes in any part of the United States and its territories where he considers such routes advantageous in the distribution of mails.

Obituary

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 19.—The death is announced at the age of 72 of Sir John Anderson, attorney of Guthrie and Company, Ltd., East India merchants.

Wrigley's Gum
Aids Digestion

CONSERVATION OF OIL TO BE STUDIED IN U. S.

Coolidge Creates Board For Survey Of Nation's Facilities

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, Dec. 19.—President Coolidge has created an Oil Conservation Board, consisting of the Secretaries of War, the Navy, the Interior and of Commerce to study the question of government responsibilities with regard to oil conservation. The board will seek the full cooperation of the oil industry. The commission which was appointed last March to study the future of fuel-oil supply for navy work will also cooperate.

The President in his letters to the secretaries says that the development of air craft indicates that the national defence of the United States must be supplemented if not dominated by aviation and that it is even probable that supremacy may be determined by the possession of available petroleum.

Asks Amendment To Elect Presidents By Plurality Vote

(China Press Radio)

Washington, Dec. 20.—Hiram Johnson, Senator from California, today introduced in the Senate a constitutional amentment resolution providing for the election of the President of the United States by a plurality of the electors in the electoral college rather than by a majority.

McIntosh Named U. S. Comptroller

(China Press Radio)

Washington, Dec. 20.—President Coolidge announced today the appointment of Joseph W. McIntosh, Deputy Comptroller of the currency to be comptroller succeeding Henry M. Dawes, who has resigned.

Eight Killed When Building Collapses

(China Press Radio)

Berlin, Dec. 20.—Eight working men were killed in Hamburg today when a three story wall of a new bank building suddenly collapsed. The cause of the disaster is a mystery to construction experts.

Union Church Guild Lecture Plans For Spring Announced

The new program of lectures which has been arranged for the spring session of the Union Church Literary and Social Guild beginning January 21 has just been announced. The program is an exceptionally varied and pleasing one and is given below.

January 21st. Lantern Lecture by J. Whitsed Dovey, Esq.:—"The Diamond Mountains of Korea".

February 4th. Lecture by Rev. M. H. Throop, M. A. of St. John's University:—"American Poetry".

February 18th. Lecture and Demonstration by Professor C. H. Robertson:—"The Vacuum. What is in it?"

March 4th. Lantern Lecture by Rev. Tilden Eldridge:—"Ramblings in Singapore, Malay Straits, Borneo and The Philippines".

March 18th. Lecture by Miss P. Ayrton:—"Bypaths of History".

April 1st. Musical Program Arranged by Mrs. Umpleby, followed by the Annual Business Meeting.

Tea is served at 8:45 at each session and the chair is taken at 9 p.m.

The officers of the Guild are as follows:

President: Rev. A. N. Rowland, M. A.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. J. A. Bailey, Rev. J. Darroch, D. Litt., Dr. H. Fowler.

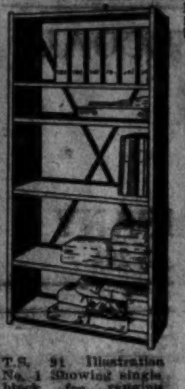
Hon. Treasurer: Mr. A. Youngson, C-o Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co.

Hon. Secretary: Rev. A. P. Lansdown, Medhurst College, 73, Chaou Foong Road.

Lantern Secretary: Mr. J. Ferguson.

Committee: Miss Davey, Mrs. Dowie, Mr. F. W. Gill, Mr. G. E. Fryer.

"The Holborn" Patent Portable and adjustable
STEEL SHELVING



T.S. 91 Illustration No. 1 Showing single block for ranging along wall.

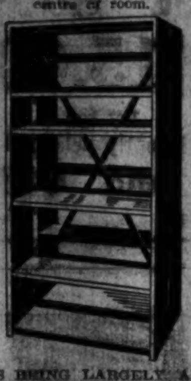


Illustration No. 2—Showing two blocks bolted back for ranging in centre of room.

This shelving is constructed of the finest C.R.C.A. steel, is neat in appearance, rigid, well finished, easy to erect, and occupies the minimum space when dismantled.

It can be erected in five minutes by unskilled labour. It is impervious to grease, vermin and fire, and it can be easily and quickly cleaned with a damp cloth. Each block is complete in itself, and may be used singly, or in conjunction with a second block, provision being made for bolting back to back.

THIS SHELVING IS BEING LARGELY ADOPTED BY BANKS, COUNTY COUNCILS, CHEMISTS, SOLICITORS, CINEMAS, HOSPITALS, ACCOUNTANTS, OFFICES, FACTORIES, WAREHOUSES AND PRIVATE HOUSES.

SPECIFICATION

Each block consists of two standards, back bar, top and five shelves, which are adjustable every four inches in height.
Weight complete 70 lbs.
Loading capacity, 7¼ cwt. without strain.
Finish—Pale bronze green enamel.
Size dismantled—5 ft. 9 in. x 5 in. x 14 in.
Size erected—5 ft. 9 in. high, 2 ft. 9 in. wide, 1 ft. 2 in. deep.

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Quotations for any special size application.
Write for List, Mailed Post Free

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Shanghai Newest Shoe Store
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WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women

Our salesmen are men experienced in fitting shoes. They can fit you to perfection.

ALL NEW STYLES

You are invited to see the
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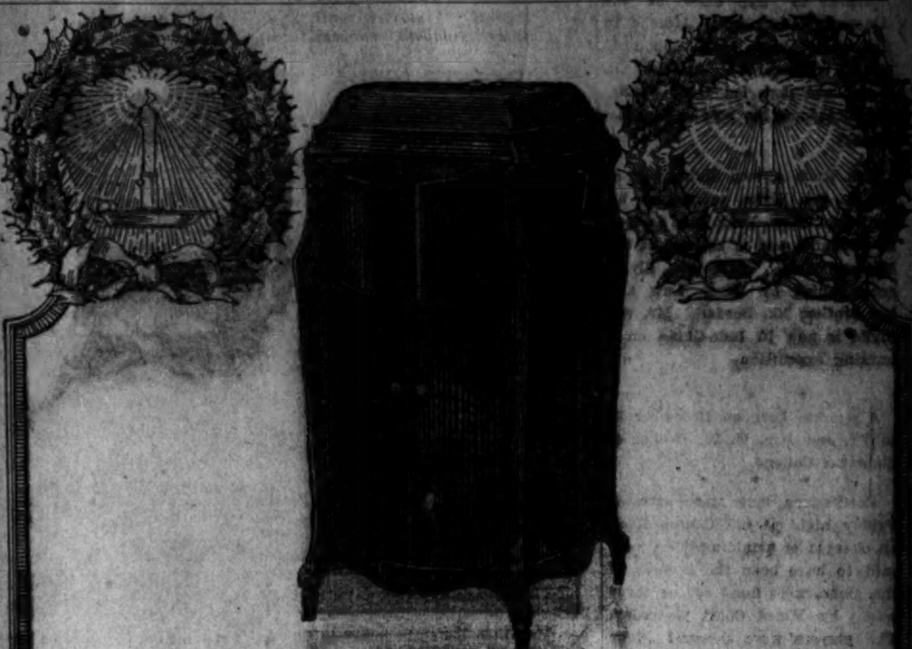
Come in and see us——You are welcome
Alexander's Shoe Store
39C KIANGSE ROAD
OPEN UNTIL 8 P.M. UNTIL XMAS



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The Victrola will bring into your home the world's greatest music for the whole family to enjoy—not only on Christmas morning, but every day in years to come.

All the supreme masterpieces of music, sung or played by the foremost artists of the age, are yours whenever you want to hear them.

The immortal Caruso, Kreisler, Galli-Curci, McCormack, Ruffo, Elman, De Gogorza, Rachmaninoff, Gluck, Victor Herbert, Sousa—these and others of the world's greatest artists are ready to your summons, when you possess a Victrola.

Will there be a Victrola in your home this Christmas?

Come early and make your selection.

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Dressmaking Department under supervision of French Cutter. Orders executed in 24 hours. Inspection Cordially Invited. Prices Reasonable.

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News Brevities

Mr. Frank Rhea, Registrar of China Trade Act Companies attached to the office of the American Commercial Attache in Shanghai, has been appointed acting Commercial Attache in Japan and departed from Shanghai to assume his new duties yesterday.

* * *

Mrs. Ruth A. van Slyke, wife of Mr. A. van Slyke, prominent attorney of New York has arrived in Shanghai and is staying at the Majestic Hotel. Mrs. van Slyke, accompanied by Mrs. Law and her brother Mr. Borden. Mr. van Slyke is now in Indo-China on a hunting expedition.

* * *

A son was born on December 15 to Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Decker of Shanghai College.

* * *

Forty-seven men were arrested Friday night at 229 Canton Road on charges of gambling. Two men, said to have been the keepers of the game, were fined $30 or three weeks by Mixed Court yesterday. The players were assessed $3 or three days.

* * *

Sun Chong alias Sun Ah-noen, charged with having absconded with $7,000 belonging to the China Motors company at Peking in the absence of Mr. Leon Friedman who was held by bandits, was before Mixed Court yesterday. His case was remanded to the American assessor.

* * *

Professor Sakamoto of Tung Wen College addressed the High School Assembly of the Shanghai American School last Monday on "Japan's Relations with China." It was an interesting talk in a variety of ways. He gave the past history of the relationships between Japan and China, stating that Japan had learned a great deal from China. He spoke of the opening up of Japan to outside influences; of the taking of Korea and Tsingtao. The reasons for this last step were given but he said it was a great mistake. Japan has made a great many mistakes, he said, and the Japanese are now realising this. He disclaimed the idea of uniting Japan and China, but said that he hoped their relations would always be friendly and expressed the hope that the youth of the world would understand each other in international relationships.

* * *

The United Spanish American War Veterans on December 19 elected the following officers to serve for the coming year—Commander, Major C. P. Holcomb; Senior Vice-Commander, Edwin A. Rowe; Junior Vice-Commander, Otto Kabelitz; Officer of the Day, Dennis Carrol; Officer of the Guard, Fred Cherry; Trustee (for three years), Charles Heyn. The foregoing officers together with those to be appointed will be installed by the retiring Commander, Mr. William Van Buskirk on January 18.

* * *

The resignation of Mr. Richard M. Vanderburgh who for some years past has been Scout Master of Troop 1 of the Boy Scouts of the Shanghai American School, has been accepted taking effect on December 15. At a meeting of the Scout Council Friday evening, December 19, Rev. Clifford M. Drury was unanimously elected to fill this vacancy. School closed for the Christmas vacation last Friday, December 19. The exodus of boarding students to some of the more inaccessible outports began Tuesday night. Disturbed travel conditions let a number of parents to come to Shanghai to meet their children. By Saturday night practically all the boarders had departed." School is due to reopen for regular work Tuesday A. M., January 6, at 8:30 for the high school and 8:45 for the grades. The enrolment for the fall has been slightly larger than any past year.

BARNHART BROTHERS & SPINDLER OF CHICAGO, ILL U. S. A. Announce the appointment of Messrs: Bartlett Yung & Co. 17 Honan Road, Shanghai, Tel. C. 1875 as their sole agent for China.

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MANUFACTURED
PRODUCTS
Superior
Copper-Mixed Type
Borders and Ornaments
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Steel Chases
Brass Rules
All-Brass Galleys
Brass News Sticks
Leads and Slugs
Metal, Brass and Steel
Steel Interlocking
Furniture
Notched Ends
Metal Furniture
Enello Metal
Linotype, Monotype
and Stereotype
Stereotype Casting Boxes
Perfection Furnaces
Superior
Point-System Saws
Newspaper
Rolling Makeup and
Transfer Tables
Newspaper Binders
Newspaper Files
Midget Quoins
Superior Hempel Quoins

FINDS GIRL AT END OF THREE-YEAR TRAIL

MRS LELA & ANITA ZICREE. INT.

Mrs. Lela Zicree is shown in Chicago, happy at the recovery of her nine-year-old daughter, Anita, with whom she was on her way to their Seattle (Wash.) home after a three-year search all over the United States, during which she was always just a little behind her husband, who had taken the child after she instituted divorce proceedings.

Did You Notice All Those Fighting Monkeys In War?

Now that the China civil war is all finished, the stories of eye-witnesses, written back to the home folks, begin to appear in the home town newspapers.

The "fighting monkeys" is the latest pipe dream of some stolid Shanghai citizen. At any rate, the actions of one unit during the war draws this in the public prints of New York.

London, Nov. 16.—Chinese soldiers, partially converted to the use of airplanes, bombs and machine guns in their civil war, went back to the weapons of their ancestors when the heavy fighting began and sent war monkeys over the top, according to an eye-witness account which has just reached here.

Psychology plays a great part in Chinese warfare. The explosion of giant firecrackers failed sufficiently to frighten the enemy.

So hundreds of the tailless wah monkeys—called wah wahs because that is the sound they utter when angry—were rushed to the front.

They were used in night attacks. Covered with luminous paint, the monkeys were sent across to the enemy lines to bite and scratch, as well as to spread fear by their weird appearance.

Death at the powerful, hairy hands of the wah wahs proved cruel but swift. The creatures ripped, tore and bit. Their victims were hardly recognisable as former human beings.

◆◆◆

Slayer Of 24 Is Sentenced To Die Twenty-four Times

(*China Press Radio*)

Berlin, Dec. 20.—The murderer Harmann was found guilty and sentenced to death twenty-four times for as many murders by the Hanover court today. His friend, Graus, was convicted to 12 years in the penitentiary for aiding Harman in several cases.

Community Chorus To Give Concerts Tomorrow, Tuesday

Shanghai music-lovers who have not already done so will have their last opportunities tomorrow and Tuesday to book seats for the Christmas concerts to be given at the Town Hall tomorrow night and Tuesday night by the Shanghai Community Chorus under the direction of Mr. L. P. Perry.

Tickets are on sale at the Chinese 'Y' and Moutrie's.

Final rehearsals of the choir of 200 voices show it to be one of the finest ever assembled in Shanghai and well on a par with any chorus in the Occident. The members of the chorus are students, boys and girls, and their rehearsals during the past week have demonstrated an excellent talent for mass singing. Although the members of the chorus are all Chinese, the songs will all be rendered in English.

Proceeds of the concerts, after paying expenses, will be used entirely for relief work in the Kiangsu-Chekiang war area.

◆◆◆

Admiral Nulton To Head Naval Academy

(*China Press Radio*)

Washington, Dec. 17.—The Navy Department has appointed Rear-Admiral Louis M. Nulton to succeed Rear-Admiral Henry B. Wilson as superintendent of the Annapolis Navy Academy when the latter retires in February.

Chinese Charge At London Pleads For Campaign On Opium

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Dec. 19.—At an annual dinner of Chinese students at the Hotel Cecil yesterday there was an interesting company including the Japanese ambassador, Baron Hayashi, Sir John Jordan, Sir Edward Denison Ross, Major-General Sir Neill Malcolm and the Soviet Charge d'Affaires, M. Rakovsky.

Mr. Chao Hsin-chu, the Chinese Charge d'Affaires, referring to the opium discussions at Geneva, urged the necessity for a worldwide cooperation to combat the drug evil. He expressed the opinion that there was no necessity for anxiety and pessimism with regard to the political situation in China which was in a period of transition and events there would take their normal course.

◆◆◆

Coal Gas Kills Professor, Wife

(*China Press Radio*)

Berlin, Dec. 20.—The director of the Brunswick school of Technology, Professor Schoettler and his wife were killed by poisonous coal gas which escaped from a little stove in the bed chamber during the night.

JAPANESE HOUSECOAL
$15.00
per ton
Promptly delivered
STROM and COMPANY
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Supplement
Records
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S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
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After a Fever
the too early taking of solid food may cause a relapse. SCOTT'S Emulsion, readily digested and tolerated by the most weakened system, will rapidly rebuild health and strength. Insist on genuine
Scott's Emulsion
It brings health to all.

— West — 189 —
Lowest Rates
Closed or Open
Motor Cars
$1.00 For 20 Minutes $3.00 Per Hour
FORD HIRE SERVICE
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We are able to offer you any Kind of Japanese Kimono.
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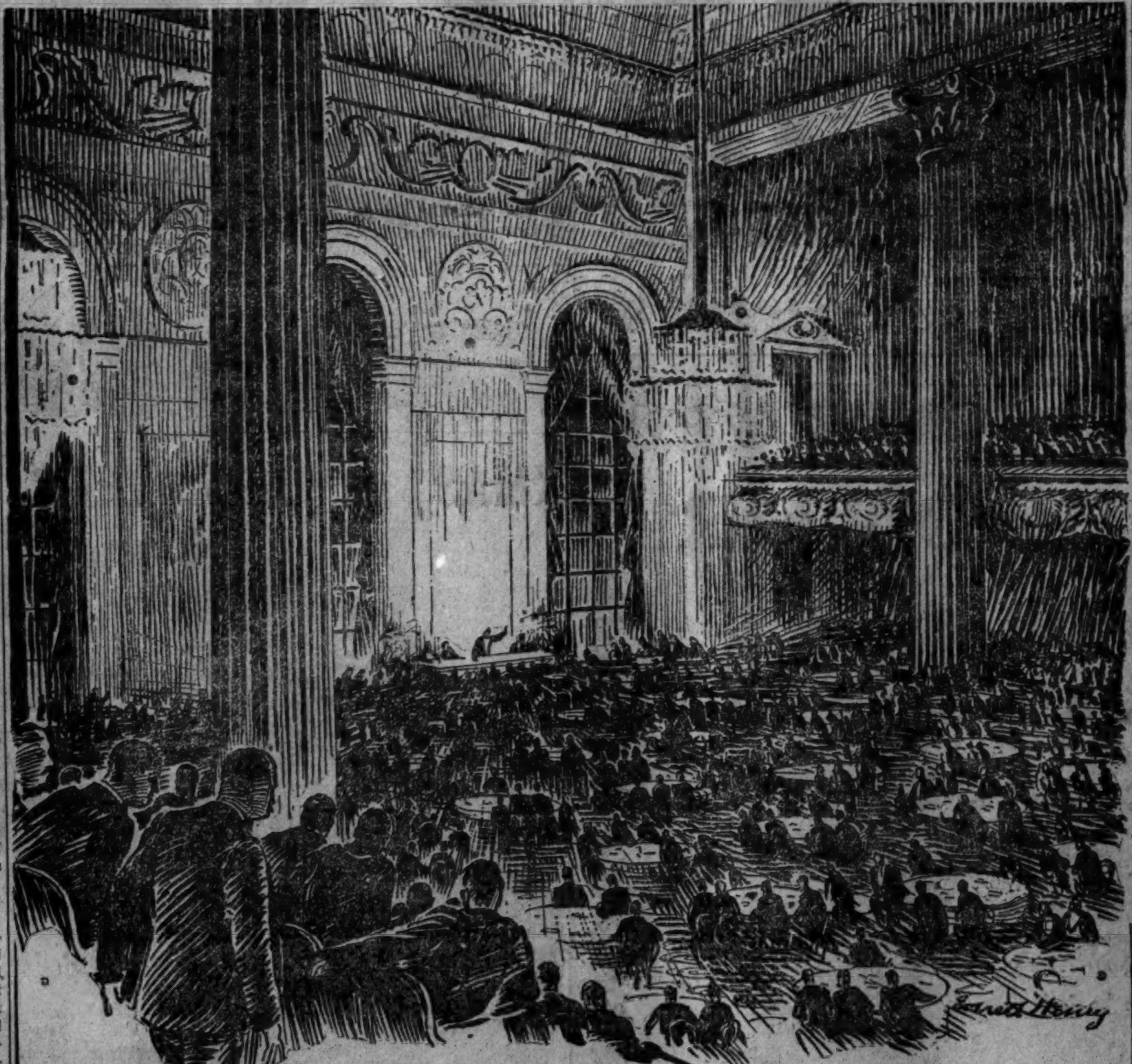

Such popularity must be deserved

TO BE singled out for public honor, a man must have proved his quality. And to be chosen by millions, even a cigarette must have "made good."

So Chesterfield's swift rise to popularity is more than a measure of success. It is proof positive of finer tobaccos—which means better taste.

And *better taste* is the sole reason for Chesterfield's huge sales.

Chesterfield
CIGARETTES
They Satisfy—millions!

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New Day For Farmer Seen By Coolidge

Washington.—President Coolidge declared in an address recently before the annual meeting of the Association of Land Grant Colleges that the Government would omit no effort to prevent a repetition of recent misfortunes involving agriculture, but asserted that the farmer must also readjust his methods of production and marketing "until he comes within sight of the new day."

It was the first public address Coolidge has made since the election and was devoted to a discussion of agriculture, which is the principal subject before the college representatives at their conference. The President expects to outline his views of farming conditions more extensively in opening the conference of the agriculture commission, which he recently appointed to formulate recommendations for the permanent stabilisation of the industry.

NEED SCIENTIFIC MARKETING

The immediate problem, the President said in his address tonight, is to bridge over the difficulties resulting from abnormal and war-stimulated surplusses while, he added, preparation must be made also for the time just approaching when "we are likely to be one of the greatest of the agriculture buying nations."

The hope lies, he declared, in organisations and methods which looks to economies and efficiencies in producing and distributing.

Meanwhile, the President urged that the educators and farm leaders turn their attention to scientific marketing. The agriculture problem of today, he insisted, is not on the side of production, but on the side of distribution.

RELIES ON EDUCATION

"It has been attested by all experience that agriculture tends to discouragement and decadence whenever the predominant interests of the country turn to manufacture and trade. We must prevent that in America. I believe the land grant college is the main great agency for its prevention. It has added a new element in the equation which has never before been in it. You must make that element decisive.

"It is true there are some countries in which the balance of these elements has been so well maintained that agriculture has continued to flourish alongside prosperous industries and successful commerce. But these are found where the population is approximately static and the community comparatively self-contained. It is not our destiny to be a community of that kind. We must look forward to a long continuing increase of population. We must realise that our relationship with the outside world, already enormously important, will increase in number, complexity and importance in their influences on our social structure."

Arab Schemer Made Millions With Flattery

Cairo, Nov. 28.—Izzet Pasha el Abid died last night at Heliopolis. His was a wonderful career; from being an obscure clerk, he became Sultan Abdul Hamid's right-hand man and most trusted counselor.

After his flight from Constantinople on the overthrow of absolutism, he stayed for a short time in Europe, and then came to Egypt, where he afterward resided, only paying one visit to Turkey in 1914. He was very retiring and took no part in politics. He owned considerable property in Egypt and Syria and was reputed to have been worth $10,000,000.

Izzet Pasha el Abid, son of Holo Pasha, a Damascene Arab by birth, at one time loomed large and lucratively on the Near Eastern stage as the favorite of Abdul Hamid. Some people called him the Sultan's ame damnee; others said that he played the eminence grise to the monarch's Richelieu. He gained his position at court by flattery and kept it by cunning, constant intrigue and a very considerable knowledge of men and affairs, which was invaluable to his master and enabled Izzet to overwhelm those who sought to supplant him at Yildiz Kiosk.

He is credited with having inspired the Sultan to revive the almost forgotten Caliphate, and either invented or worked up Pan-Islamic enthusiasm to please his master and enable him to enjoy the veneration of thousands of Moslems who were not his subjects and had hitherto paid little, if any, attention to sultans of Turkey. As a solid nucleus for this Moslem enthusiasm, Izzet persuaded Abdul Hamid to build the Hejaz Railway as a convenience for pilgrims to Mecca and justified his Pan-Islamic propaganda by collecting considerable sums of money for it from outside Turkey.

Izzet enjoyed so much influence at court and used it so cleverly that when he finally escaped in disguise on board a British steamer on the day the Sultan was forced to restore the Turkish constitution in 1908, he had more than $10,000,000 to his credit safely invested abroad—theoretically the savings on his annually unpaid salary of about $1,500 or less a year since 1895, when he was first recommended to the Sultan by Haiji Ali Bey, the first chamberlain.

CHARGE WIDOW SIGNED GOULD WILL.

MRS GUINEVERE GOULD & BABY

During the sensational trial of the suit for an accounting of the $88,000,000 estate of the late Jay Gould, it was alleged that Mrs. Guinevere Sinclair Gould, second wife of the late George J. Gould, held the pen with which the dying Gould transferred $1,000,000 to her and to her children on his death bed. She bitterly denied the charge.

Science Key Subject In Modern Education, Dr. Monroe, Educator, Says

Ten Experts To Come To Orient First Of Next Year To Make Survey Of System In Philippine Islands

New York.—Science is the key subject in modern education, especially in China, according to Dr. Paul Monroe, noted educator, who has returned to the United States after making a study of the educational systems of China and the Philippines.

"Much improvement is needed in the teaching of science in the middle schools of China," Dr. Monroe said. "The teaching of science is to be one of the main factors in the plan for spending the Boxer money on China's education."

Dr. Monroe worked out with Chinese officials a plan for the expenditure on Chinese education of the $13,000,000 of Boxer indemnity money, which the United States is giving back to China.

Under this arrangement, which is subject to the approval of President Coolidge, the outstanding obligations of China to this country for deaths and destruction of property by the Boxers in 1900 are cancelled.

Dr. Monroe will return to the Orient the first of the year with a corps of eight or ten American educators to make a comprehensive survey of the Philippine educational system under an act of the Philippine Legislature. This survey is to settle educational problems, some of which bear a singular resemblance to New York's problems.

For instance, every Filipino now receives manual and trade training, just as every New York City pupil would have done under the Gary system, and there is a party in the Philippines, as in New York City, which contends this is developing man power for the farms and factories, instead of liberalising and refining their minds. Whether this complaint is justified is one of the main purposes of the Monroe survey.

Another problem of Filipino education, Dr. Monroe said, was to teach the Filipinos to pronounce English as well as to read it. He said they used the consonantal structure of English words all right, but stuck to the Spanish vowels, so that, for instance, the phrase "Let bygones be bygones" would usually be pronounced "Late baygonness bay baygonness." The Spanish-English speech, he said, was due largely to the difficulty in getting teachers, most of the teachers today being those who have had only seven years of schooling themselves, so that their academic training had been smothered by the living language which they heard on every side of them.

Dr. Monroe said that the very fact that the Philippine Legislature was concerning itself with such highly modern problems of education was a reflection of the remarkable progress of the Islands since this country took them over.

"The industrial and agricultural training in the schools in the Philippines," he said, "has been a remarkable achievement, in general their school work has been, in my opinion, the most remarkable development that has occurred anywhere in education in the last twenty years."

Engineer Co.'s Xmas Cup Shoot

The Engineer Coy's Annual Shoot for the X'mas Cup was held yesterday, when, despite very unfavorable weather conditions, a large number of men attended, and some excellent scores were registered. Lieut. J. Harder won the Cup with a score of 25 out of a possible 60.

The following are the results of the Competition:

		300 Application	300 Rapid	Total
1st Prize	Lieut. J. Harder	19	33	52
2nd ,,	L/C M. Lessner	17	32	49
3rd ,,	Spr. P. Dunne	10	34	44

The Selling Sweeps was won by R. Piccozzi, who drew Lieut. J. Harder and L/C M. Lessner, and P. Eardley, who drew Spr. P. Dunne.

Wrigley's Gum

Cleanses the Teeth

Xmas Sale

20% Reduction

on

Tientsin Rugs

From December 6 to 31

Hung Fong Yong Rug Co.

1890 Bubbling Well Road Phone West 2148

and

Great Northern Carpet Co.

362 Nanking Road Phone Central 1731

The "IMPERIAL"

We are Offering Christmas Model Less $33^1/_3$ of our usual prices

We are Offering Christmas Model Less $33^1/_3$ of our usual prices

$150.00 Net each

There is REAL VALUE in this model. See the instrument in our showroom and you will be impressed. Hear it played and you will marvel at its rich, clear tone.

We Have Only a Limited Number at
This Price and They Are Going Rapidly!

Robinson Piano Co./Ltd.

For Christmas

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

THE IDEAL GIFT FOR MEN OR WOMEN

HANDSOME combination writing sets can now be obtained by the addition of an automatic pencil to match the standard Waterman Fountain Pen. You may have any style from black hard rubber in the regular size to 14K gold filled in the short size. All sets are contained in handsome case making not only a gift that is useful, but one that is attractive as well. $7.50 and up.

Single pens may also be obtained in gold, silver or hard rubber, long or short size in various designs for $5.50 and up.

GIFTS IN LEATHER

If you want to make "Hum" happy, give him your photograph in one of our handsome Leather Frames. $5.00 and $7.00. Also double frames for two photographs for $7.50 and $9.00.

WALLETS—Fine cowhide or morocco designed especially to carry large bank notes $6.00 and $8.00.

WRITING PADS—Excellent for carrying your note paper and envelopes and makes a fine place to write while travelling. $2.00 to $7.00.

EVERSHARP

The "WRITE" gift for everyone. Many designs and styles to choose from—gold, silver or plated in short or long lengths from $2.00 to $10.00.

Pencils with pens to match, both in a beautiful velvet lined case for either ladies or gentlemen, gold only for $20.00 to $30.00.

EATON'S HIGHLAND LINEN

or Crane's Linen Lawn in any colour, texture or finish you desire and beautifully boxed makes a gift bound to please a person of the most discriminating tastes. Handsome Club Stationery for men. Special Gift Boxes of correspondence cards and paper with envelopes all packed in one box ready for mailing if desired. $5.00 and up.

CHINESE CALENDARS

Better than Christmas Cards—If you want to send a remembrance that will be more lasting than a Christmas Card, select some of our attractive calendars now on display. Artistic and interesting photographs of Chinese scenes beautifully coloured, mounted on fine art paper. Several sizes and many views $0.70 to $2.50.

Chinese silk calendars, unique designs. Handpainted clay figures mounted on a silk background $4.00 each.

THE DAILY DOZEN

Walter Camp's famous reducing and health-building exercises set to music. Fine Red Seal records which fit any flat disc gramophone together with an illustrated book of instructions by Walter Camp.

The easiest and pleasantest way of keeping fit through the winter months. The most profitable small investment in health you can make.

Give the Daily Dozen for Christmas. $22.50 the set.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

Don't forget your friends this year. Send them a merry greeting on one of our exquisite and colourful Christmas Greeting Cards. Our selection is one of the finest in Shanghai—beautiful cards of foreign manufacture, artistic designs and with lined envelopes to match from $2.50 to $6.00 per doz.

GUEST BOOKS

A guest book on your hall table is an added note of distinction. Offer your guest a good looking book in which to inscribe his or her name. Give one to your friends for Christmas, they make excellent gifts. We have various styles to choose from—leather and tapestry bindings from $5.50 to $22.00.

DIARIES AND ADDRESS BOOKS

If you want an inexpensive gift for man or woman, nothing is more appropriate than a diary or an address book.

We have a complete assortment to select from. All colours and sizes from the petite size for milady's handbag to desk size for office use. $1.00 to $5.00.

GIFT DRESSINGS

Christmas Cards, Seals, Gummed Ribbon Holly Paper and all the things necessary to wrap your gifts attractively. All the latest styles and newest designs from America.

DOLLS FOR THE KIDDIES

No child's Christmas is quite complete without a new doll. This year see that your gifts include one of our Charming Chinese Dolls. They are carefully made by special process and will stand unusually severe treatment without breaking. Each doll is dressed from head to toe in Chinese silks, in proper Chinese fashion. Size 12 inches. $4.00.

10001

Only Three More Days to Buy
Books for Christmas

The Chinese American Publishing Co.

The American Book Shop,
25 Nanking Road

Hazelwood ALWAYS GOOD Ice Cream

Imported from U.S.A.

Call— N. 1906

CAFE MOULIN ROUGE

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Tea Room a La Parisien

QUICK LUNCH

Best wine and liqueurs. Fresh bread and rolls from the Hall and Holtz's Bakery.

GREAT TOY FAIR

Tickets for Xmas Tree $1.00 each

Bring the kiddies along to see our Illuminated Christmas Tree.

A lucky parcel for every Girl and Boy from our Christmas Tree.

Tickets for Xmas Tree $1.00 each

Crackers that Crack
Snowballs filled with Toys and Crackers
Lott's Stone Building Bricks
Boys' and Girls' Bicycles
Hornby Clockwork Railways
Nipper Cycles
Meccano Outfits
Model Motor Cars
Electric Railways, etc., etc.

10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH PURCHASES

This Store will remain open until 6 o'clock on Monday, the 22nd, and 7 o'clock on Tuesday and Wednesday (Xmas Eve), the 23rd and 24th.

Weeks & Co., Ltd.

SHANGHAI HANKOW

S.R.A.'s December And Attendance Cup Shoots

The Shanghai Rifle Association's Competition for the December Monthly Cup and Final Attendance Cup was held Friday last, December 19, starting at 7 a.m., Range being Bisley 600 yds., sixteen scoring shots (no sighter).

The weather conditions were ideal for shooting and some good scores were registered. There were 42 competitors.

In "AI" Class C. G. Hoh registered his 3rd leg on Cup with 37 pts. D. W. Kan 4th leg. There were no competition in "A" class.

In "B" class, D. E. Sauvie registered 1st leg on Cup with 29 pts, and L. K. Chu also registered 1st leg on Cup with 35 pts. H Collaco was tie, with the same score, but lost in the count out.

In "C" class, A. K. Ward and S. Matsushita both registered 1st leg on Cup, with 35 and 37 pts respectively.

In "D" class, C. Z. Chow and H. Tsunoda both registered 1st leg on Cup with 31 and 33 pts. respectively.

Following is the result:—

"A1" CLASS

	1st	2nd	total
C. G. Hoh	37(a)	35	72
T. S. Parry	34	36	70
P. E. Hodges	35	35	70
J. R. Main	34	34	68
A. L. Mottu	30	37	67
D. W. Kan	28	38(b)	66
A. Collaco	33	33	66
R. I. Ito	33	32	65
W. Terrill	31	33	64
C. S. Kemp	30	29	59
"A" CLASS			
H. Lambert	27	32	59
N. S. Li	26	32	58
D. Leighton	27	30	57
"B" CLASS			
L. K. Chu	28	35(c)	63
H. Hakamada	28	30	58
D. E. Sauvie	29(c)	29	58
E. Murai	25	30	55
H. Collaco	9	35	44
R. Joseph	14	27	41
"C" CLASS	1st	2nd	total
A. K. Ward	27	35(c)	62
S. Matsushita	31(c)	30	61
K. Maeda	30	28	58
C. Diespecker	26	27	53
Z. L. Tau	27	26	53
G. Imamura	24	27	51
W. F. Raven	23	26	49
J. H. Logan	25	23	48
T. W. Mitchell	24	22	46
C. J. Ho	20	22	42
"D" CLASS			
C. Z. Chow	31(c)	31	62
H. Tsunoda	24	33(c)	57
V. Ribbons	26	31	57
Y. C. Chin	26	27	53
Y. Shinmi	24	28	52
T. S. Han	26	26	52
S. M. Sheng	23	28	51
D. K. Chant	23	26	49
T. Fujii	16	32	48
M. Koizumi	14	31	45
Z. T. Yao	17	28	45
T. T. Loh	8	7	15

(a) Winner of spoon and 3rd leg on cup.

(b) Fourth leg Cup won out right.

(c) Winner of spoon and first leg on cup.

THE ATTENDANCE CUP

The last competition for the above cup was shot for in conjunction with December monthly cup competition, and the following is the result:—

Class Names
"AI":—C. G. Hoh 1st—829 pts
and A. L. Mottu 2nd—813 pts
"A":—H. W. Lambert 1st—748 pts
and D. Leighton 2nd—741 pts
"B":—H. C. Collaco 1st—757 pts
and R. Joseph 2nd—699 pts
"C":—S. Matsushita 1st—652 pts
and T.W. Mitchell 2nd—650 pts
"D":—D. K. Chent 1st—622 pts
and T. Fujii 2nd—590 pts

CONDITIONS FOR 1925

The conditions for 1925 Cup as reported in the December Circular are cancelled and the following substituted.

"A Member to qualify for the above Cup must be present and fire at every Monthly Cup Competition, from May 1st to April 30th each year. Contestants who have qualified for this Competition will fire during the succeeding month of May under conditions to be specified at the beginning of each season.

"One Cup will be presented for each class, to the Competitors making the highest aggregate scores in the final competition and one silver spoon will be presented to each other qualified Competitor."

Any member of the Defence Force or of any recognised Rifle Clubs who wish to take part in this important competition should join the Association next month in order that they may be classified before May. Mr. A. M. Collaco, Secretary & Treasurer of the Association, The Russo-Asiatic Bank, would be very please to receive applications for Membership. The Annual subscription is $5.00 and no Entrance Fee.

Soviet School System Proves To Be Failure

Riga, Nov. 8.—The Soviet Commissar for Education, Lunarcharsky, in his report to the central executive committee of the soviets, which is published in the Pravda, says that there is every reason to fear that public education will not advance, but will continue to fall behind in spite of improving economic conditions.

Before the war there were according to the report, 62,000 elementary schools with 4,200,000 pupils; in 1921 the number rose to 76,000 with 6,000,000 pupils. In 1922 there was a sharp decline. The last figure available—for October, 1923—gives 49,000 schools with 3,700,000 pupils. The secondary schools, which numbered 1062 before the war, rose to 3700 in 1921. There are now 2028, a loss of one-third.

The report continued: "The greatest catastrophe has overtaken our pre-scholar education scheme. We found over 400 children's homes for children under school age with accommodation for 213,000 inmates; now there remain only 715, with 4000 children." But even this number, Lunarcharsky stated, would have to be reduced, though the problem of dealing with children rendered homeless by the harvest failure "would certainly become increasingly acute."

Referring to the salaries of the teaching staff, Lunarcharsky stated that, in the first quarter of the current year, the average salary of a town schoolmaster was 14.05 rubles and that of the village teacher 10.13 rubles a month (28s and 20s 2d, respectively). Now the average wage for the soviet republic reached the figure of 41s a month, though in certain provinces it was considerably lower.

Lunarcharsky laid emphasis on the distressing conditions of the universities and higher colleges and scientific institutions, the inadequate remuneration of the professors and the hardships endured by the students living on state stipends, many of which it was proposed to abolish. "This," added Lunarcharsky, "we must avoid at all costs. Already we are spending much less on our students, as compared with what was spent on them before the war."

Artistically
Unique
Something Different

Christmas and New Year decorations—for the Home and or table — Floral baskets, Cut flowers, Wreaths, Holly balls, Mistletoe, and Christmas Trees—All at very reasonable prices — All floral work under the personal supervision of the Proprietress.

Christina Tenney
The Clover Leaf
375H Ave. Joffre

HOW TO GET THE
BEST OUT OF
A "FORD"

USE

MOTOR SPIRIT

MOTOR OIL

This advertisement issued by The Asiatic Petroleum Co., (N. C.) Ltd.

HONG LIST PIRACIES

ROSENSTOCK'S DIRECTORY OF CHINA invite your attention to the following.

For some little time past the Commercial & Credit Information Bureau of Shanghai have been canvassing in Shanghai and Outports for information for a Directory they propose to publish to be called "The Comacrib Directory of China". In the course of such canvass they have called on firms and presented for correction the cuttings taken from our 1924 Directory of China, the same being pasted on slips which are almost a facsimile of those used by us. They also carried a copy of our 1924 book and, as a result, many firms and business concerns have been misled into believing they were giving their corrections and contracts for advertising and the purchase of books to Rosenstock's

In most countries we would be fully protected by copyright laws but our only protection here is to warn our advertisers and subscribers against being misled by such piratical practices.

Rosenstock's Directory of China
E. W. Bauckham
Publisher

We will send any of these Catalogues post free to any part of the world. Send for yours to-day.

Which of our range of Catalogues may we send you? Just drop us a card and let us know!

Some of The
CATALOGUES

Sports and Games
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Theatrical, etc.
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Motor Liveries
Motor Accessories
Motor Cyclists' do.
Cycle Accessories
Juvenile Tailoring
Drapery, all kinds

GAMAGES
A Big Name—A Name that Stands for
VALUE and SECURITY

THE Great Store in Holborn, known to many hundreds of friends in Shanghai, has now completed the publication of the new and comprehensive range of Departmental Catalogues, and you should write for Copies of those in which you are interested

BY RETURN MAIL!

BY dealing direct with a Big Retail Store, you are protected by the guarantee of good SERVICE, first-class VALUE and an excellent SELECTION.

REMEMBER that behind each department at Gamages is an EXPERT whose business it is to offer only absolutely sound values.

WHERE possible we will send C.O.D. by Post—without deposit

AT any time we are prepared to select and despatch to specified times, presents to residents either in England or abroad. This feature of our Service is a great boon to our Overseas Friends—particularly for Christmas Gifts. Simply send your remittance and a rough outline of what you want (together with addresses to which they shall be sent) and WE DO THE REST—Gamages will see that all your friends receive their presents with the Christmas Mail.

A. W. GAMAGE, LTD., HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

BIOGENE

THE
Best Remedy
for
TUBERCULOSIS

Where other Remedies have failed, BIOGENE has shown most Marvelous Results. Try it

and

Convince Yourself!
obtainable
At All Leading Chemists
throughout China

THE
Municipal Electricity Department
has much pleasure in announcing that the
RATES
for the supply of Electricity are to be
REDUCED
from January 1, 1925.

The New Rates Will Be

Lighting and Fan Rates . Tls. 0.11 per kilo-watt hour
Domestic Rate . . . . Tls. 0.03 " " "

THE Domestic Rate of Tls. 0.03 per kilo-watt hour embraces the supply to all electrical apparatus used for domestic purposes, with the exception of lighting and fans. Radiators, Cookers, Kettles, Irons, Coffee Percolators, Hair Dryers, Gramophone Motors, Sewing Machine and Refrigerating Motors, Washing Machines, Vacuum Cleaners, Hot Water Heaters, Hotplates, Toasters, Grills, Etc., may all be used on this new Domestic Rate.

Municipal Electricity Department
TEL. C. 283 (ALL DEPARTMENTS)
Showroom: 26 NANKING ROAD
Offices: 15 FOOCHOW ROAD

SPECIAL XMAS SALE
FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY

We offer under

WHOLESALE PRICES

An assortment of delicious Uneeda Biscuits and Wafers packed in small and large tins.

Come and inspect our stock at No. 18 Museum Road.

NATIONAL BISCUIT CO.,

TEL. C. 322

72173 D.21

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Here is your opportunity to buy useful presents at Extremely Low Prices

Beautiful Sable Caps—Real Sealskin Coats.
Evening Gowns Ready Made Dress
Direct from Paris
Dress Made to Order

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED

Salon New Eola 329G Ave. Joffre

Beautiful Christmas Presents

Ancient and Modern Famous Chinese Paintings, Silvered and Porcelain Wares of Chinese Arts, Embroideries, Toys, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Yu Mei Tang

Chinese Arts Co.

P525-6 Nanking Road Phone C. 7555

71017

MADAM HELENE

P. 566 Nanking Road, next to O. I. C.
Tel. C. 6036.

Takes pleasure in announcing a new shipment from Paris, consisting of the latest models of

READY MADE WINTER COATS, CAPES, AFTERNOON DRESSES AND EVENING GOWNS.

Dressmaking Department under supervision of French Cutter. Orders executed in 24 hours. Inspection Cordially Invited. Prices Reasonable. 71791

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Having concluded my sittings in Shanghai, I wish to thank the people for the liberal patronage they have offered me. And for my friends and patrons who desire pictures, I wish to recommend Mr. Carson of the Carson Studio, 31, North Szechuen Road, Mission Photo Bureau Building a capable and reliable artist whom I can sincerely recommend as the best in Shanghai.

MATZENE

All Sittings by appointment. Phone. N. 599.

71794

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

CHRISTMAS SALE

A new and large stock of Furs of various kinds, also Ready-made Lady's Fur Capes, Necklets and Muffs, for sale at moderate prices. Your inspection is cordially invited.

Chen Chan Tai Fur Co.

133 Honan Road, near Nanking Rd, Tel. C. 2933.

71009

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Your Tailor Suit You?

Gentlemen's suitings made up from specially selected MATERIALS IMPORTED DIRECT by the HENG TAI COMPANY, 68 NORTH SZECHUEN ROAD (close to Range Road) Fit and Style guaranteed.

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The Tailor to Suit You

68 North Szechuen Road (close to Range Road)

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Commencing December 1st 1924.

CHRISTMAS SALE

Offering the Celebrated

"PAGODA" BRAND SILK HOSIERY

manufactured by

CHINA COTTON & SILK WORKS LTD.

for whom we are LOCAL DISTRIBUTERS & RETAILERS. Other Qualities AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

Also Bargains in Woollen Goods, Fancy Goods, Purses, Handbags and a long line of sundries at prices to suit all purses and tastes.

Just drop in and judge for yourself

Industrial Agents Co.

119A, SZECHUEN ROAD (Near the Peking Road corner)

71814

Three cents a word; Minimum charge 60 cents per day. Count 5 words to a line

The China Press Classified Columns

17 Nanking Road

Main Office: 14 Kiukiang Road

Classified advertisements must be prepaid. Replies must be called for at Receiving Office

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The
China Press Classifications

Information governing classified advertising

—Write copy plainly, using typewriter when possible.

—Copy will average five words to the line. Initials, abbreviations, characters like $, Tls., etc.) each count as a word.

—All classified advertising is payable strictly cash in advance, except such firms as have arranged for regular business upon a credit basis.

—The China Press cannot be responsible for any errors in copy after the first insertion.

—All advertisements will be handled under the following classifications:

Situation Vacant
Situation Wanted
Miscellaneous
Apartments To Let
Apartments Wanted
Furnished Rooms To Let
Offices To Let
Shops To Let
Houses For Sale
Houses To Let
Houses Wanted
Godowns To Let
Real Estate For Sale
Business Opportunities
Resorts
Lost and Found
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Rooms Wanted
Furnished Rooms Wanted
Suburban Property for Sale
Special Notices
Used Cars

Other classifications will be added as occasion requires

International Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Works

Also carpets cleaned, dyed and stored.
Office and Steam Works:-279 Avenue Foch.
Telephone W. 2354.

Embroidered Swiss
Cross-Stitch and Swatow

Industrial Missions Center
713 Dixwell Road
Tuesdays and Fridays,
All day, until Christmas
by appointment
N. 1863

JOT IT DOWN!

Small, neatly-bound Notebooks, with tear-off leaves, produced by THE CHINA PRESS Job-printing Department, may be obtained at THE CHINA PRESS, 14 Kiukiang Road (or 17 Nanking Road) for 2 copper cents each. They will be sent in any quantity by mail for 2 cents "big money", paid in advance. 70251

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

Situations Wanted

ARE you satisfied with your present staff? Mr. C. C. Hsu, Y. M. C. A. Employment Secretary can help you secure good men. Write him at 120 Szechuen Road, or call C. 5200. T. F. 409

JAPANESE amah, 25, seeks position in English or American home. Energetic and clean. Apply to Box 1894, THE CHINA PRESS. 72271 D 23

EXPERIENCED young lady stenotypist with knowledge of engineering and general office work is open for engagement. Good reference. Moderate salary. Please apply to Box 1890, THE CHINA PRESS. 72232 D 21

YOUNG foreign office assistant, four years' experience in Far Eastern Exports, hides, skins, furs, pongees and general office routine, desires change. Good references. Apply to Box 1886, THE CHINA PRESS. 72211 D 24

YOUNG foreigner with previous experience in general office work, seeks position. No objection to outports. Address Box No. 1887, THE CHINA PRESS. 72215 D 24

YOUNG man, Foreigner, 11 years experience in office work good references, seeks position, at very moderate salary. Apply to Box 1624, THE CHINA PPRESS. T. F. 111

EXPERIENCED lady steno-typist with knowledge of general office work is opened for engagement from the end of the month or before. Apply to Box 1761, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 124

STENOGRAPHER, American young lady, eight years experience seeks position. Could work in secretarial capacity. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 1755 THE CHINA PRESS. T F 123

JUNIOR office position, with prospects, is desired by young competent man. Excellent penman, quick and reliable at figures matriculated, and otherwise highly recommended. Reply to Box 1479, THE CHIINA PRESS. T. F. 1023

A Satisfactory Service
always assured
Aikosha Dairy
No. 59 Avenue Dubail
Tel. West 2825

Christmas Sale

BY CHINA TRUNK EMPORIUM, both on 79 Broadway and on corner of Nanking and Thibet Roads (not the new small shop, but the four-roomed one: please note) of indestructible

WARDROBE TRUNKS

steamer and cabin trunks of every size and design, also solid leather suit cases, handbags, etc., etc., of every description.

American trunks 30 per cent off. 64356

Dr. Suming Zing, Dentist

Artificial Teeth made by modern method. Deformed Teeth extracted without pain, and Dental Diseases guaranteed cured.
Office hours 10 a.m.—6 p.m.
Office 43 Nanking Road,
Phone C. 2127.

C 2240

UNIVERSAL HIRE SERVICE
Serves U Right—Day & Night
$1 First 20 Min. $3 per Hr.

TWIN FOCALS

Far & Near Vision in One Pair

$5.00 ANY RX

O.I.C.

Rich China Co.

18, Broadway, Shanghai, China.
P. O. Box No. 1342

Import and Export Commission Agents and Dealers in Shawls. (Wholesale & Retail.)

The public of Shanghai is cordially invited to inspect our goods which will be on sale at the most reasonable prices in the market. Agents for Swatow Drawn Work Co., Swatow and Hongkong.

39813 A 12

Houses To Let

TO LET, newly decorated modern nine room house. 304 Yu-yuen Road, three servants' quarters, garage. Taels 110:—Enquire 304 Yu-yuen or Phone Central 5071. 72303 D 23

FOR Rent: From February 1st, fine residence on Rue Moliere, unfurnished. Six main rooms, two baths, enclosed verandahs; garage and large yard. Modern appointments. Ample service rooms, and many special improvements. Excellent neighborhood. Apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, C. 8222. F T 406

TO LET, with immediate possession, unfurnished detached residence, No. 67 Route Mayen, containing seven rooms, also garage. Rent $110:—Electrical fittings taken over if desired. Address Box No. 1889, THE CHINA PRESS. 72231

TO LET, semi-detached house at Sinza Road, garden in front; two bathrooms, hot and cold water. Apply Lee Chong Ching Dong Land and Estate Co., 9 Hankow Road. Telephone Central 176. 72237

FOR Rent: 5 roomed house No. 678 Avenue Joffre, 1 bath, ample service rooms, small garden and garage. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T. F. 385

HOUSE let, 490 and 496A Rue Lafayette, modern installations. Apply S. Seng c/o French Tramways Co., Telephone West 2901. 72245

TO LET, 170a Bubbling Well Road. Large house, garage & use of tennis court. Tls. 150 per month. Fixtures to be taken over at less than cost. Apply Tel. West 3520. 72202 D 23

HOUSE to let, five rooms, two bathrooms, small garden, servants quarters, and a garage, if required. Rent Taels 55:—Apply 212 Dixwell Road. 72201 D 23

TO LET, house North Szechuen and Wongio Road at Tls. 33 per month. Interior adapted for Japanese tenants. Apply to Box No. 1655, THE CHINA PRESS. T F 116

TO LET, one double house, Wongio Road No. 230, Tls. 60.00 per month. Interior adapted for Japanese tenants. Apply to Box 1657, THE CHINA PRESS T F 115

TO BE let, middle of May splendidly furnished residence, Yu-yuen Road Tls. 300 per month. Apply to Box 1699, THE CHIINA PRESS. T F 119

TO LET from 1st December till end of April 1925 seven roomed house, near Race Course beautifully furnished with piano, crockery etc. ready for immediate occupation. Garden, tennis court, garage and stable, excellent servants can be taken over if desired. Rent Tls. 250.—per month plus taxes. For further particulars, please apply Chinese Post Office Box No. 408. T F 393

READY for Occupancy January 1st, 1925:—Modern Houses To Let. Three Bedrooms. Two Bathrooms, Tiled Kitchen Pantry and Bathrooms. Hardware Wood Floors. Central Heating, Kitchen Range, Screen Frames, Lighting Fixtures all included. Rental Reasonable, Situated on Great Western Road near new Columbia Country Club, Apply to A. C. Davis, Agent, 10 Nanking Road. Phone C-4757. T F 387

Godowns Wanted

GODOWN wanted by good Tenant, lease preferred. Particulars to Box 1840, THE CHINA PRESS.

Real Estate For Sale

FOR Sale: Valley Hotel in Kuling with adjoining bungalow. 19 rooms fully furnished. Excellent location. Reasonable price. For particulars apply to ASIA REALTY COMPANY, 15 Nanking Road, Tel. C8222. T F 390

DESIRABLE Lot For Sale:—About Four Mow situated on South side of Great Western Road about 300 yards west of new Columbia Country Club. Frontage full width directly on road. All high land. Apply to A. C. Davis, Agent, 50 Nanking Road, Phone C-4757. T F 386

Houses For Sale

FOR Sale: Foreign residence in Nagasaki. Modern conveniences developed garden, fine view on sea Reasonable price. For particulars apply to Asia Realty Co. Tel. C 8222. T F 376

Apartments To Let

FLAT to let, now vacant. Two large rooms, bath and kitchen with verandah. 12 Darroch Road. 7230 D 21

TO LET, well furnished flat of two rooms, bathroom, kitchen, also one furnished room with bath. Apply 22 Wayside Road. 72185

TO LET two-roomed furnished flat with verandah, bathroom, kitchen. Rent moderate. Occupation 1st. Jan. Apply 41 Markham Road. 72276 D 23

TO LET, large flat with closed verandah, bathroom pantry and kitchen, also one furniture room to let. 49 Wayside Road. 72268 D 26

FLAT, bed room and big drawing room, excellently furnished, with bathroom, separate toilet, and phone, to be let, with or without board. 362 Avenue Haig, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Telephone West 4003. 72230 D 21

TO LET: central without board one furnished bed sitting room, also one unfurnished room adjoining. Suitable for married couple or two bachelor friends. Private flat. Apply Asia Realty Co. 15 Nanking Road, Tel. C. 8222. T F 394

TO LET, self contained flat in Range Road, consisting of two bedrooms, verandah, kitchen and bathroom. Occupation December 1st. Apply to Box 1793, THE CHINA PRESS. T F 391

Godowns To Let

TO LET, ground floor, about 4800 square feet, of modern concrete godown, in best of central district, rent Tls. 350:—per month, lease about two years. Apply Chinese Post Office Box 403. T. F. 399

FOR Rent: Excellent godown space, centrally located, just off Nanking Road, near the Palace Hotel; 5,000 feet available, can be subdivided. Can arrange for offices. Very reasonable proposition. Apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T F 397

Dogs and Pets

FOUND a police dog. The owner apply to Ferryhill Place No. 6. After three days, will consider as my own. 72258 D 20

Flat To Let

FOR RENT, third floor flat, centrally located, near Astor House. For information and inspection, Telephone North 307, Mrs. MacKinnon. 72109

Miscellaneous

LADY fortuneteller, Mrs. Olympia. English, French, German. 444 Taku Road near Yates Road. 1-5 p.m. 72246 D 21

EUROPEAN Jazz Band. Latest and newest dance, and classic music. Please apply to Mr. Boris, 269 Avenue Foch, Shanghai. Piano lessons and accompaniment. 72262

VELVET Ice Cream imported from America $2:00 per quart, cut 10 or 12 portions. Delivered to your home in two hours notice. In iceless containers keeps frozen 48 hours. Orders taken at Squires Bingham Co. Phone C. 4770 or W. 4995. Ask for 45. T F 410

COMMERCIAL Exchange of 62 Kiangse Road established as general commercial brokers, have received instructions to purchase on foreign clients' accounts Tls. 50,000 worth spot merchandise and cargo, samples and lowest quotations for cash are invited. Samples will be returned if necessary. 72282

ALEXANDRA has removed to 21 Nanking Road, (above the Central Stores) wholesale, retail importers of all ladies goods. Before buying your Christmas hats, Coats and dresses see ours. We are selling below cost price to clear. 72196 D 21

CHRISTMAS orders for FREEMANS celebrated pork pies. Game pies. English and American Country sausages taken direct. 100 percent pure. FREEMANS. 151 Avenue Haig. T F 407

BLOCK-calendars 1925 with beautiful backs all European make, from 12 to 50 cents a piece. The Universal Postcard & Picture Co., 60 Range Road, Telephone North 1375. 72216 D 20

Furnished Rooms To Let

Connaught House
8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens

Double, and single well furnished rooms, with board, by day or month. Terms moderate. Excellent cuisine.

14 Quinsan Gardens

TO LET with full board, nicely furnished large and small rooms with private baths attached. Excellent cuisine. Tel. N. 482.

Bostonia
61 Carter Road
Board—Residence.
Phone West 883. Tennis Court

FOR Rent, furnished double room. West 4990. 72302 D 21

FOR Rent. One comfortable room with verandah & excellent board. Apply 222 Rue Bourgeat, from the 1st of January. 72306 D 27

BEAUTIFUL furnished rooms and apartments including light, water tax. Board optional daily rates accepted. 310 Bis and 312 Avenue Joffre. Telephone West 2855. 71875

TO LET, in Western district, beautifully furnished single and double rooms, with board, all modern conveniences. Address 158 Seymour Road. Telephone West 1448. 72186

TO LET, furnished or unfurnished in private residence near Verdun Gardens upper floor, consisting of two large attractive rooms, all screened in, with modern bathroom attached, large verandah facing south, separate flush toilet, phone etc. Board optional. Apply to Box 1896, THE CHINA PRESS. 72284 D 23

TO LET, one large nice furnished room with attached bathroom and verandah in Hannen Road. (near Victoria Nursing Home). 72289 D 24

NOW vacant, in a nice comfortable British home, one large well-furnished double bed room with private bath-room and verandah. Apply No. 3 Carter Road. Tel. No. West 2175. T F 408

FOR Rent And Sale: Private boarding house in residence section, Avenue Joffre, good going concern, nine bedrooms, modern appointment, etc., complete. Furniture and equipment to be purchased along with lease, good will, etc., at reasonable figure. Apply Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road, Telephone C. 8222. T F 403

FOR Rent: For one year fine large furnished residence on Avenue Joffre, 10 main rooms, beautiful gardens, three tennis courts, etc. Apply Asia Realty Company., 15 Nanking Road, Central 8232. T F 378

TO LET. 14 Park Road. Large and small furnished rooms with separate bathrooms attached. Tel. West 226. 72223 D 24

TO LET, comfortably furnished double and single rooms, and good food and service. Apply 103 Bubbling Well Road. (near Race Course) Telephone West 805. 72207 D 23

REAL American Home cooking. Tender, juicy, steaks, chops, chickens and roasts. Help yourself service. Eat all you want. (Seconds) Clean, woolly, blankets, soft mattresses, unequaled service. Moderate prices. Central location. Eighteen Quinsan Gardens. 72038 D 23

FURNISHED rooms to let, $25:00, $30:00 $35:00. Apply soon to No. 6 Ward Road. T. F. 122

TO LET, a flat, two rooms furnished, with large verandah, kitchen and bath, 37 Quinsan Road. T F O 23

Used Cars

FOR Sale, one two seater Buick car, excellent condition. Will sell at sacrifice. Owner leaving town. Apply to Box 1750, THE CHINA PRESS. T F 121

FOR Sale, Benz Limousine car, excellent running order, owner going home. Apply to Box 1698, THE CHINA PRESS. T F 118

Business Property

FOR Rent, ground floor, admirably suited for offices, shop, or show room. Also office rooms, single or en suite, on first and second floors. For information and inspection, Telephone North 307, Mrs. MacKinnon. 72108

FOR Rent, ground floor, Broadway district, near Astor House, in whole or in part. Corner suitable for shop or showroom, including office and toilets; three entrances. One large room, suitable for the room, kitchen, pantry, cold storage room, et cetera. For information and inspection, telephone North 307, Mrs. MacKinnon. 72087

Exchange and Mart

WRIGHT and Belyea. Have for sale a pair of 8 Cylinder Sterling Engines 150 H.P. each can be sold as pair or separately. Going cheap. Apply Wright, Woosung. T F 2

FOR SALE, course of six months tuition in shorthand and typewriting at the Remington Typewriting School. 72288 D 21

PIANO for sale, $300:—Apply 11 Wongkashaw Gardens. Phone West 4302. 72262

WANTED to purchase 2 to 3 U. S. S. Saving Bonds fully paid up. For three years or more. Apply to Box 1897, THE CHINA PRESS. 72297 D 21

FOR SALE, unexpectedly, a silver box for tobacco, a good oak sideboard and table. Avenue Joffre 307B (near Voyron Route). 72265 D 24

FOR Sale, one Victrola, (largest cabinet size) and 160 records. Can be seen by appointment. West 1869. 72270 D 21

FRENCH car, Brand new. Latest model Michelin balloon tires. Very economical and very fine looking car. A bargain at Taels 1,200:—or nearest offer. For demonstration. Apply to Box 1891, THE CHINA PRESS. 72261

FOR Sale, a beautiful fox skin, white, ready to wear, arriving directly from a fur dealer in Harbin. Will sell exactly at cost price, as the person for whom it was intended has left Shanghai. Apply to Box 13, THE CHINA PRESS. 72247 D 23

WANTED a motor cycle with side car, must be in perfect condition and cheap. Apply Supt. Const. Community Church. 72159 D 23

BEAUTIFUL KIMONAS

Just received from Japan, a large stock. Christmas gifts for wife or husband. Prices are very moderate. Sale at show room 12A-14 Kungping Road off Broadway. Mrs. S. J. Watanabe's Hospital. 71790

Offices, To Let

TO LET, one Yuen-ming-yuen Road, two first floor office rooms. Area approximately 600 square feet. Immediate occupation. Apply to The Ben Buildings Co., Ben Building. Central 1930. 73262 D 23

OFFICE To Let. Ground floor 70 Kiangse Road. From Jan. 1st, 1925. Apply to Oriental Realty & Savings Society, Ltd., 62 Kiangse Road, 3rd floor. 72280 D 23

ADVERTISER will share with a broker travelling agent &c. or large well equipped office room with telephone and every convenience location on the first floor of a new steam heated building in Kiangse Road. Apply to Box 1895, THE CHINA PRESS. 72280

FOR Rent, ground floor offices on Jinkee Road, 1500 square feet, steam heated, with spacious concrete vault. Also large single office. Also suite of one, two or three offices, steam heated. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222. T F 322

FOR Rent: Nice suite of offices at No. 3 Canton Road—1,600 square feet. Apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T F 381

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No. 7 The Bund. Apply to The Commercial Bank of China. T. F. 135

FOR Rent: Suite of rooms in central district, suitable for offices or for single office and small living flat. Apply ASIA REALTY COMPANY, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T F 381

FOR Rent. Nice offices in building at the corner of Nanking and Szechuen Roads. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road Central 8222. T F 380

GROUND Floor Space, Kinkiang Road, suitable for large Bank available shortly in part or whole. Apply to Box No. 1803, THE CHINA RESS. 10023 M 23

Shops To Let

SHOP to let, from December 11th. No. 1 and 2 Carlton Building. Now occupied by Chiffon. Apply Carlton Limited. T F 396

TO LET, shop, Carlton Building, Bubbling Well Road. Apply Carlton Limited, 50 Bubbling Well Road. S. D 3

Situations Vacant

WANTED Market & Collection Shroff with excellent connections among dealers and good knowledge in Import & Export. Apply in person to: Oriental Commercial & Industrial Co., 1-A Hankow Road. 72300 D 21

COMPRADORE Or Broker for gasoline line wanted. Only A1 man need apply. Must have influence & very good connections. Excellent opportunity. Apply to Box 14, THE CHINA PRESS. 72307 D 24

MEMBER OF BRUNNER MOND'S STAFF

In reply to your questions, I have much pleasure in assuring you that I am quite satisfied with the work you did for me and I believe that you are sincerely endeavouring to render your clients sincere service.

Yours faithfully,

MEMBER OF THE C. O. C. STAFF.

In reply to your two questions, I am glad I can conscientiously reply in the affirmative to both. I may also add that for courtesy and consideration few can equal you.

Yours faithfully,

WIFE OF A LOCAL ATTORNEY.

In reply to your questions, I have much pleasure to state that I am quite satisfied with your glasses. Your assistants are very courteous and your prices reasonable.

Yours sincerely.

ENGINEER ON H. M. S. "GLENAMOY"

Yes I am very satisfied with the O.I.C. and have always found them most obliging in all my dealings with them. I would not hesitate in recommending my dearest friends to patronize them. Wishing you every success I am.

Yours faithfully.

MEMBER OF THE S. M. C. P. W. D.

In reply to your letter I have much pleasure in stating that on all of the ocassions that I have consulted you I have met with extreme courtesy and efficient service. The promptness with which every order, even the smallest, was dealt with appeared to me to one of the outstanding features of your organisation. The brightness and luxury of your excellent premises add in no little degree to your general excellence. Last but not least I consider your prices extremely moderate considering we are in Shanghai. With best wishes for your future and continued success.

Yours faithfully,

FROM A SWATOW RESIDENT

I am quite satisfied with the work you did for me. I honestly believe you render sincere service.

FROM THE PRINCIPAL OF AN OUT-PORT SCHOOL

Yes, I am quite saisfied with the work you did for me last June. I feel safe to go into the far interior of China away from all oculists and opticians, knowing that your glasses will not fail me. I take this opportunity to think you for your good work for my eyes.

Very sincerely.

MANAGER OF A SILK HONG.

This acknowleges receipt of your circular letter; it gives me pleasure to have been given this opportunity to express my appreciation of your services.

Aside from your moderate charges, (in itself an important feature to the public), I believe that you sincerely endeavor to live up to your slogan of "Where the promise is performed".

In brief, I look upon your institution as an example to all in the same line of business, and your policy may well be adopted by all individuals and corporations alike.

Very truly yours,

FROM A NURSE IN AN OUT-PORT HOSPITAL

The work which you did for me was most satisfactory; and if I have need of an optician's service in the future, I shall certainly apply to the "O.I.C."

Yours truly,

FROM THE CAPTAIN OF ONE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE'S STEAMERS

In reply to your communication I can only say that your work done for me has given every satisfaction.

Yours faithfully,

FROM A HEBREW MINISTER

In reply to your questions I wish to say that I am perfectly satisfied with the service I have received from your Company. Your workmanship and attention have been greatly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

Perfectly satisfied.

FROM A MISSIONARY DOCTOR IN THE INTERIOR

The lenses you recently ground for me are entirely satisfactory and your service was prompt and courteous.

Very sincerely yours

FROM A STUDENT

In reply to your questions, it gives me real pleasure to state:—

1. I can find no fault with my glasses, so I am bound to be quite satisfied with the work you did for me.

2. I am therefore thoroughly convinced that you render sincere SERVICE.

Yours sincerely.

FROM A CHINESE PASTOR

In replying to your letter of December, I am quite pleased to be able to confirm:

1. I am quite satisfied with the work you did for me.

2. I honestly believe that you render sincere service.

Yours very truly.

FROM A MEMBER OF THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

I have much pleasure to inform you that I am quite satisfied with O. I. C. Service since I have my spectacles repaired.

I have always been glad to recommend O. I. C. Service to my friends.

Yours truly.

Yes, Alright.

FROM A STUDENT OF ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY

In reply to your two questions, my answer is in the affirmative. I am quite satisfied with the work you did for me and I honestly believe that you render sincere service.

Yours sincerely.

Highly satisfied.

FROM THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR

We have always been very satisfied.

FROM A MISSIONARY

I have must pleasure in testifying to the good work done by your company and I am glad to think that in the East there is such a useful and up-to-date plant to help people in their life and work.

Kind greetings.

Yours truly,

ONE OF THE CHINESE STAFF OF THE STANDARD OIL, KONGMOON

I have the greatest pleasure in answering the two questions contained in your favour of November—1924.

I have so much confidence in your service that I would like to have another pair of glasses from your Company. Enclose find my presciption.

Yours very truly,

ENGINEER IN THE P.W.D.

Up to the moment the work done for me has been quite satisfactory.

STUDENT AT SHANGHAI COLLEGE

I have already answered the questions you asked me. But since then I wish to again tell you that I am very satisfied with your service and I honestly believe that you render sincere service.

Yours truly,

LOCAL SCHOOL TEACHER.

I have great pleasure in testifying to the efficiency if the services rendered by the Oculists Institute Co., and have no hesitation in answering both your questions in the affirmative.

I venture to stress most particularly the *Courtesy* and *attention* received at your hands.

Yours faithfully,

STUDENT AT THOS HANBURY SCHOOL

1. Yes
2. Yes

Thank you.

POSTAL COMMISSIONER IN THE INTERIOR

Yes, I say it with pleasure *unhesitatingly* that I am satisfied in every respect.

MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN STAFF OF THE STANDARD OIL CO.

I am quite satisfied with the work you did for me some time ago. In a few days I will call on you to make me another pair of reading glasses using my old gold frame. Anticipating that you will serve me as well and as cheaply as last time.

Yours sincerely.

I am quite satisfied.

I thank you.

Yours etc.

FROM THE COMPRADORE'S STAFF OF THE EASTERN TRADING CO.

Both are in the affirmative.

Yours truly,

LOCAL CHINESE COMPRADORE

I am very satisfied with your work.

To speak honestly, you have rendered sincere service to me.

Yours faithfully,

FROM A MEMBER OF THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

I wish to acknowledge satisfaction for the work done for me, and the good service rendered by you.

Yours faithfully,

---

1. I am quite satisfied with my glasses.

2. You rendered sincere service to me.

A LOCAL DENIST

In reply to your letter I must say that I am quite satisfied with the spectacles I got from you.

Yours truly.

SPECIAL OFFER

GOOD ONLY UNTIL DEC. 31, 1924.

5,000 EYEGLASS —OR— SPECTACLE — FRAMES — **FREE**

This is a Special Holiday offer to make 5,000 friends of the O I.C. It gives the O.I.C. opportunity of Demonstrating O.I.C. Expert Service and gives you an opportunity of obtaining an up-to-date pair of O.I.C. guaranteed glasses for only $5.00

FINEST FIRST QUALITY LENSES GUARANTEED

Finest Quality Frames In Three Styles

Any Pair of lenses (any prescription) **$5.00** only

O.I.C.

OCULISTS INSTITUTE COMPANY
49a-50 Nanking Road.
Tel. C. 8500—4 lines

O.I.C.

FROM A PROMINENT CHINESE LADY.

I beg to inform you that my son—has been in America attending University over one year and that is why you have no reply from him. We often hear from him, but in his letters he always praises his glasses.

The next week I shall call on your office to get a Xmas gift from you, for my own glasses need to be changed.

Yours faithfully,

FROM AN OUTPORT CUSTOMS INSPECTOR.

In reply to your enquiry received today, I have much pleasure in stating that—We are quite satisfied with the work you did for us. You certainly give good service.

Yours faithfully,

FROM A SHANGHAI CUSTOMS MAN.

I am thoroughly satisfied with the service you have rendered me, and I believe you are equally sincere in your desire to serve your other patients.

A HANKOW RESIDENT

I am pleased to inform you that I am very contented with O.I.C. service. The work done for my wife and my son was most satisfactory.

Yours etc.

MEMBER OF THE EQUITABLE EASTERN BANK CO.'S STAFF

Your service is excellent. Thoroughly satisfied with mine. I can certainly be proud of O.I.C. glasses.

Yours sincerely.

ONE OF THE FOREIGN STAFF OF THE ASIATIC YEAST WORKS.

The fact that I have recommended your Institute to my friends will serve to show that I am absolutely satisfied with the glasses you made for me

Yours faithfully,

A GERMAN PATIENT.

In answer to your letter, I am very pleased to say that I am quite satisfied with your services, and your work has given me entire satisfaction.

Yours truly,

FROM THE ASSIST. MANAGER OF A LARGE HONG

I am well satisfied with the work done, for which accept my hearty thanks for same.

Yours sincerely.

FROM A MISSIONARY WORKER.

In reply to the questions on the other side of this letter I state most gladly. I am indeed satisfied with the work done for me, I could not wish for better.

Yes, I do sincerely believe that your service is the best rendered that I have seen, and I have had a good bit of experience along these lines as my eyes are, as you know, no easy case to deal with.

May God bless you in the future and may you be able to help other of our suffering fellowmen as much as you have helped me is the sincere wish of your thankful and satisfied patient.

JAPANESE BROKER

Very much satisfied indeed.

Yours very truly,

FROM A PROMINENT JAPANESE MERCHANT

I am very glad to reply to both of your questions as follows:

1. Quite satisfied.

2. Yes, I do.

I am, Sir,

Yours very truly,

FROM A CHINESE STUDENT

In regard to your two questions, I readily say, YES.

Yours sincerely.

Mrs. M. P. J. is very satisfied with the work you have done.

Very pleased and satisfied with your service.

FROM A CHINESE STUDENT

In reply to your letter, I am very pleased to say that the work you did for me is very satisfactory and I honestly believe your SERVICE is sincere.

Wishing you every success.

Yours faithfully,

Very well satisfied with your service.

Everything in every respect O. K.

FROM ONE OF THE S.M.C. ELECTRICITY DEPT.'S STAFF

In reply to your enquiry I take much pleasure in stating that I am quite satisfied with the services I received.

Yours truly.

FROM A CLERK IN THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, LTD

Very well satisfied with the work you have done for me. Thank you.

Your charges are very reasonable.

Yours faithfully,

MANAGER OF A LOCAL BANK

I am more than satisfied with the work you did for me.

Yours faithfully,

FROM A CLERK IN THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK

1. I am entirely satisfied with O.I.C. work.

2. Quick service, beyond reproach.

Yours truly,

FROM ONE OF THE LUNGHAI RAILWAY CHENCHOW

I am more than satisfied with the two pairs of glasses I bought from the O.I.C. and in the future I shall recommend all my friends to them.

Yours respectfully.

FROM THE PUBLIC LIBRARY. SHANGHAI

I am thoroughly satisfied with your optometric examination and the glasses I had from you. Your workmanship and attention have been greatly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

ONE OF THE A. P. C. MEN IN NANKING.

I take pleasure in assuring you that I am perfectly satisfied with all of the work which you have affected for me.

Yours faithfully,

TOBACCO PRODUCTS CO.'s STAFF

Your work has given me entire satisfaction.

FROM A PROMINENT SHANGHAI BROKER

In reply to your inquiry regarding you workmanship and service would advise that I have always been accorded courteous treatment and have found your workmanship to be of the best.

Assuring you of my patronage, I am,

Yours very truly,

FROM A MISSIONARY IN NINGPO

Replying to your enquiry I may say that my wife and I are quite satisfied with what you have done for us.

Yours very truly,

FROM THE MANAGER OF AN IMPORT AND EXPORT FIRM

In reply to your inquiry I am pleased to say that I am quite satisfied with your service and your workmanship. I can only recommend O.I.C. service to my friends as the best.

Yours faithfully,

FROM A LOCAL FOREIGN CURIO DEALER.

In reply to your question:

I am pleased to state that all the glasses you supplied are quite satisfactory to them.

I am, Dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

A PROMINENT LOCAL DOCTOR

My glasses are absolutely satisfactory and I have received full value from you for my money. There is no question that you do everything to render good service to your customers.

Yours truly,

MISSIONARY AT FOOCHOW.

In reply to your circular letter would say that although you served me but once, that service has been most satisfactory, and I shall always send you my work.

Very truly yours,

LOCAL CHINESE PATIENT.

I appreciate very much so far as your service is concerned, you have always served me courteously and efficiently.

Truly yours,

A MISSIONARY DOCTOR.

The glasses which you made for me were adjusted to my satisfaction and you were most courteous and patient while serving me.

Yours very truly,

ANDERSEN MEYER & CO. STAFF

I had to start wearing glasses 27 years ago, and no where have found a better service than yours.

Yours faithfully,

FROM THE CHINESE STAFF OF DODWELL & CO.

I am quite satisfied with the work you did for me. Wishing you every success.

I am, Sirs,

Yours truly,

HEAD OF AN IMPORT-EXPORT "HONG"

Wih regard to your queries on the reverse side of this sheet as to (1) your workmanship (2) your service I am highly pleased with both I have no hesitation in saying that my eye sight has improved considerably since wearing O.I.C. glasses, I am confident that your establishment is the best of its kind in Shanghai.

Yours sincerely.

Fire and Water—

by JACK LAIT

Strange Tale of Two Girls in One

"Whatever resolutions I make when I am 'I' fall away when I am 'She.'"

THOSE who prate of "heredity" talk usually of the blending of blood, the merging of strains. Maybe nature operates that way; sometimes not, as in my own case.

Let me tell you the strange story of a human hybrid who inherited two distinct personalities from a father who was one sort and a mother who was another—who was the other, I suppose, expresses it more understandably.

My father was an architect, a genius. There stand today in some of the principal points of the principal cities monuments to his art—museums, depots, churches, other public and semi-public structures. He was a New Englander, a tall, handsome man with black curly hair, muscles like steel and hands as soft as a woman's. His whole nature was like that, too, metal in spots, the touch of a baby in others.

My mother was a Southerner. Far from an aristocrat by birth and rearing, she was a first generation descendant of "clay-eater" hill-billies who had moved into a sizable village in Georgia. She was unschooled, a creature of all the abysmal superstitions and ignorant prejudices of her forbears. But she was beautiful to see, beyond verbal description.

My father came to the town to build a railroad station—the town was an important cross-trunkline point. And there he met my mother. He had been a lion among women in New York and Chicago and Boston and European centers, because he was brilliant and handsome; but he had always resisted women. Until he met this uncouth girl, some 16 or 17 then, in this Georgia town.

The courtship was wild and furious. My dad was shot at and knifed at, for my mother had several brothers and a dozen ardent local suitors, and down there they not only resent to the point of murder any overtures at their "women," but especially any overtures at all from "Yanks."

My mother was as furiously in love as my father. They eloped in the dead of night by a subterfuge, drove many miles, and were married at sunrise by a wayside justice. My father never finished the depot. He whisked his bride off to Savannah, and there they set sail for Europe on a honeymoon.

By the time I came, they had settled down in a sleepy little Connecticut town not far from New York, where my dad had his headquarters.

I have a fair idea of how they got along together until I was about 6; thereafter I know, of my own observation.

It seems impossible to make myself clear without losing the one fact that never altered—that my mother loved my father and my father loved my mother with an adoring passion that caused rather than it seemed to prevent their violent quarrelings. They never bickered—they fought!

The Connecticut neighbors didn't "cotton" to my mother at all, nor she to them. I was lonesome, and the town sort of looked down on me as a stray, though we were financially well-fixed. I was with my mother almost all the time. She fondled me and caressed me like a doll, and I worshipped her, though at times she flew into torrents of ungovernable temper and threw things and "cussed" a streak that would have shocked a stevedore.

My father was away much of the time. When he was home he always brought me things and was very tender, though not demonstrative. The only thing he was spontaneously emotional about was my mother. Whenever he touched her he flushed with a thrill. And she reciprocated it. But—how they did battle! It was nothing unusual to have everything in a room wrecked. The first thing my mother did when she got a tantrum was to smash things—anything. My father never touched her or descended to any physical demonstrations. He was a gentleman. He only suffered and nagged, and he would nag my mother into saying and doing things that are to me incredible now, though I witnessed them.

When I was about 12 my father died. He died of apoplexy, brought on, I am sure, by a fierce outburst from the wife he still idolized.

My mother's grief was something inhuman. For weeks she wept and actually tore her hair. All the fire of her strange nature, which had so longed burned in her love and her anger, now blazed in her sorrow. She came forth shattered in health, wizened, scarcely recognizable as the flaming beauty who was still less than 30.

My father didn't leave much. He had been a big earner, but improvident and impractical. We had scarcely enough left to subsist on. My mother took me back to Georgia and there she soon fell back into the ways of her people and became slatternly and a typical "hick" of the Georgia hills.

I was miserable. The folks thereabouts utterly failed to understand me and I in turn could no more warm up to them than if they were monkeys. To them I was a "Yank," even though my mother was one of their own; and despite the same token, to me they were ill-bred semi-savages whose touch gave me gooseflesh, whose ways gave me creeps.

My mother and I drifted apart, though we lived in the same room. She was reverting to type, completely. My father, alone, had metamorphosed her—as far as she had been metamorphosed, for with him she would have lived on a floating cake of ice in mid-ocean and never asked better, though she would have harpooned him and thrown whatever she could lay her hands on every second day.

Now that this hold was broken, however, she returned into "statu quo" in everything except her memories. She refused many offers of marriage, for she was true to my dead father. But she interested herself in every other angle of the witless clay-eater existence. Her affection for me seemed to have filtered out completely.

Only once in a while, when I would say something or strike an expression that made her see my father in me, she would crush me to her like a she-bear and moan and sob over me. The rest of the time she seemed relieved when I wasn't near her.

At fourteen (a marriageable age thereabouts), when she insisted that I accept the proposal of a raw-boned second cousin who chewed four ounces of tobacco at once and shaved every second week and was "wanted" for stealing hogs, I pleaded with her, used the fetich of my father's name, all in vain. So I ran off.

I found myself in Atlanta, a good-looking child, with less than a dollar. I knew nothing of cities, nothing of earning a living. My schooling had been limited, my home surroundings had been narrow and scarcely inspiring.

New York was my objective. I didn't know anyone there, but I had some illusions about that great city where anyone could find opportunity.

I sat down in the railroad station and thought it over. How could I get to New York? The strangest ideas came into my head—all sorts—all sorts except ideas of going to work as a chambermaid or something within my small range.

Stealing—that was the first. Where and how could I steal enough to get me North? I had never done such a thing, but I turned over several schemes in my mind as though I had been a trained crook. I decided to go into a jewelry store, ask to look at some rings, seize a handful and run. And I would have done it, had not just then a man in a railroad uniform come by, looked me up and down, and smiled.

I had never been kissed by a boy, had never flirted, and knew little about the ways of a maid with a man or a man with a maid. But instantly it struck me that here was a railroad man—and he could get me to New York. So I smiled back. Not too broadly, yet enough so he wouldn't be discouraged. I dropped my eyes, then raised them just a hair's-worth. He hesitated, approached. I turned my head, then sneaked a look back. He sat down beside me.

When I told him I was far from home, alone, "broke," I saw in his face that he was delighted. Here was unprotected game. He asked me to go with him. I went. He fed me and took me to a movie, held my hand and told me he liked me. I knew by instinct that I must let him have a little freedom or he would drop me, yet that I must hold him off, and I seemed to sense in advance every word he would say and every move he would make.

I told him if he would get me a pass to New York I would be very thankful—oh, very. And that until he did, I wouldn't kiss him. He argued, but I was firm. So he lent me a few dollars and left me at the door of a cheap hotel, with a "date" for next noon.

He came. I asked to look at the pass. It looked all right. Then, with sudden instinct, I motioned to a policeman, who came a-running, told him this man had insulted me and demanded protection. The brakeman tried to argue, but the officer gallantly ordered him off and threatened to send him to jail if he said another word. In ten minutes I was back at the station, and in an hour on my way to New York with a pass as the brakeman's "sister."

Well—New York! I got there with four cents; not enough for carfare uptown. My adventures there were many and varied. I have been there seven years now, so you see I managed to get by and live, at least.

It was here that I began to manifest to its fullest the strange hybrid conflict in my construction.

There was no "blend" in me. At the strangest times would crop out distinct traits of my father and as distinct ones of my mother. I was not what you would call a Jekyll-Hyde, with two personalities at two times, nor was I a combination of two personalities in one; I was a jumpy and scrambled composition of two so different people and switched in spasmodic flashes of impulse and humor almost momentarily.

I would do a thing to-day and it seemed entirely right, and the same next day would appear to me atrocious. I would fly at someone, and, even in that second, my whim would change and I would turn gentle and soft. The fire in me lapped up the water, and the water doused the fire—it was most embarrassing and difficult, I assure you. No one knew how to take me. I was rarely the same.

Men swarmed about me, for I was pretty, and because of, rather than despite, my peculiar temperament I was fascinating to males, who would rather be puzzled and worried about a girl than just to be kept in somnolent security and peace in murmuring placid love.

I worked at different things and lived in varied surroundings. I had many strange escapades and colorful episodes. I landed in the chorus of a musical show through a man I met walking in a park who was influential, and who fell so hard and so suddenly, and whom I abused so eloquently that he thought me the most "kicky" plaything he had ever seen and wanted.

Through all this I was still a "good" girl. How I went through the gauntlet of Broadway and slums with my complex moods and escaped final temptation is one of the great mysteries of my mysterious complexes.

My rich admirer dressed me up, buried me in costly flowers, established my credit in a lovely furnished apartment and got me into a show. And yet I kept him at arms' length. He was impetuous, but I was stubborn. I would fight. My mother had given me the weapons. I could wreck a room as handily as she could.

But I would have fits of remorse, crying spells that almost broke my heart, for I always realized, even when I was doing such things, that they were wrong and shocking.

I would steal anything my hands could light on, though I knew it was sinful. I would lie for any advantage and often for none just because the strain of the hill-billies, most notorious prevaricators on earth, cropped up; then I would get a conscience attack and hunt up folks and retract and confess, just as I would return what I had pilfered.

My rich friend was still neither wearied nor discouraged. One day I would act the devil, and, although that did intrigue him, he was still somewhat sane and respectable, and he would decide I was too much to handle; but a few minutes later or next day I would turn angel, speak diffidently, shrink modestly, purr and simper (in complete sincerity, not affectation) and again he would conclude I was a sweet child and should be saved from myself, or conquered for him.

I developed talent as a dancer and soon began to get principal roles in revues, where my appearance helped and my "reputation" made me rather a "card." Sometimes I adored my work and gave it all I had. At other times I despised it and sometimes missed performances for no reason and kept my manager in a stew; even that seemed to work to my advantage. Some people are rated "unreliable" and get the gate; some are judged "temperamental" and are in demand.

I am now a well-known stage star, though I am not yet twenty. I dismissed my wealthy middle-aged boy-friend in a fit of temper that lasted two days, which gave him time to get over his infatuation, I guess. I didn't need him now—or anyone.

Security, of course, saves me from some of the causes of my flights into fields afar from ladylike and normal propensities. But I still am the little hybrid; still go off at tangents; still cannot promise myself this hour what or how I will be the next.

I have never met a man whom I loved for more than a day. Sometimes I am in most affectionate vibrations and I think I have found my ideal, but with the next quirk of my kaleidoscopic vicissitudes of nature I see him all askew and marvel that I could have missed his impossible points.

Am I to go on like this forever?

Or will I some day meet the man, as my mother did, who will make me forget everything for him?

And if I do—as I probably shall—will my streaks manifest themselves, as they did in my mother, to ruin his life, wreck his love, make miserable an existence between the sweet promptings of affection and the horror of a half-mad little beast?

I suppose so. I hope not. I pray not. But I am powerless against my other self. Whatever resolutions I make when I am "I" fall away and I welch them when I am "She."

Fire and water cannot mix. One must subdue, exhaust, put out the other. Which of me will survive? I wonder.

"Nibelungs" To Be Shown At Carlton

By far the most enthralling film spectacle ever shown the theater-goers of Shanghai is that of the Nibelungs, the first half of which, dealing with Siegfried the Dragon Slayer, will be shown at the Carlton Theater beginning with the matinee today. This film is based upon the Saga of Siegfried, one of the world's greatest epic poems, and the manner in which the various scenes are worked into an awe-inspiring, yet most realistic story speaks volumes for the genius who conceived it and the masters of stagecraft who carried it out.

Comparison with other spectacular productions is impossible so far does this Siegfried film surpass all that have gone before. It raises before the eyes of the onlooker a land of long ago when giants and gods strove for mastery over mankind, yet its every scene is so skillfully portrayed that its reality cannot be doubted and one follows the adventures of the hero, Siegfried, convinced of the truth of every episode. The authors have taken what might be called a fairy-tale and made it into a gripping drama of humanity in the raw, where superhuman men and women love and hate, hope and fear with a fierce intensity.

Siegfried first is shown at the forge, a joyous-hearted youth, who welds the perfect sword and then sets out upon his career of adventure. Fired with desire to win the fair Kriemhild, sister of King Gunther of Burgundy, he passes through the land of the Nibelungs, the people of the mist. Here he encounters and slays the dragon, a terrifying beast so natural in its every motion one cannot help but believe it alive. Siegfried bathes in the monster's blood, becoming invulnerable in all but one spot where a leaf had fallen upon his shoulder. Then he woos the stately Kriemhild and wins her love, but Gunther imposes the condition that Siegfried aid him to conquer Brunhild, the warrior maid who puts her unsuccessful suitors to ignomious death.

Siegfried dons the cap of invisibility and by his aid Gunther wins the Valkyr queen, obtaining as his reward the hand of Kriemhild. When Brunhild learns that it was Siegfried that conquered her and not Gunther, her rage is terrible and with the aid of Hagen, the villain of the play, contrives to send Siegfried to his death. "Kill Siegfried," she tells Gunther, "or I shall never really wed you." But it is Hagen, not the cowardly Gunther who hurls the spear through the vulnerable spot on the hero's shoulder. Brunhild's grief and suicide upon Siegfried's bier are followed by Kriemhild's vow of vengeance. The terrible toll of human life she exacted forms the theme of "Kriemhild's Vengeance" to be shown next week, and even more prodigiously gripping story than Siegfried, introducing the greatest scenic effects ever screened.

◆

Juvenile Performance

A juvenile performance will be given at the Jewish Club "Ahduth" at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, December 24, and also at 9.15 p.m. on Sunday, December 28, for the benefit of a charity fund. The affair will be under the direction of Miss Sonia Frank and Miss Cecilia. The program will be as follows:

PART I

1 Kick up You ..... Misses Sonia Frank, Rachel Feldman, Bronia Goldner.
2 Gypsy Song Miss Fannie Hekker
3 Russian Dance .. Misses Rachel Feldman, Bronia Goldner.
4 Sailor's Hornpipe .. Miss Sonia Frank.
5 Fairy Dance .... Misses Mary Sorokina, and Fannie Litter.
6 Peasant Song .. Misses Fannie, Cecilia.

PART II

7 Clowns Play and Dance . Missis Cecilia, Sonia, and Fannie.
8 Dutch Dance .... Missis Rachel Feldman, Bronia Goldner.
9 Russian Song .... Miss Fannie Hekker.
10 Russian Dance .... Miss Sonia Frank.
11 Shepherd's Dance .... Misses Frank, Rachel Feldman, Bronia Goldner, Fannie Hekker.
12 Song—The Modern Geisha Girl—and Dance .. Miss Sonia, Frank.

Tickling Throat

Did you ever have that nerve-racking experience caused by a bit of mucus or phlegm that stubbornly refuses to be dislodged, but tickles and tickles until it sometimes almost strangles? Just a few sips of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, swallowed very slowly and allowed to glide down the throat, will stop that tickle and at once give you immense relief. Try it that way too for hoarseness, bronchial and other coughs. For sale everywhere.

At The Theaters

APOLLO THEATER

Special matinees at 5:30 p.m. only throughout the week "Blood and Sand." Tonight, showing Rodolph Valentino in tomorrow and Tuesday at 9:15 p.m., Hoot Gibson in "Ridin Kid From The Powder River"; Starting Wednesday night, "The Marriage Circle", an Ernst Lubitsch production.

CARLTON THEATER

Starting today, "Siegfried the Dragon Slayer", the first half of the spectacular new film version of the Nibelungen Lied.

ISIS THEATER

Today, tomorrow and Tuesday at 2, 5:30 and 9:15 p.m., Mary Carr in "Over the Hill"; Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 3, 7 and 9:15 p.m., Douglas Fairbanks in "When The Clouds Roll By".

OLYMPIC THEATER

Rodolph Valentino in "Blood and Sand." Starting Friday, "Our Mutual Friend," from the novel by Charles Dickens.

VICTORIA THEATER

Thursday to Saturday at 5:30 and 9:15 p.m., "The New Moon", a Joseph M. Schenck production featuring Norma Talmadge; Thursday and Friday, special children's matinees at 3:15 p.m., Tom Mix in "Rough-Riding Romance"; Saturday and Sunday, special children's matinees at 3:15 p.m. Kinky Dean in "A Prince of a King".

Three Great Film Features At The Apollo

Patrons of the Apollo Theater during the coming week will have their choice of three great film features, each fine in its own line and each so different from the other that three visits to the Apollo in one week would be well worthwhile from an entertainment standpoint.

Throughout the week, the Apollo will continue to show, at special matinee performances starting at 5:30 p.m. only, "Blood and Sand", the spectacular feature made from the novel by Blasco Ibanez and starring Rodolph Valentino, Lila Lee and Nita Naldi.

The evening performances at the Apollo today, tomorrow and Tuesday, will feature Hoot Gibson in "Riding Kid from the Powder River". Starting Wednesday night, the Apollo will show at its evening performances "The Marriage Circle", produced by Ernst Lubitsch.

The filming of "The Marriage Circle" was the occasion of much excitement at the Warner Brothers' west coast studios.

The reason was the fame of Mr. Lubitsch as a masterly and "different" producer, working along lines that bid fair to revolutionize the art of motion pictures.

Visitors in the studio, lingering expectantly around the Lubitsch set, awaited with breathless awe for the great man to start directing. Here would be a thrill! Even the prop boy and studio hands to whom the studio lights are a matter of course found themselves curious to see the greatest director at work.

Here again was disillusionment. The Lubitsch cast behaved like regular people. There was no raving and ranting about—no tearing of the hair or forceful shouting. But the effect was there just the same, acquired in a quiet way that would photograph just as subtly.

And the subtitles too are not an effort to capture the whole of the dictionary in a single reel. They are simple and direct when they are there at all, which isn't often.

Instead of a thin, improbable plot, set at such a feverish tempo that impossible happenings crowd each reel, the story is a dramatic one—but a true life dramatic one, unfolding itself gradually as real life stories do.

Lubitsch maintains that it is much easier to portray tragic scenes than a quiet happening of every day life. In the former there are so many tricks and postures that even a second rate player could do it effectively. In a more quiet scene the player must confine himself to his own expression and the power within himself.

"The Marriage Circle" will be a surprise. Ernst Lubitsch has produced the picture he has always wanted to, and has given instead of the usual spectacular atmosphere, a real story, an excellent cast and above everything else, intelligent direction.

The cast consists of such notable players as Florence Vidor, Monte Blue, Harry Myers, Marie Prevost, Adolphe Menjou and Creighton Hale.

Fairbanks Film Coming To The Isis

If the statement of an eminent psychologist is to be taken seriously, that nine out of every ten people in this great big world are made miserable because of the fear of superstition in one form or another, Douglas Fairbanks is doomed to be a mighty gloomy young man for the balance of his natural days.

Doug may not have the regulation Ph. D. on his calling cards and it is certain that he never delved very deeply along the lines of belief in supernatural agencies; however, he disagrees with the learned student and in reply his theory has taken a broadside at superstition in every phase, counting ½ out for the full ten units in his forthcoming production, "When the Clouds Roll By," which will be the feature at the Isis Theater beginning next Wednesday.

It may be that the dynamic one is the tenth of one of the particular short dozen embraced by the doctor's remarks because Doug hasn't lost even a suggestion of the wrinkles in his smile, despite his very harsh treatment of the numerous agencies involved in the superstition clan.

The "Big Four" star indulges in every conceivable phase of superstition recorded in the jinx docket and in his unique manner disproves the penalties which have long been established facts in the minds of the other nine. It remains to be seen what will happen to one who merely teases along at superstition to show the ridiculousness of it all, but if something unexpected happens, well—insurance companies take notice.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
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No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses. SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND 3s. Dr. LeClerc Med. Co., Haverstock Rd., N.W.3, London. SEE TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS.

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COME and SEE
AT THE

VICTORIA THEATRE

Last 2 Performances Today at 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.

MAN GETS and FORGETS
WOMAN GIVES and FORGIVES

MATINEES
To-Day At 3.15 p.m. "WHAT'S A WIFE WORTH"
5.30 p.m. "WHITE HANDS"

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A new consignment has just arrived. These corsets are the ones that give real comfort and good results. We have a good supply of useful Xmas Gifts in Ladies' and Children's outfittings at very reasonable prices.

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Tonight, at 7 p.m.
Adventures 31 to 34
"Mr. NOBODY"
IT'S A GREAT SERIAL

At 9 p.m. and
MATINEE DAILY At 3 p.m.
The Screen Masterpiece
Hitherto unequalled
"KOENIGSMARK"

[illegible] can Afford To Miss It!

THE
MARRIAGE CIRCLE
is a motion Picture the likes of which you have never seen before. It is directed in America by
ERNST LUBITSCH
It is a 1924 film and as big as the biggest, but entirely different. Fresh from its laurels in New York this ravishing creation of the Great director
COMES
to Shanghai to enchant and enthrall you, to delight you with what the most exacting critic, Robert E. Sherwood in the "Life" calls "The First Gracefully light comedy that the Movies have known. It comes to the
APOLLO THEATRE
Heralded as the Ultimate in Photoplay achievement. It is a drama of yesterday, today, and tomorrow, of any and all time and places. It will be shown
Starting Wednesday
December 24
and remain all week. Featuring a cast that has never been excelled in any picture. No use telling you that
Florence Vidor, Monte Blue, Marie Prevost, Harry Meyers, Adolphe Menjou, Creighton Hale
are all stars of the first magnitude. We want every man and woman in Shanghai to see "The Marriage Circle" and would advise you to ensure good seats at
MOUTRIE & CO.
As early as you possibly can.

Ready Made Tuxedos
$55.00
HENRY THE TAILOR
7 Seward Road Near Astor House

Benefit Performance
A Juvenile Performance for the Benefit of the
Charity Fund
will be given at the
Jewish Club "Ahduth"
Wednesday, December 24th
at 3 p.m.
General Admission: 50 cents
A second performance will be given on
Sunday, December 28th
at 9.15 p.m.
General Admission: $1.00
Directed by Miss Sonia Frank and Miss Cecilia

Plea For Warless World Made By Bishop Boaz In Christmas Message

A plea for a warless world is made in a Christmas message given to THE CHINA PRESS by Bishop H. A. Boaz, Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The message follows:

BY H. A. BOAZ

The Christmas season is near at hand when five hundred million Christians throughout the world will celebrate the advent of the "Prince of Peace." To these millions this is the gladdest time of the year. Christmas gifts are exchanged in memory of the great Gift of Jesus Christ to the world. Whether Buddhist or Confucianist all ought to rejoice in memory of the coming of the sinless One into this sinful world. Millions everywhere acknowledge Jesus as the world's greatest exponent of truth. His life was one of sinless beauty and simplicity. Many non Christian scholars place him on the highest pinnacle of human greatness, while His devoted followers acclaim Him the Son of God and Savior of the world. They accept Him as the God-Man who came out of the great Eternities into this world to set a perfect example for man, to make a perfect revelation of God and to bring a perfect salvation for the race. Whether one accepts this doctrine or not, he can rejoice in the great truths Jesus brought to the world and in the beautiful life He lived.

He has been called the "Prince of Peace" because He came to bring peace and good will to the sons of men. In the Sacred Volume it is written: "Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given; and the government shall be upon His shoulder; and His name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the "Prince of Peace"—(Isiah.) In the beautiful story of His birth, it is said: (Luke 2: 8-14), "And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night. And, lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them; and they were sore afraid. And the angel said unto them, Fear not: for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Savior, which is Christ the Lord. And this shall be a sign unto you; Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger. And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying, Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

He came to establish a Kingdom of Peace. Many of the Jews were looking for a Messiah that should come to establish a temporal kingdom and bring back the ancient glory of David's reign, but Jesus came not to establish a temporal but a Spiritual Kingdom; a kingdom that should be universal in its dominion and eternal in its duration. He had no political genius to guide Him in the organisaton of His Kingdom. He had no military chieftain to organise and direct an army. He had no need of either. He had no army; not even a soldier nor a sword. At the age of thirty He came out of the Carpenter's shop single handed and alone to establish this marvelous Kingdom of Peace and Good Will. He did not come with an army to conquer men and rule over their bodies by force of arms, but He came teaching in order to conquer men's minds by the power of truth and to rule in their affections by an endless love. The Kingdom He came to establish is sometimes called the "Kingdom of Righteousness" because in it all the citizens are expected to do right. It is true that many of His followers fail to live up to the high standards He gave and for this reason the Kingdom of God has not made the progress that it ought to have made among men.

Jesus is acknowledged by the scholars of the world as the greatest teacher the world has ever known. Mr. Parker has well said: "Jesus combined in Himself the sublimest precepts with the divinest practices, thus more than realising the dream of Prophets and Sages. He rose above the prejudice of His age, nation and sect and gave free range to the Spirit of God in His bosom. He set aside the law with all of its forms and ceremonies. He put away the doctors of the law, subtle and irrefragible, and Himself poured forth a doctrine as beautiful as the light, as sublime as Heaven and as true as God."

Jesus taught the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man. He restated and emphasised the Golden Rule: "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you do ye even so unto them." He taught the great law of love to God and man: "Thought shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, soul, mind and strength and thy neighbor as thyself." If these great fundamental truths should be fully accepted and practiced throughout the world all wars would cease. When His followers engage in war they are going contrary to the Spirit and teachings of Jesus Christ. If we should all recognise God as our Father and all men as our brothers war would be utterly impossible. In civilised lands individuals no longer settle their differences by force of arms but appeal to the Courts for settlement. Fighting between individuals is looked upon as unworthy of real manly men. Only in rare instances do honorable individuals resort to force in order to resent insult or to secure justice but they appeal to the Courts to settle all differences. The day is coming when the nations of the earth will cease to make war among themselves and when warring factions in a homogenious nation, like China, will be looked upon as impossible.

I am delighted to see that in some of the great Christian nations of today that a movement has been organised to outlaw all war. Leading Christian thinkers are pledging themselves to use every possible influence against war of every kind, and for this reason, the present Christmas occasion should be emphasised as the birthday of the Prince of Peace. Thinking men of good will of all religions are asked to organise against war and to help banish Mars from this planet. It can be done. It must be done. It shall be done.

The World War was a disgrace to the world and well nigh wrecked the present day civilisation. Another such war would ruin the world.

The recent fratricidal strife in China waged by ambitious military chieftains has been a sad spectacle to all the world. It has stained the fair name of a great peace loving nation. It has accomplished nothing of value that might not have been done by patriotic diplomacy. It has cost thousands of men and millions of money. Wars will cease when men of good will demand peace and justice. Let us join the men of Good Will and the Prince of Peace in demanding a warless world.

Do You Dread the Night?

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THE SHANGHAI TIMES

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THE CHINA PRESS

The highest compliment that can be paid "The Nibelungen," the film version of the "Lied," is to remark, quite truthfully, that it is as much of an epic in the film as it is in the original narrative. The "Nibelungen Lied" in the films is art. It was recognised as such by Paris, where it achieved one of the greatest ovations in film history from that city of art-lovers. In London and New York, that success was repeated. It should be the same in Shanghai.

THE N. C. DAILY NEWS

"The imposing film, "The Nibelungs," has qualities which transcend those of any picture yet seen in Shanghai. A new standard in film production. Its wonderful dragon—something beyond the wildest dreams of Wagner's Bayreuth days—a monster 70 feet long—which looks like a thing of life—artistically beautiful settings—the cast particularly well chosen."

SHANGHAI MOVING PICTURE NEWS

The story of the Nibelungs is a familiar one to opera goers all over the world through Richard Wagner's crowning achievment, his Trilogy "The Ring of the Nibelung" It is the old Epic of the early middle ages "The Son of the Nibelungs" which the producer faithfully follows in the screen version, far more faithfully than Wagner did. The Nibelungs proved a sensation of the very first kind when shown in America and England, and its coming to Shanghai should prove an event of no small importance.

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Siegfried's arrival at the court of Gunther is a splendid inspiration and the writer of the Scenario has invented no incidentals not found in one the Nibelungen Lied. This film is most remarkable for the impressive composition of the picture forests, plains, and mountains, all filmed inside the studio, the most marvelous effects ever attained, surpassing in beauty anything that might be achieved anywhere in the "outside" world.

DAILY EXPRESS

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(London): — Three hundred theaters in Britain will show Siegfried, this marvel of the screen. America will have to wait till December as London producers have the first distribution rights.

CINEMA

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THE TIMES

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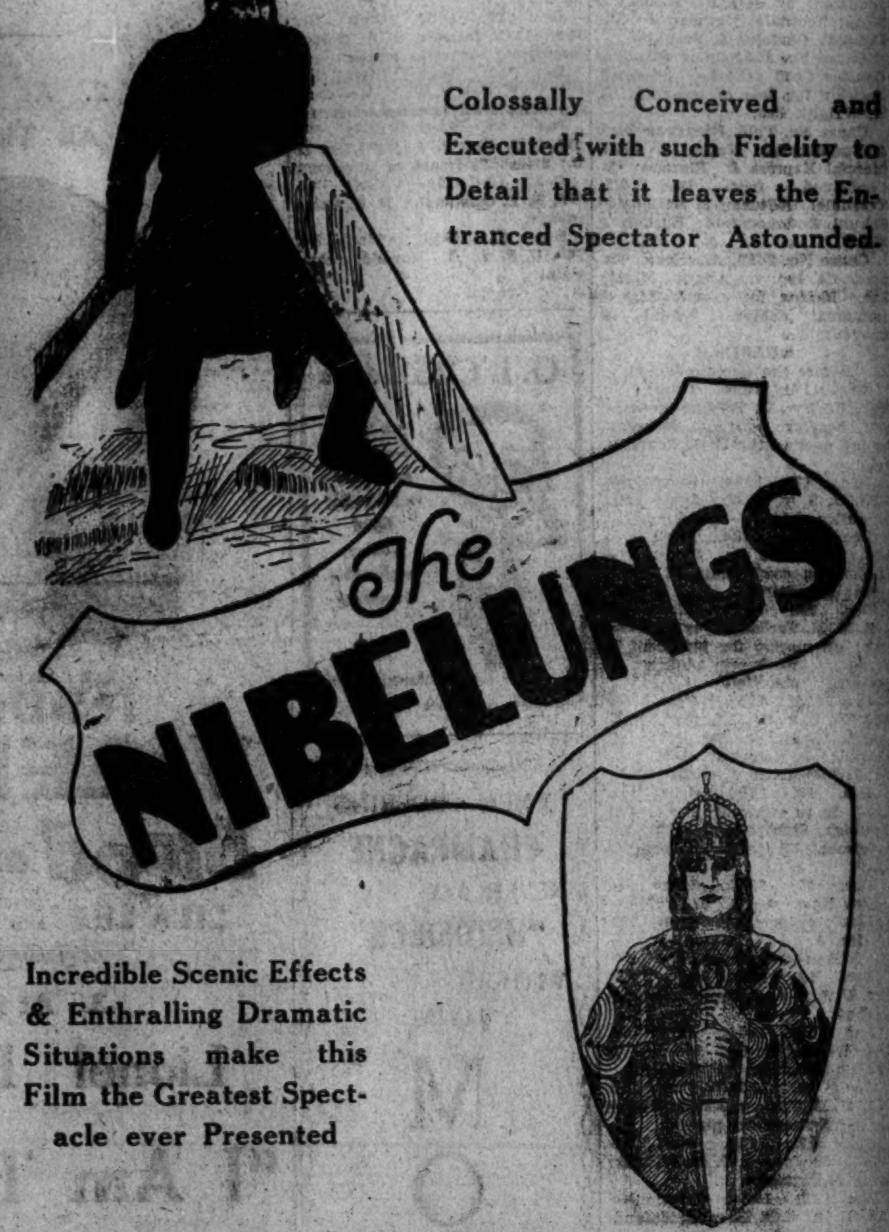

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In The U. S. Court For China

Monday, December 22, 1924, commencing at 10 a.m.

Cause No. 2483, In re Estate of Norah Ines Hilton, deceased. For re-assignment. Haskell & Moss; Schuhl & Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 2477, Dah Chung Printing Co. v. International Insurance Office, Inc. For re-assignment. Fessenden, Holcomb & Snyder; Fleming & Allman.

Cause No. 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S. S. Co. For re-assignment, and on motion to amend second amended petition. Faison & Heath; Fessenden, Holcomb & Snyder.

Cause No. 1978, W. Van Buskirk, Trustee in Bankruptcy of Reid's Ltd. Inc. v. W. P. Strickland. Motion to vet. Schuhl & Schoenfeld; Haskell & Moss.

Cause No. 2476, Leong Kow v. S. V. "W. H. Talbot". Motion to declare second highest bidder the lawful owner. F. D. Rodger, Esq.; C. P. Holcomb, Esq.; U. S. Marshal for China.

Cause No. 2042, In re Charles L. Coltman's Estate. Motion for payment of secured claim. Chalaire & Franklin; C. P. Holcomb, Esq.

Cause No. 2421, Herbert Webb v. The China Press Inc. To settle Bill of Exceptions. Rodger & Husar; C. S. Franklin, Esq.; Fessenden, Holcomb & Snyder; Fleming & Allman.

Cause No. 2438, Li Chek Siang v. L. W. Hartigan. Motion for judgment by default. Haskell & Moss; Teesdale, Newman & McDonald; Chalaire & Franklin.

Cause No. 2522, In re Estate of Charles Cecil Clarke, deceased. Petition for sale of securities. G. H. Wright, Esq.

Cause No. 2505, Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works v. Commercial Express & Storage Co. Continued from Dec. 8th. Teesdale, Newman & McDonald; Schuhl & Schoenfeld; Haskell & Moss.

Cause No. 2499, American Express Co. Inc. v. Asiatic Motors Inc. Motion for examination of judgment debtor. Schuhl & Schoenfeld.

HEARINGS

(Before the Commissioner)

Dec. 13, 1924, Crim. No 718, U. S. v. G. Tolson; preliminary hearing waived; defendant bound over to the U. S. Court for trial.

Dec. 13, 1924, Crim. No 719, U. S. v. A. T. Lym; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

Dec. 13, 1924, Civil No. 194, Weeks & Co. Ltd. v. S Chaleit; on confession of judgment; submitted.

Dec. 13, 1924, Civil No 193, M. M. Tapia v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; on motion for judgment by default; testimony taken of plaintiff; submitted.

Dec. 15, 1924, Crim. No 720, U. S. v. G. Movada; testimony taken of So Dah; G Movada; T. Boteslao; submitted.

JUDGMENTS & ORDERS:

Dec. 12, 1924, Cause No 2537, In re estate of Robert D Hopkins, deceased; order for appointment of special administrator.

Dec. 15, 1924, Cause No Leong Kow v. S. V. "W. H Talbot"; order setting aside sale of Dec. 1.

(By the Commissioner)

Dec. 13, 1924, Crim. No 719, U. S. v. A. T. Lym; defendant warned.

Dec. 13, 1924, Civil No 194, Weeks & Co. Ltd. v. S Chaleit; judgment for plantiff.

Dec. 13, 1924, Civil No. 193, M. M. Tapia v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; judgment for plantiff.

Dec. 13, 1924, Civil No. 170, J. de Jong v. P. N. Wilkins; order of dismissal.

Dec. 15, 1924, Crim. No 720, U. S. v. G. Movada; defendant discharged.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS:

Dec. 6, 1924, Cause No. 25[illegible], Swinehart v. Swinehart; petition; summons issued.

Dec. 12, 1924, Cause No. 2534, Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels Ltd. v. C. H. Webb; complaint; summons issued.

Dec. 13, 1924, Cause No. 2535, Stewart-Crane Co. Inc. v. The American Trading Co.; complaint; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.

Dec. 12, 1924, Cause No. 1982, W. R. Loxley & Co. v. R. R. Fernbach; praecipe for writ of execution.

Dec. 12, 1924, Cause No 2534, Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels Ltd. v. C. H. Webb; marshal's return of summons.

Dec. 12, 1924, Cause No. 2536, S. H. Cole et al. v. J. P. Davis; complaint; summons issued.

Dec. 12, 1924, Cause No. 2438, Li Chek Siang v. L. W. Hartigan; motion for judgment by default.

Dec. 12, 1924, Cause No. 2537, In re estate of Robert D. Hopkins, deceased; petition; oath of special administrator.

Dec. 13, 1924, Cause No 2538, U. S. v. Nels H. H. Borreson; information.

Dec. 13, 1924, Cause No. 2536, S. H. Colo et al. v. J. P. Davis; marshal's return of summons.

Dec. 13, 1924, Cause No. 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S. S. Co.; motion to amend second amended petition.

Dec. 13, 1924, Cause No. 2421, H. Webb v. The China Press Inc.; petition for writ of error.

Dec. 15, 1924, Cause No. 2508, H. C. Augustesen China Trade v. Max A. Lorenzen; motion for default.

Dec. 15, 1924, Cause No. 2424, Susie Chow et al. v. Asia Banking Corporation; plaintiffs' motion to dismiss motion for new trial.

Dec. 15, 1924, Cause No. 2425, Mrs. Hu et al. v. Asia Banking Corporation; plaintiffs' motion to dismiss motion for new trial.

Dec. 15, 1924, Cause No. 2476, Leong Kow v. S. V. "W. H. Talbot"; affidavit; motion.

Dec. 15, 1924, Cause No. 2639, Sutse v. Sutse; complaint; petition for service by publication.

(By the Commissioner)

Dec. 11, 1924, Crim. No. 718, U. S. v. G. Tolson; complaint; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.

Dec. 11, 1924, Crim. No. 719, U. S. v. A. T. Lym; complaint.

Dec. 12, 1924, Civil No. 196, C. G. Irons v. J. S. Dolan; complaint; summons issued.

Dec. 12, 1924, Civil No. 197, C. B. Holt v. W. N. McKay et al.; complaint; summons issued.

Dec. 13, 1924, Civil No. 197, C. B. Holt v. W. N. McKay et al.; marshal's return of summons.

Dec. 15, 1924, Civil No. 195, H. B. Campbell v. H. E. Casa; answer.

Dec. 15, 1924, Crim. No. 720, U. S. v. G. Movada; complaint.

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Flood, Famine And Bolshevism In China

By Lawrence Impey

If one considers the past history of China it would appear that disastrous famines are recurrent in an almost definite cycle, the period alternating between five to ten years, while the intensity and territorial extent of the catastrophe also varies on a calculable scale; that is to say, what the Chinese term a "small" famine occurs within the shorter period, while the "big" famines are usually some eight to ten years apart.

Unfortunately, this average has not held good during the present decade, for hardly had the effects of the terrible drought and famine of 1920-21 begun to pass away than the disastrous floods of last summer threaten to overwhelm millions of Chinese in a fresh calamity. That there is almost always public sympathy for the famine sufferers both at home and abroad was shown during the 1920-21 catastrophe, when some eight million dollars was raised among the Chinese themselves in order to carry out relief work, but the lamentable state of things that subsequently ensued may be realised from the fact that Chinese who were well qualified to judge expressed the opinion to the writer that not more than two million dollars out of the eight million which were raised ever reached the victims of the disaster.

It will be seen, therefore, that the onus of putting through the bulk of the relief work rested on foreign and Sino-foreign organisations, and these did in fact expend some twenty-two million dollars during the famine of 1920-21, the largest portion of these funds coming from missionary and Red Cross bodies in America.

So bad were conditions at that time that the five provinces of Chihli, Honan, Shantung, Shansi and Shensi had nearly twenty million destitutes out of a population of more than one hundred million, and these sufferers had to be tided over a period of nearly six months, or in some cases even more.

It must be realised, too, that when the word "destitute" is used in connection with famine in China it means something almost beyond the conception of those who have never travelled in the Orient, for the normal standard of living is there so low as to be almost unbelievable to those who have never witnessed it. It has been shown by economic researches that the average family of five persons in the rural population of China has an income varying between $50 and $150 Mexican currency per annum, which has to cover food, clothing, rent and all other necessary expenses. It has been estimated also by dieticians who have had considerable experience in conditions in the Far East that a sufficiently nourishing diet for such an average family of five people would cost approximately $150 a year, and this has therefore become a convenient standard by which to measure grades of poverty in China.

Fifty percent of the population in the provinces examined by representatives of the China International Famine Relief Commission proved to be below this "poverty line," a fact which speaks for itself. Therefore, when it is realised that "destitution" indicates a condition far, far below this arbitrary standard it becomes obvious that a famine in China is of a nature probably never experienced elsewhere, unless it be in India.

The necessity of relieving this pitiable distress in some way or another has always made a very considerable appeal to public sympathies abroad, in spite of the lack of co-operation in China itself, for it has been realised that the mass of the population is helpless under the rule of their tyrannous or indifferent provincial officials, and that the only hope of introducing ameliorative measures lay in the work undertaken by foreign or Sino-foreign relief organisations. The American Red Cross China Famine Relief set the first example of famine relief on a constructive basis during the 1920-21 famine, and it initiated there a policy which has been developed still further since by the China International Famine Relief Commission which has formed representative Committees in the various provinces and drawn up a comprehensive scheme of famine prevention measures to be put into execution when an emergency should arise.

Now it is apparent that such an emergency is upon them, for as a result of the disastrous floods in no less than eight provinces during the months of July and August last it would seem inevitable that a serious famine must ensue during the coming winter and spring months. In response to calls for help [illegible] were received almost immediately from the provinces of Kwangtung, Fukien, Kiangsi, Hunan, Hupeh, Honan, Chihli and Shantung, the Commission at once took the necessary steps to investigate the matter and extent of the present distress, at the same time arriving at an estimate of the probable conditions during the next few months, together with plans of constructive work which could be undertaken in the affected areas and which would serve to relieve and employ the famine sufferers.

Reports from the flooded regions were available from various sources, very valuable information being afforded by the agents of the Standard Oil Company, the Asiatic Petroleum Company, the British American Tobacco Company, the District Magistrates and the local Postmasters, to say nothing of the missionaries living at stations scattered throughout the territories concerned. Unfortunately, the bulk of these foreigners were absent on holiday at the time the floods occurred, so that reports could not be obtained immediately, while in September the commencement of the Civil War threw the country into a state of chaos from which it has hardly yet recovered, and which necessarily rendered the work of investigation ten times more difficult.

Not only did it do this, however, but it also had the result of swallowing up in military expenditures all those governmental funds which were expected to be available for famine relief, for which purpose they were indeed earmarked. This in turn so disgusted and discouraged the foreign community, both in China and abroad, that up to the present very little interest in the proposed relief work has been displayed, the only considerable grant being a donation of $100,000 Gold from the American Red Cross in Washington.

It is the aim of the writer in this present article to endeavor to convince foreign public opinion that it is both charitable and expedient to pay some attention to the threatened famine, no matter whether that interest is sympathetic or political in its nature. It is worth noting en passant that Dr. W. W. Yen, China's former Premier and an officer of the National Flood Relief Drive, has stated that the total number affected by the recent disasters is in the neighborhood of twenty million people, a figure which is somewhat in excess of that estimated by the China International Famine Relief Commission. In this connection, however, it may be pointed out that the Commission has exercised the greatest care in order to avoid any possible exaggeration of conditions, and therefore it may well prove that their

(Continued on Page 14)

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Flood, Famine And Bolshevism In China

(Continued from Page 13)

figures and estimates are considerably under the mark. At the same time one must also recognise that a famine resulting from flood is inevitably more serious than is one resulting from drought, for the reason that while the latter only destroys the crops and to a certain extent the cattle, the former sweeps away all that lies in its path, including the very houses themselves, thus occasioning a loss that cannot but be catastrophic in its nature for a peasant population already living on the verge of destitution.

In the particular instance which we are now considering the distress has been rendered more serious from the fact that the lateness of the last spring rains in North China resulted in a wheat crop which was only fifty to sixty per cent of the normal yield, while the provinces of Shantung and Hupeh were already heavily hit by the recent famine of 1921-22. Engineers who had considerable experience in this country have estimated that the flooded area in North China alone amounted to thirty thousand square miles, but in arriving at the figures published by the China International Famine Relief Commission only ten thousand square miles have been allowed for in their calculations.

The losses in crops alone on this area would amount to some $100,000,000, to which must be added the destruction of houses, the drowning of live stock, and the damage caused to arable land by deposition of sand from the rivers rising in the hilly region to the west. Here we have a figure based on Chihli and Shantung alone, and to it must be added the losses occasioned in the other provinces, where the war has up to date prevented a full investigation of conditions, so that the total of ten million destitute in all, as estimated by the China International Famine Relief Commission and outlined in a report drawn up by their Executive Secretary cannot be far from the truth.

The previous famine showed that the most pressing need for relief did not occur until the end of January and the beginning of February, when the scanty stocks of food gathered by the farmers were almost exhausted, so that it may be supposed that a similar situation will arise this year. Unfortunately, as has been already pointed out, the governmental funds have been diverted to other uses, while the Chinese public has been so disordered by the war that their contributions have been very slow in coming to hand. At the same time certain difficulties have been placed in the way of the granting of the Customs Surtax, which was expected to provide nearly eight million dollars for relief work. As far as can be ascertained, the only country which has not signified approval of this Surtax is France, and rumor in Peking states that it is because the French government is using its consent as a weapon to obtain a settlement of the Gold Franc case by the Chinese authorities. As to the merits and demerits of this case the writer has no desire to express an opinion, but if it is true that the famine situation is being thus jeopardised for political purposes, it would seem to him to be very injudicious, to say the least of it.

In the first place, the Chinese authorities will probably be very little influenced by such a manoeuvre, as the people affected are illiterate peasantry for whom they care nothing, and who up to the present have exercised very little influence in the political world in which these mandarins live.

In the second place it is a from of veiled threat which, if it does not come off, leaves a sense of irritation behind it which may have serious results at some later date.

Thirdly, by thus divorcing itself from Chinese interests, the nation which does so is only thrusting opportunities in the way of the Bolsheviks, of whom there are only too many in this country waiting their chance to strike.

To take a concrete instance, there are half a million victims of the flood in the Metropolitan District of Peking alone, and the situation of these unfortunates has been improved by the passage through their area of some thousands of defeated and ill-disciplined troops, who have stripped from the remaining houses those few signs of human habitation which still endured. At the beginning of December some six thousand square miles of land were still under water, or rather, one should say, ice, for most of the area referred to must be frozen hard ere this, and the position of the unfortunate population, existing on what pittance of food they were able to salvage from the wreck, is better imagined than described.

Desperate men will adopt desperate means, and it is this fertile soil that the Boshevik, whether he be Chinese or Russian, may be planning to use so to be enabled to drop the seeds of revolt and chaotic destruction. Already there have appeared on the walls of Peking posters inciting the people to rise and destroy all "imperialism," so called, and if one reads for "imperialism" the still remaining vestiges of law and order, one may obtain a faint idea of whither the aims of the agents of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and M. Karakhan are tending. If their situation grows sufficiently desperate, and the emissaries of revolution are skilled to seize the opportunity, the unfortunate half million destitute in the Metropolitan District may engage in another "March to Versailles" such as that which inaugurated the French Revolution, thereby plunging China into a state of chaos compared to which the present regime will seem to have been a government of Utopia.

Peking, December 17, 1924.

Anti-Mussolini Drive Fails To Budge Premier

Rome.—Premier Mussolini has no intention of quitting his post, and plans to carry on indefinitely despite the bolt of the Combatants Association, headed by General Peppino Garibaldi, which hitherto has been one of the strongest supports of his administration.

Though the bolt is the signal for a vigorous campaign by the opposition parties throughout the nation with the aim of ousting Mussolini from the Quirinal, there is no sign of a popular uprising against his regime, and on the surface Mussolini's position is impregnable.

MUSSOLINI AWARE OF SITUATION

At the same time it is conceded that the association's decision to withdraw its support from the administration, combined with the absention of the opposition parties from sitting in Parliament, which opened Wednesday, has badly damaged the morale and position of the Fascist government, and the more moderate note struck in Mussolini's speech signifies that he realises the gravity of the anomalous situation which has arisen.

The chief element of strength in his position is that the only common bond among the opposition parties is anti-Fascism, and that the Combatants' Association, which commands the largest following in the country, appears to be willing to wound the Fascist administration, but at the same time afraid to strike a mortal blow.

Garibaldi's party of veterans—officially known as "Italia Libera"—though it has bitterly scored the Fascisti for what it called a deliberate policy of violence and suppression, so far has not come out flatly against the Mussolini government. It no longer supports the administration in power, but as yet it does not actively oppose it. One reason for this equivocal attitude of the only party in sight which has the possibility of overcoming the Fascist regime is that the organisation claiming 800,000 members of all parties in Italy, includes in its ranks a large minority who are adherents of Fascism.

FEAR SPLIT IN RANKS

They are ready to go with the majority in criticising the Fascist regime and demanding a return to normalcy, but action by the association aimed flatly at overturning Mussolini would precipitate a split. Another reason for the veterans' caution is that the downfall of Fascism, unless another strong government were set up, might throw the country into the hands of the Communists, who, in the present troubled situation, are beginning to lift their heads, which were battered out of sight in the Fascist march to Rome.

At the same time the decision of the opposition parties to refrain from sitting in the present Parliament was encouraged by the action of the Garibaldi group, and the Parliament to some extent has been reduced to ridicule. Rows of empty benches to the left of the tribune in the semi-circular, red-draped Chamber of Deputies on the Monte Citorio bear evidence of Fascism as a government not nationally representative and emphasize the clash with democracy more forcibly than occasional street brawls in Italian cities between Fascists and veterans or Communists.

The opposition parties, including the Democrats, Catholic "popular party," Socialists and Communists, who abstained from attending the first session, gave a vote of sympathy for the family of the slain Socialist Deputy, Matteotti. The Socialists, instead of attending the session, went to lay a wreath on the Tiber Quay, where the Deputy was kidnapped. The flowers were promptly thrown into the river by a band of Fascists.

Today foreign affairs were discussed in a listless house, with the public galleries nearly empty. A sweeping gesture by a Deputy, who crashed a glass bottle of water to the floor, with which he mitigated the dryness of his job, won greater success from the bored benches than was gained by the flood of oratory which was poured out.

Throughout the session Mussolini sat with his hand on his head or bent over papers, as expressionless as the carved bas-relief surrounding the tribune behind the ministerial bench.

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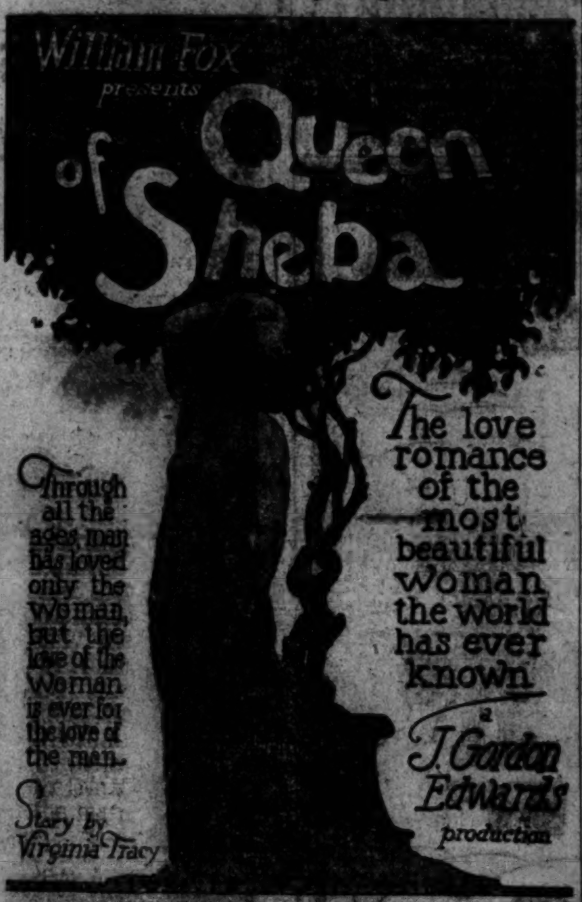

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Girl "Red" Poisons Self Over Youth

Love Causes Suicide Of Young French Woman In Paris

Paris.—Even skeptics and political adversaries [illegible] a tinge of pity for Germaine Berthon, 20, anarchist girl who tried to kill herself recently.

True, she is an anarchist. True, she has declared war on society, and she killed with her own hands one Marius Plateau for no other reason than that he belonged to the hated Royalist organisation. But she is also a woman, and her heart of 20 summers has not hardened.

When she lifted the cup of poison to her lips she was clutching in her other hand a simple gold locket inclosing a miniature of the ill-fated young Philippe Daudet, son of the Royalist leader, whose mysterious death in a taxicab a year ago has never been satisfactorily explained.

And one of her last acts while awaiting the effects of the poison was to kneel and shed tears over his tomb in Pere-la-Chaise Cemetery.

Then she—anarchist and unbeliever—impelled by some mystic call, staggered through the streets under a pelting rain and tottered into the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, where she collapsed after joining her hands and bowing her head among a little knot of pious women at prayer on All Saint's morning.

The irony of fate let a priest be the first to bend over her and carry her to the vestry, where he attended her until a doctor arrived.

When she reopened her eyes she was in a hospital, with an inquisitive police magistrate at her side. Then Germaine became the fierce, unyielding anarchist again, refusing to say anything more than:

"My troubles don't concern you."

But in the anguish of what she believed were her last hours she had written letters in which she laid bare her soul's torment. One was to Mme. Alphonse Daudet, widow of the novelist and mother of Leon Daudet. It contained a dramatic confession of her love for Mme. Daudet's grandson, Philippe.

"I am going to die Madame, like Philippe," it read. "I cannot condemn myself for having folded in my arms a boy whose age and name were unknown to me. Forgive me then, Madame, for as Philippe died for me, I am now killing myself for him."

There are some who see in this letter evidence that Germaine Berthon is just a victim of nervous hysteria. A love affair between her and Philippe was impossible, they say, because at the time of the boy's death she was in prison, while at the time of her arrest 11 months previously Philippe Daudet was only 13.

Meanwhile another story of a romance in Germaine's life is being whispered. Only a few weeks ago a young anarchist named Taupin, secretary of an anarchist society in Paris, shot himself because his love for her was unrequited. This tragedy preyed greatly on her, say her anarchist friends, and she had often said she was tired of life.

Noted Doctor Divorces His Wealthy Wife

In the snows of the high Sierra Mrs. Dorothy Baldwin Gilcreest of New York and San Francisco, multimillionairess, disported herself on skis and snowshoes throughout one happy winter. At Truckee and Donner lake she made protracted stays, and her companion of the ice and snows, records of court state, was James W. Walsh Jr., of Lawrence, Long Island, N. Y., wealthy young bachelor and New York social light. Three affidavits, filed with the Superior Court, San Francisco, contain the story of their winter adventures together and Dr. Edgar L. Gilcreest, 3333 Clay Street, has a decree of divorce.

The decree was granted last month by Superior Judge Griffin. It ended a long period of marital discord for the wealthy couple during which Mrs. Gilcreest has filed several amended complaints in a suit for divorce started for her by Attorneys Robbins, Elkins and Van Fleet, in April, 1922. This suit was dismissed at her own request and Attorney Leo McEnerney filed suit on behalf of Dr. Gilcreest.

Mrs. Gilcreest, through her attorneys, filed an answer and the case was immediately brought to trial. The divorce was awarded to the husband and by the terms of a mutual agreement he is given all the community property and Mrs. Gilcreest is forever barred from making any claims for alimony, maintenance or community property.

In his opinion Dr. Gilcreest charged that his wife deserted him Feb. 4, 1923. The divorce was granted on these grounds. But the three affidavits telling of Mrs. Gilcreest's participation in the winter sports in the Sierras were filed with the court.

These allege that Mrs. Gilcreest stayed in a cottage at Lake Tahoe for several days with Walsh. During a portion of this time they occupied the house alone together, it is charged in affidavits.

An aged guide at Tahoe, Robert Montgomery Watson, swore to the affidavit relating the story of Mrs. Gilcreest's visit to the lake.

At Donner Lake the two were also together, according to the testimony contained in another affidavit made by Joseph Andrieux, postmaster and hotel proprietor at that place.

The Gilcreests were married in October, 1919, following a romance that was born on the battlefields of the World War where Dr. Gilcreest was a major in the American army medical corps and Mrs. Gilcreest, then Miss Dorothy Baldwin, a Red Cross nurse. Gilcreest at that time was world famous as a physician.

Mrs. Gilcreest is the daughter of William E. Baldwin, New York manufacturer, whose fortune is conservatively estimated at $50,000,000. She is a multimillionairess in her own name and is prominent in the highest social circles of New York and San Francisco. She is the niece of Mrs. Lloyd M. Robbins, 2203 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

The Gilcreests took up their residence four years ago. Since that time Dr. Gilcreest has been a member of the University of California teaching staff and has had a wide practice in the city.

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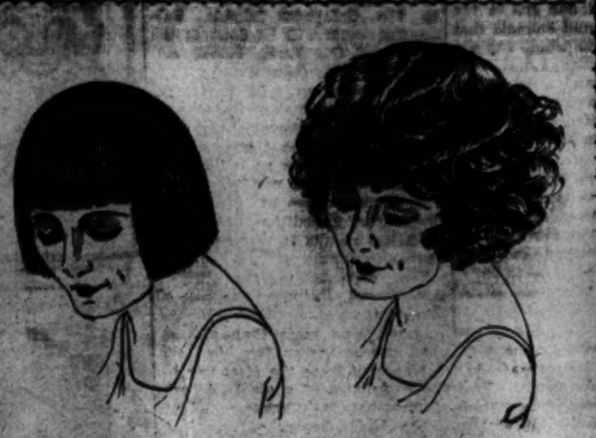

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	Steppin' Out	Al Jolson with Isham Jones Orch.
2569	I'm Going South	Al Jolson with Isham Jones Orch.
	California, Here I Come	Al Jolson with Isham Jones Orch.
2582	Mr. Radio Man	Al Jolson with Isham Jones Orch.
	Home in Pasadena	Al Jolson with Isham Jones Orch.
2595	Lazy	Al Jolson with Gene Rodemich Orch.
	My Pape Dosen't Two Time, No time	Al Jolson with Isham Jones Orch.
1126	Feeling the Way I Do	Al Jolson with Isham Jones Orch.
	Never Again	Al Jolson with Isham Jones Orch.
2650	Mandalay-Comediah	Al Jolson with Abe Lyman's California Orch.
	Who Wants A Bad Little Boy-Comedian	"

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2668	Follow the Swallow F. T. with Vocal Chorus	Carl Fenton's Orch.
	Not Now, Not Yet, But Soon T .F. with Vocal Chorus	
2664	Beats and Turnips F. T.	Vic Meyer's Orch.
	Weary Blues F. T.	Vic Meyer's Orch.
2666	Please F. T.	Ray Miller's Orch.
	Charlestone Cabine F. T.	Ray Miller's Orch.
2679	Romany Days F. T.	Abe Lyman's Orch.
	A New Kind of Man F. T.	Abe Lyman's Orch.
2680	Tia Juana F. T.	Gene Rodemich's Orch.
	Just a Funny Little Tune F. T.	Gene Rodemich's Orch.
2681	Bagdad F. T.	Ray Miller's Orch.
	Red Hot Hama F. T.	Ray Miller's Orch.
2682	I Wonder What's Become of Sally F. T.	Bennie Krueger's Orch.
	Susquehanna Home F. T.	Bennie Krueger's Orch.
2683	Go' Long Mule F. T. with Vocal Chorus	Carl Fenton's Orch.
	Animal Fair F. T. with Vocal Chorus	Carl Fenton's Orch.
2684	Pale Moon-Popular Concert F. T.	Paul Ash and His Granada Orch.
	Can't Yo'heah Me Callin' Caroline-Popular Concert F. T.	Paul Ash and His Granada Orch.
2685	Heartbroken F. T.	Vic Meyer's Orch.
	Burmalone F. T.	Vic Meyer's Orch.
2678	Some Other Day, Some Other Girl—Fox Trot with Vocal Chorus	Isham Jones' Orch.
	Get Lucky—Fox Trot	Isham Jones' Orch.
2690	Dreamer of Dreams—Waltz Vocal Chorus by Frank Bessinger	Carl Fenton's Orch.
	Rock-a-Bye My Baby Blues—Waltz With Vocal Duet	Carl Fenton's Orch.
2723	Memory Lane—Waltz	Carl Fenton's Orch.
	My Dream Girl—Waltz from "The Dream Girl"	Carl Fenton's Orch.
2724	Doodle-Doo-Doo—Fox Trot	Ray Miller and His Orch.
	Adoring You—Fox Trot from "Ziegfeld's Follies of 1924"	Ray Miller and His Orch.
2729	When I Was the Dandy and You Were the Belle—Fox Trot	Abe Lyman's California Orch.
	Any Way the Wind Blows—Fox Trot	Abe Lyman's Orch.
2730	From Day to Day—Fox Trot	Herb Wiedoeft's Cinderella Roof Orch.
	Clementine—Fox Trot	Herb Wiedoeft's Cinderella Roof Orch.
2731	That's Georgia—Fox Trot	Gene Rodemich's Orch.
	Worryin' Blues—Fox Trot	Gene Rodemich's Orch.
2732	Roses of Picardy—Popular Concert	Paul Ash and His Granada Orch.
	La Paloma (The Dove)—Tango	Paul Ash and His Granada Orch.
2733	Tell Me What to Do—Fox Trot	Vic Meyers and His Orch.
	Mean Looks—Fox Trot	Vic Meyers and His Orch.
2734	Mistletoe—Waltz	Castlewood Marimba
	Waikiki is Calling Me—Waltz	Castlewood Marimba
2742	All Alone—Fox Trot	Abe Lyman's California Orch.
	Out of a Million You're the Only One—Fox Trot	Abe Lyman's California Orch.

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Science, Fiction And The "Libido"

BY GARRETT P. SERVISS

I pricked up my ears, metaphorically, when I saw in Le Temps, of Paris, under the general head: "Medical Chat," (Causerie Medicale), an article "Apropos of Psychoanalysis," signed by a doctor—H. J. Logre. It was not any devouring interest in Freud's speculations that moved me, but a sentence in Dr. Logre's opening, which seemed to promise something trustworthy, at last, on that dream-entangled subject. The sentence, translated, read:

"In order to enable the cultivated public to seize the relative justness and the interest of this doctrine (Freud's "libido"), it seems to us best to choose a precise example, a clinical 'case,' well known to all, and giving opportunity for a somewhat detailed demonstration."

Good, I said to myself, now we are going to get something solid and truly scientific. But imagine my revulsion when, eager to see this promised "precise example" and "clinical case," I read on to the following effect:

"Now, there is in French literature a hero whose singular *egarements*, (errors, wanderings of the spirit), are, without doubt, dependent on the psychological mechanism invoked by Freud. It is Paphnuce, the monk unconsciously amorous of Thais, and who, in converting, perverts her. We propose," continues Dr. Logre, "to show that the essential of Freud's doctrine was foreseen and even clearly indicated, before Freud, by Anatole France."

So I found myself plumped into the middle of a characteristic French romance instead of being introduced into the presence of a scientifically investigated case of the nature of a "demonstration," with precise details, of the "justness" of the Freudian speculation. I read the rest of the article—having begun it—but it had no longer any hold upon my interest.

Life is too short and too serious to be wasted in considering the kind of "psychology" presented in love stories, even when the writer of the story happens to have been a great "stylist" such as was Anatole France.

There has been much progress in recent years in truly experimental study of the operations of the mind, and it is to destroy the value of such genuine investigations to mix up their results with dreams, fancies and unverifiable speculations based on the imagined doings of imagined men and women. Science is even less suitable than history for presentation in the dress of fiction.

This is not to say that all stories called "psychological" are worthless, considered as stories. Some of them are very powerful and fascinating, but it is both absurd and harmful to take them seriously as substitutes for genuine psychology, as a great number of readers are encouraged to do, even by reviewers, who ought to know better.

Some of the great fiction writers possess a penetrating "knowledge of the human heart," and wonderful skill in inventing interesting complications of conduct, but—confessedly, they do not deal with real, or unaltered, personalities. That would be contrary to their method itself. There is nothing more fitly unscientific, or more unlike real evolution, than the "evolution of character" in a novel. The most celebrated characters drawn in fiction, though often very plausible, no more truly resemble the characters of real life than the fascinating, though sometimes false, reasonings and achievements of "Sherlock Holmes" resembles the proceedings and methods of successful living detectives.

In the very best fiction the characters presented are, by the nature of the case, forced products, like plants sprouted and developed under artificial, invented, and exaggerated conditions. Even if the writer of a fiction allows himself to float unresisting on the current of his ideas as to what a given character would do, or become, in given circumstances, the result cannot be a true representation of nature; it is colored by all his unconscious prejudices and all his ignorance.

On the other hand, if he deliberately shapes the course of development in accord with acts, situations, and motives supplied out of his own invention, he must possess great effrontery to claim that he has "held the mirror up to nature."

However, as far as I am concerned, I am quite ready to have someone prove that Anatole France preceded Freud in speculating on the "libido," for the one is as fanciful and unscientific as the other.

U.S. To Start Research Of Ocean

Washington.—Approximately five sevenths of the world's surface is covered by the sea, and this vast area holds a million mysteries for the solution of the spirited discoverer. Vast mountain ranges, valleys, and plains, swarms of living things, both plants and animals exist in the oceans, but we have very little knowledge of them.

Realising the importance of extending this knowledge, the Secretary of the U. S. Navy has convened, in the hydrographic office of the Navy Department, a conference of representatives of all the departments and scientific establishments of the Government and the Carnegie Institute of Washington to consider matters pertaining to a proposed United States naval expedition for research in oceanography.

Oceanography is a wide field. It covers such matters as the origin and habits of icebergs, the hot and cold currents, salt and gas in the water, the plants and animals that inhabit the sea, the winds and the waves, the fogs and the rains, radio communication and submarine cables, navigation and fisheries. In fact, it is related to every department of human life and human welfare.

The Conference on Oceanography meets from time to time the final report and recommendations will be submitted to the Secretary of the Navy in November, and that arrangements will be made to begin the oceanographic researches about July 1, 1925.

Four principal considerations have been laid down by the conference in making its plans:

1. Discovering, developing, and utilising the resources of the sea.
2. Facilitating navigation of the air and sea and improving radio communication.
3. Safeguarding human life.
4. Promoting the welfare of mankind through scientific discovery and the progress of knowledge.

The U.S.S. Solace has been provisionally elected as the vessel for the expedition.

Aeroplanes will be used in connection with the investigations to make aerial photographs of the areas visited and to collect meteorological information. Aircraft will also provide means of enabling visits to be made to inaccessible places or to shallow water in such paces as coral reefs.

Congress may be asked to make appropriations to cover the necessary expenditures for special apparatus and scientific instruments and for other purposes. This appropriation will not be large, probably not more than $100,000.

Discoveries of practical value will repay this expenditure many times. The resources of universities, colleges, and other scientific institutions will be used to cooperate in the work.

It has been determined that the first work shall be devoted to the Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean region, and neighboring parts of the North Atlantic extending south through the Panama Canal into the Pacific to the Galapagos Islands. Subsequent work will be done in the waters of the North Pacific and North Atlantic Oceans.

The researches will prove an enormously profitable investment, says a Navy writer in the New York Times. The thousands expended will return as millions in practical economic results.

A single voyage of the British Challenger Expedition, 1873-1878, published results in fifty-two large quarto volumes.

The expense to the British Government, including the cost of preparing and publishing the volumes, was more than met by the revenue resulting to the Government from the discovery by the expedition of a single deposit of phosphate on Christmas Island in the Pacific Ocean.

Christmas Raffle Is Being Held By Local Jewel Shop

The Siberian Jewelry Store (M. Lipkovsky) on Nanking and Kiangse roads, is making it possible for Shanghai people to get one or more prizes, of a total of thirty-eight, aggregating in value more than $10,000, for the expenditure of a small sum. The Christmas raffle which this store conducts annually has become very popular by reason of the valuable prizes offered. The raffle is licensed by the Municipal Council. Drawing is held as soon as possible after all tickets have been disposed of. This year it is likely that the drawing will take place before Christmas as the tickets have been selling rapidly.

The prizes are particularly attractive. First is a beautiful clear diamond weighing 7.05 carats in a Tiffany setting, valued at $3,500. A diamond brooch with emeralds is second, a diamond and emerald ring third, a set of 145 pieces of Mappin and Webb E. P. tablewear is third, a solid silver tea set fourth, while other prizes include a diamond necklace with sapphires, a diamond bracelet, a platinum wrist watch, with diamonds, pearls, etc.

There are many other attractive things for Christmas presentation in this shop. Small desk clocks in onyx, marble, etc., in leather cases are novel and useful. Small cloisonne sets, consisting of mirror powder box and perfume case are found in all the lovely shades. There are many new platinum watches which have just been received, ranging in price from $200 to $1500.

Mr. Lipkovsky is an expert in Ural stone—amethysts, topazes, opals, aquamarines, etc., and he has many sizes of these in attractive settings and mountings.

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cut out this coupon and forward with 6 cents stamp (return postage) to the following agents:—Messrs. Wakefield & Co., (China Ltd.) Szechuen Road, Shanghai. Mention CHINA PRESS.

Zam-Buk
HEALS WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS

obtainable of medicine dealers everywhere

KLIM
BRAND
POWDERED
MILK
MERRELL-SOULE CO.
SYRACUSE N.Y.

Ask for Booklet
Stocked by all dealers
Getz Bros & Co. of the Orient, Ltd.
Distributors

Klim
Powdered
Whole
Milk
for the babies

Reliquified Klim at normal strength has the same analysis and coloric value as natural cow's milk and is subject to the same modification when used in infant feeding. Give the kiddies Klim and see how they grow. Full directions as to how to mix printed on each tin.

CUTEX MARQUISE SET

Cutex Marquise Set
A Charming New Gift

The very latest aid to personal loveliness this season in the charming new Cutex Marquise Set.
A beautiful metal box contains everything the well-groomed woman wants for the most luxurious Cutex manicure. The price is M. $5.00.

It contains the famous Cutex Cuticle remover that gives shapely cuticle, Nail White, rosy Liquid Polish, sterile absorbent cotton, a steel file, Cutex emery boards, orange stick and a beautiful buffer.

Other Cutex Sets in Special Holiday Gift Wrappings

Ask to see these most acceptable gifts

They will solve many of your
holiday gift-giving problems

At all chemists, perfumers, stores

St. George's Cafe
(Hotel and Farm Amalgamated)
"Help us kill the Dragon of Dull Care"

TODAY

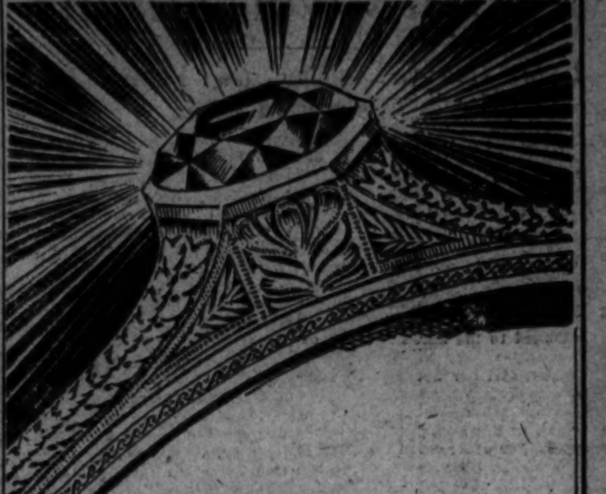
Real fresh lobster day
St. George's Special Pork Pies

These are full sized delicious pies made specially by us.
Our 20 years' experience in making these pies results in our being able to put out something
REALLY DELICIOUS

Cosy Private Dining Rooms

SATURDAY and SUNDAY
Real INDIAN CURRY and CHICKEN
Delicious! Tasty!

W. FREDERICKS
Manager



Our
DIAMONDS
a sound investment!

Who has not at sometime or other longed to own a diamond for its lustrous beauty as the gem of gems. And as a practical investment it has a stable value.

For a
Christmas Gift

We suggest that you visit our store where we have ready for your choice a thousand and one beautiful gifts, each of which represents an art of exquisite beauty.

In paying your visit your astonishment will be centered on the most reasonable prices which we ask on these Jewelry:—

Diamonds,
Pearls,
Platinum,
Gold Cigarette Cases,
Rubies,
Emeralds,
Sapphires,
French Baccarat,
Cut Glass,
Jewelled Watches,
Clocks,
Marble Statues,
etc., etc.

"Your visit is most welcome"

J. ULLMANN & Co.
38 Nanking Road
"High Class FRENCH Jewellers"

NESTLE'S
SWISS MILK
CHOCOLATE
NESTLE'S CHOCOLATE

大陸報 **The China Press** 大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1924

LACTOGEN FOR
The NATURAL-MILK Food
YOUR BABY

Business and Official Notices

Consulate General of U.S.S.R.

NOTICE is hereby given that I am leaving today for Peking and that during my absence Mr. V. Cherkassoff, the Secretary of the Consulate General, will be in charge of this Consulate General.

R. J. ELLEDER,
Act. Consul General for U.S.S.R.
72201 D 21

WARNING

As there are no laws in Shanghai preventing you and your friends from being victimized by Optical quacks, be sure, when your eyes need attention to trust them only to a Qualified, licensed Oculist or Optical Specialist. There are such men in Shanghai.

LEO D. GOEHRING
QUALIFIED AMERICAN
EYE—SIGHT SPECIALIST
Entrance 27 Nanking Rd. &
41 Kiangse Rd.
14-15 Zylstra Rd. phone C-1804
72298 D 21

Chinese Government Railways

SHANGHAI-NANKING LINE.
and
SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO LINE.

Revision of Goods Tariff

On and from January 1, 1925, a revised Goods Tariff will come into operation.

A printed copy of the Revisions and further information may be obtained on application to the Traffic Manager, Shanghai North Station.

By Order,
Traffic Manager.
72295 D 23

CANCELLATION

A Delivery Order, for 82 bales of raw Almonds, (仁生) marked B. B. imported by S. S. Kiangwah on 20th day of 11th moon is hereby nullified. The cargo was sold to Teh Foong, (德丰) Swatow merchants, through Tsen Tai, (正泰行), Nantao, and the Delivery Order was handed over to the former by the latter. Owing to the bankruptcy of Teh Foong and non-payment of cost by them, we have requested the China Merchants S. N. Co. to stop delivering cargo whenever the said cancelled Delivery Order is appearing.

TSEN WOO 鎭和啓

"As of December 20th, Mr. C. R. Tichenor has been dismissed from our organisation.

Sun-Maid Raisin Growers
Association"
72294 D 24

Lost

Three native Orders, issued by the Pao Tai Bank, (保泰莊) Nos. 3691, 3692 3694, each for Taels 2,000 and all due on 25th day of 11th moon, have been lost. Besides having notified the said Bank to register the loss, we hereby declare the said Orders to be null and void. A similar notice also appears in the Sin Wan Pao and Shun Pao.

CHEN YUN KEE 鄭盈記啓

Lost

A native Order of the Yuen Zung Bank, (元順莊) No. 11651. due 28th day of 11th moon, for Taels 4,000, has been lost. The said Bank has notified of the loss and has cancelled the said Order, we hereby warn the public not to negotiate the same. A similar notice also appears in the Sin Wan Pao and Shun Pao.

TING KEE 鼎記啓

S.S. "Claus Rickmesr"

An examination of damaged cargo ex above vessel will be held at the Kaiyosha Yangtze Pootung Wharf at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, 23rd December, 1924, when Messrs. Carmichael, Lennox & Gray will be in attendance.

Rickmers Linie m. b. H. Hamburg
Zweigniederlassung Shanghai
72273 D 23

Central Building

Comfort
Economy

Furnished rooms in the heart of the town, free of taxes, light and water, at Tls. 40 to 55?

Board at $50 supplied by the dining room.

Privacy
Centrality

Central Building
18 Nanking Road

American Women's Club

Dec. 24, ART DEPARTMENT
Sketching Classes 9 to 12 a.m.

Dec. 24, Community Xmas Tree Pageant as originally scheduled has been cancelled

Dec. 26, CIVIC DEPARTMENT meeting as originally scheduled was changed to December 20.

Dec. 31, ART DEPARTMENT
Sketching Classes 9 to 12 a.m.

Compagnie Francaise de Tramways et d'Eclairage Electriques de Shanghai

Notice

Consumers are hereby informed that supply of electricity may be interrupted during the day between 7.30 a.m. and 4 p.m. on account of work on the distribution mains during the week December 21st to 28th inst. in the following districts:

Rue Eugene Bard between Rue du Marche and Boulevard de Montigny, Boulevard de Montigny between Rue Eugene Bard and Rue Buissonnet.

72296 D 21

Caution

Beware of cheap spectacles. Your eyes are too precious to allow anyone but a skilled specialist to examine them.

Second & third quality lenses that have been spoiled in the grinding are usually advertised by unscrupulous dealers as bargains—who care little or nothing of the disastrous results that are sure to follow.

—For Good Glasses See—

Dr. Leo D. Goehring
Zylstra Bldg. 27 Nanking Rd.
Phone C. 1804
71974

Christmas Gifts

Original designs, perfect workmanship, Ladies' Silk underwear, handbags, linen, cigarette cases, crystal beads etc.

Mrs. Mooser
407 Avenue Joffre West 4154
72287 D 27

AMERICAN FRESH
BUTTERED
POPCORN
AT
SINCERE'S
(Inside Hotel Lobby)
72290 J. 8

AN EXHIBITION OF PICTURES
in
Oil, water colour and Pastel
by
Well-known Chinese Artists in Shanghai will be held at

The Japanese Club
BOONE ROAD, Shanghai

On Sunday, Dec. 21 and Monday, December 22nd.
From 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.
All are cordially invited
72286 D.21

Lost

ONE GOLD PENCIL LOST on Friday, 19th December, at 2 to 3 p.m. between the Bund Nanking Road, and Chekiang Road. Finder well rewarded if returned to Shun Loo Printing Co., 59-60 B. Kiangse Road, Opposite S. M. C. Building. 72291 D 24

Mr. J. Keimach, Advertising Representative of The Far Eastern Times, is now in Shanghai at the Astor House to arrange for contracts during 1925.

The Far Eastern Times of Peking and Tientsin, a bilingual paper in English and Chinese, has attained in two years the largest circulation in China, the highest printing so far being 7500 copies.

The Far Eastern Times is read every morning by everyone of importance because of its political news and views.

Recent events in North China have opened that immense market to the development of a far greater foreign trade, than ever before. As a medium for reaching the influential public The Far Eastern Times is unexcelled. There is no city of any consequence and no purchaser of any significance in North-China that is not reached by this organ.

72234 D. 25

TO SELL
or
TO LET

excellent house in Tsingtao, 8 rooms fully furnished, garage, stables, central heating. Apply to Box 1688, THE CHINA PRESS.

T F 117

Dancing

MDE, Kelvey's School of dancing. Professional teacher of latest Ball-room dancing, Classical, Liog, National, Ballet, Toe dancing, Correct arm movements and graceful exercises taught Pupils style studied and developed, Private Lessons also given; terms moderate, Write for appointment Mde. Kelvey Box 1006 Ch. P. O. 69663

"CAFE LION"

No. 403 CHAPOO ROAD,
HONGKEW.
Tel. N. 2281.

Fresh Oyster from Japan
Fresh Lobster from Japan
"SUKIYAKI" etc., Served comfortably at modearte charges.

E. HATA
Proprietor.
72197

Lost

Deposit Receipt No. 24-1326 issued by International Banking Corp. dated Dec. 1st, 1924 in favour of Kit Chin Dong for $50,000. Deposit Receipt No. 24-1327 issued Dec. 1st, 1924, in favour of Lok Zur Dong for $50,000. The above Deposit Receipts have been lost & the public is hereby warned not to negotiate same.

LOK ZUR DONG
KIT CHIN DONG.
72106 D 27

SETO HOUSE
10 Seward Road
TURKISH BATH AND MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

In connection with Oriental and Yankee meals, with family bar. Only Cosmopolitan house in the town.

10 Seward Road. Tel. N. 3253.
67250 M. 20

M. A. TABENSKAIA

LADY DOCTOR
Ladies' Diseases, Advice and Help-in Pregnancy and Childbirth
HOURS 10-12, 2-6,
Tel. C. 178, 573 Nanking Road
Opposite American Drug Co.
70070 A. 20

Dr. JAMES YUKING'S CLINIC

Specialist in Venereal, Urinary, Skin Diseases and Piles.
43 Nanking Road, Next door to the American Drug Co.
Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Sundays: 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Phone C. 3137

The Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd.
London
— Founded 1848 —

Total Funds Exceed £158,000,000.00

The Security Offered by the Company is Absolute.

Fire Insurance
General Agents for China
Blom & Van Der AA.
3 Ezra Road, Shanghai
Tel. C. 2322 A. Kooyman, Gen. Mgr.

Typewriter Supplies—

We stock every accessory in connection with typewriters, Keelox Ribbons and Carbons, Reid notebook holders, Weiss desk extensions etc.

Have you tried our Certified Brand Carbon Paper, guaranteed to give a hundred copies per sheet. We will willingly send you a specimen sheet. Ribbons and carbons supplied on the Coupon book system.

Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

44-A-B Kiangse Road, Shanghai
also Sole Agent for:—
Underwood Typewriters
Burroughs Adding and Calculating Machines
Roneo Office Appliances.
Represented in all the principle cities of China.

Call us over !

for a conference before you order that job. Let us suggest layout and mechanical make-up that will relieve you of detail—stock and colors that will save you money. It is this kind of service that is building for us in the course of a few short months a superior plant, a superior organization. Let this organization help you to greater profits.

— Job Printing Department —
The China Press
— Phone 1431 —

ACME COMMODITY AND PHRASE **CODE**

Covers
Most
Everything

Fone C2582 for trial copy. The most comprehensive and complete cable code published. Reduce your cable bills with the Acme.

GROSS, MANLEY & Co.
13a Canton Road 70732

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Undersigned desire to announce the organisation of a Company doing Architectural and Engineering work and a Construction Material purchasing agency under the name of

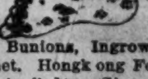
BLACK, WILSON & CO.
ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS
24 Yuen Ming Yuen Rd.,
Shanghai.

J. H. BLACK,
J. M. WILSON,
J. V. LATIMER.
72214 D 21

OFFICE HOURS
10-5 O'clock

DR. G. CORNET
Surgeon Chiropodist—Painless

Graduated from the California University
Practicing 20 Years in San Francisco.



Treating Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Toenails Chillblains and Flat Feet. Hongkong Foot guaranted cured, Arch Supporters Made to Order. Gives Therapy Treatment According to Tesla's Latest Invention.

OFFICE 12 A NANKING ROAD
PHONE CENTRAL 8702

RESIDENCE 25 TRACEY TERRACE
PHONE WEST 535

Chinese Super-Carpets

Unusual Designs and Colours
Expert Foreign Supervision
Selected Wool, Machine Carded.
We Dye the Fleece not the Yarn.
Only Tientsin Weavers Employed,
Special Attention to Private Orders

Manufacture Sino-Belge de Tapis
Factory and Show-Room, 130 Ave Dubail
Elbrook, Inc.
Owners and Managers.

Business and Official Notices

The Chinese Telegraph Administration

In accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Communications, Peking, we hereby notify the Public that, commencing from the December 16, 1924, until January 15, 1925, the following special rates for domestic telegrams transmitted through only this Administration's land lines for Christmas and New Year Greetings will be charged:—

1. For each telegram containing not more than 10 words exchanged between two offices in the same province.
   A. Chinese $0.20, each additional word will be charged $0.02.
   B. English $0.30, each additional word will be charged $0.03.
2. For each telegram containing not more than 10 words exchanged between two offices in different provinces.
   A. Chinese $0.40, each additional word will be charged $0.04.
   B. English $0.60, each additional word will be charged $0.06.
3. For each telegram containing not more than 10 words exchanged between two offices transmitted via Shanghai-Foochow - Amoy and Hongkong Cables the following additional rate will be charged:—
   A. Chinese $0.40, each additional word will be charged $0.04.
   B. English $0.60, each additional word will be charged $0.06.
4. All such telegrams should be written in plain language and in duplicate copies.
5. For multiple telegrams, a copy fee of 10 cents will be charged for each separate copy containing only one receiver's name and address.
6. Ordinary rate will be charged in case of such telegram or telegrams to be transmitted via the Government Railway Telegraph Wires, the Chinese-Eastern and South Manchuria Railway Telegraph Wires, Chefoo-Kwantung Cable, Telegraph Wires of Foreign Countries. Chinese Mongolian Landlines, and of telegrams transmitted by Post.

T. K. LOWE,
General Manager.
72251

PRUNES

20 CENTS PER LB.
5 lbs. packages and 25 lbs. cases
FRESH SHIPMENT
JUST ARRIVED
YOU CAN SAVE MONEY
by calling upon
W. ZIMMERMAN
21 Nanking Road (first floor)
(entrance over & next
Hip Seng Co.)
Tel. C. 3233
72128

Lost

Deposit Receipt No. 67-77 issued by Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, dated Dec. 4, 1924, in favour of Lok Zur Dong for $30,000. Deposit Receipt No. 67-78 issued by Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, dated Dec. 4, 1924, in favour of Kit Chin Dong for $20,000. The above Deposit Receipts have been lost & the public is hereby warned not to negotiate same.

LOK ZUR DONG
KIT CHIN DONG.
72137 D 27

The Shanghai Employment Agency
982 Broadway East. Tel. N. 519

We supply Cooks & Boys, Compradores, Accountants, Stenographers, Clerks, Engineers. Guarantee if required. 71990 D 6

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY AND STILL WEAR NEW HATS ALL THE TIME!

To keep wearing a new looking hat all the time, you need not be buying new hats from the big shops at fancy prices. Save your money—bring me instead your old hats to be RENOVATED. An old hat can be renovated at very little cost. Try it.

LA UNION: HAT RENOVATORS
62 North Szechuen Road
Telephone: North 527
V. D. ALOBOG
Manager
71862

In the United States Court for China

In Admiralty.

NOTICE OF SALE OF S. S. V. "W. H. TALBOT".

Cause No. 2476
Civil No. 935

Notice is hereby given that under and pursuant to instructions contained in that certain order and decree of the above-named Court, made and filed in the above-entitled cause on the 15th day of December, 1924, I Thurston R. Porter, United States Marshal for China, will sell at public auction, from the north steps of the United States Court Building at No. 11 Whangpoo Road, in the city of Shanghai, on Monday, the 22nd day of December, 1924, at 11 a.m., that certain sailing vessel commonly known and described as the "W. H. TALBOT", now lying near the Robert Dollar Wharf, in the harbor of Shanghai, together with her tackle, sails, apparel, furniture, boats, and other appurtenances; that said vessel will be offered and sold to the highest bidder without regard to the nationality of the vendee, but in case the purchaser at such a sale is a citizen of some country other than the United States of America, then, and in such case, the purchaser must appear before the American Consul General, Shanghai, and execute an affidavit to the effect that such purchaser agrees that he will not employ, or use, said vessel in trade having to do with import or export of intoxicating liquors, goods, wares or merchandise in contravention of the laws of the United States, which said agreement shall run with the title of the ship so purchased.

It is further required, as one of the conditions of said sale, that the successful bidder shall at once deposit with the United States Marshal for China, upon the acceptance of his bid, 10 percent of the purchase price for which the vessel is sold, and that upon the approval and confirmation of said sale by the Court, the successful bidder shall thereupon pay over to the United States Marshal for China the balance of the purchase price to be paid for said vessel.

THURSTON R. PORTER,
United States Marshal for China.
Dated at Shanghai, China,
December 16, 1924.
z 72200 D 21

$14 Best Japan Coal. C.O.D.

(SCREENED LUMP)

Cathay Transportation Co.
64 Peking Road, Phone C. 641
72240

Dr. J. A. Polk
15 Tracey Terrace
Route des Soeurs
Hours 10-12, 2-17.

Lung Troubles, Kidney ailments, Rheumatism, Wounds, and Swellings quickly thoroughly relieved.
72182

Dr. R. Holper, M.D.
French University

SPECIALIST IN VENEREAL URINARY, SKIN AND INTERNAL DISEASES

Office Hours: 11-1 & 4-6
or by appointment.
Tel. C. 734
15 NANKING ROAD

Dr. J. Podpakh, M.D.

Special in surgical confinement, female and internal diseases. Venereal, urinary, skin diseases and its sequels. Special methods of diagnosis and treatment. Analysis of all kinds of diseases.

Hours: 12-1 and 4-6 except holidays. 14 Kiukiang Road, corner Kiangse Road above China Press. 3rd Floor. Tel. C. 434.

Dr. JONES TANDING, M.D.
73 Nanking Road
(Between Honan & Shantung Rds.)

Specialist in Venereal, Urinary, Rectal, Female Diseases and Pills. PILES guaranteed cured without operation and pain.

Office Hours: 3-7 p.m. daily,
or by appointment.

Municipal Notification
No. 3312.

6 PER CENT. STERLING LOAN 1920.

NOTICE is hereby given that Interest Coupon No. 9, is payable on December 31, 1924. Coupons must be lodged with the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, The Bund, Shanghai, two clear days before payment. Payment (at the option of the Debenture Holder to be declared in writing at the time of lodgment with the Bank) will be made either by sterling Demand Draft on London at Par, or in silver (local currency) at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation's Shanghai current demand buying rate on London on date of presentation of the relative Interest Coupon.

By order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Acting Secretary.
Council Chamber,
Shanghai, December 11, 1924.
72061

Municipal Notification
No. 3313.

8 PER CENT. SILVER LOAN (DOLLAR) 1921.

NOTICE is hereby given that Interest Coupon No. 7, payable on December 31, 1924, must be lodged with the Finance Department (Loan and Banking Office) two clear days before payment will be made.

By order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Acting Secretary.
Council Chamber,
Shanghai, December 11, 1924.
72061

Doctor Helfenstein M.D.

34 Nanking Road. Tel. C. 7092

SPECIALIST in venereal, urinary, female, skin, internal diseases and sex disorders. Office hours: 10-1 and 4-7. Latest method of treatment any disease by the high frequency and violet rays generator.
65129

Notice to Gentlemen

WE have opened a modern, up-to-date Barber shop. Our barbers are Europeans who are experts in the trade.

M. PAUL BEAUTY PARLOUR,
34 Nanking Road.

Offices To Let
IN THE
Glen Line Building
Corner of Peking Road
and The Bund

For particulars apply to
Messrs. ALGAR & Co., Ltd.
11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
64204

No. 71

No other Medicated Throat Pastille has such a hold upon the public. At the first sign of soreness or irritation relieve your throat with a "No. 71." Keep a box in the house. Your Chemist stocks "Allenburys" No. 71.

We can supply on cash payment

SOFT COAL
$13.00 per ton delivered
Soc. Anon. Chapeaux Freres
Tel. C. 6924
71683

LADY PALMIST
Fortune Teller

Has moved from French Town to No. 210 Broadway Terrace and is to receive people from 5-8 p.m. Speaks English, French and Russian.

72060 D. 25

CHEAP ! CHEAP ! !

SOFT COAL
sold at
$13.00 PER TON
for Kitchen stoves & heating purposes etc.
QUALITY GUARANTEED
Orders promptly executed at
CASH TERMS ONLY
under ½ ton not accepted
YUNGHONG COAL CO.
1200 Singza Road.
Phone W. 215.
71763 D. 23

Cotton Real King In Asia

Another of the series of travel articles by Mr. Frank Carpenter who died in China several months ago appears in American newspapers of last month. Mr. Carpenter tells of the cotton crop of China in the following article:

If cotton is King in America it surely is Emperor in China. This is the land of the blue cotton gown, and it has at least 400,000,000 who wear nothing else but cotton all the year around. It is only the few rich and well-to-do who can afford silk or wool. Every man, woman and child of the masses has one or two thin cotton garments for summer, and in the winter as many suits of well-wadded cotton as will keep him warm. In the northern provinces, which are much like Montana, the people add suit after suit as the weather grows colder. They gauge their temperature not by the thermometer but by the number of suits they have to put on. The two-suit days are mild, the three-suit days are colder, and five or six suits mean that it is 10 deg. or more below freezing. On such days the portly Chinese who is able to have five wadded suits has to squeeze to get through his own doorway.

There is no other country in the world that consumes as much cotton as China. Suppose that the Chinese buy only twenty yards per person a year. At that rate, the cotton goods required for their clothing would annually equal 8,000,000,000 yards. The figures alone are beyond comprehension; but to make a concrete illustration, the cloth would be enough to carpet a motor highway wide enough for thirty automobiles running abreast all the way from here to the moon. It would make a strip almost three miles in width as long as from Philadelphia to Los Angeles.

But even this is only a patch on the possibilities of the future. Wages are rising, and the wants of the people increasing. The Chines can use three times as much cotton as now, and not be overclad. Indeed, it is probable that they are now wearing sixty yards, instead of twenty, per capita. The demand is rapidly growing, as may be seen in the new movements to increase the cotton area and in the modern factories that are being built throughout the republic.

But first let us look at the cotton plantation. We are apt to think that we have the only big cotton area upon earth. Dr. Swingle, one of our agricultural explorers who has traveled widely over this country, tells me that China has as much good cotton soil as the United States, and he calls it the cotton belt of the future. The Chinese has been raising cotton 400 years before there was a single cotton plant in our country, and it has been spinning and weaving cotton from that time to this. The plant will thrive almost everywhere from Peking to Canton, and from Ningpo to Chengtu; and there are eight great states in which it is a principal crop. Even the present yield makes China about second or third among the cotton growing countries. The United States ranks first, and it is neck and neck between India and China as to which holds second place. The best cotton fields are in the Yangtsze Valley, and the very best in the delta.

The cotton grown is of a short staple, and the seed used has been bred so carefully throughout the ages that the crop per acre is not large. The average is about 470 pounds of seed cotton and 178 pounds of clean cotton per acre.

Of late, however, the new agricultural colleges have been turning their attention to increasing the yield. Seed is being imported from the United States, and the Chinese government has hired an American cotton expert to assist in the movement. He has a contract for three years. At present the Trice variety of American cotton is being introduced.

Special summer schools are being started in the cotton region about Nanking, and the reconstruction of some parts of the cotton area is planned. It is proposed to consolidate the small farms and make big plantations. The schools are to train foremen for these farms.

A year or so ago a cotton field in Shantung was planted with American cotton. The result was an increase in yield of 50 per cent, and it so excited the farmers about that they came in at night and stole the cotton as soon as it was ripe that they might use the seed. In the past the Shantung cotton has been among the poorest of China. It is now among the best, and is bringing high prices. The American seed is found to outclass the native in its hardihood and resistance to climatic conditions. There are now seventeen experiment farms devoted to cotton, and the Chinese Cotton Millers' Association of this city is distributing American seed.

The Chinese have been manufacturing cotton cloth since the days of the Crusaders. Today they are making the cloth in a vast number of localities by almost the same methods that were used then. Quantities of Chinese cotton are ginned with a bowstring and woven on hand looms, of which there are tens of thousands still in use. Many of the farmers spend the winter months, when they cannot work in the fields, weaving cloth for the family.

Within the past decade or so many of the old looms have been replaced by others imported from Japan. Th Japanese looms, made of wood, sell for about $20 apiece. The worker sits before the loom and pulls the lay back and forth with his right hand, jerking a cord with his left that throws the shuttle from side to side. He uses a foot pedal to raise and lower the thread.

The cloth so made is dyed in solid colors and mostly in blue. The dyes, including about 28,000,000 pounds of artificial indigo, come largely from Germany.

Such cloth is able to compete with the cotton mills to so great an extent that there are handlooms right here in Shanghai, the center of the modern spinning and weaving industry. In the far interior, wages are so low that the hand-made goods often cost less than the machine product. The weavers in the remote districts work by the piece, getting only $1 or so for 200 yards, and making perhaps twenty yards in a day. They do well to earn 25 cents in twelve hours.

It is these hand looms that create the great demand for the cotton yarn now being spun in the big mills throughout the country. China is, also, the world's greatest importer of cotton yarns and the second greatest importer of cotton piece goods. She buys something like $60,000,000 worth of cotton yarn and $100,000,000 worth of cotton piece goods every year.

When I first visited China, in 1889, there was not a modern cotton mill in the empire, and during my second visit seven years later only two had been established. One of these was at Shanghai, and the other was at Wuchang, opposite Hankow, 600 miles up the Yangtsze Kiang. The two mills together had only 65,000 spindles. When I came to China again in 1900 I found at Shanghai a new mill which covered sixty acres, employed 5000 hands and was turning out 1000 pieces of cloth and 80,000 pounds of yarn every twenty-four hours. That mill was built by Chinese capital. It belonged to Li Hung-chang, the great Chinese statesman, and Sheng Kun-pao, the steel king, and other wealthy Chinese. It was running day and night with two shifts of workmen, each of which worked eleven and a half hours. It had fifty looms and 90,000 spindles, and the machinery was as up-to-date as that of any cotton mill in Massachusetts. At that time there were only nine cotton mills in China; four at Shantung, one at Soochow, one at Hangchow, two at Wuchang, and another at Hongkong. In all, less than 400,000 spindles were running.

Today China has more than ninety two cotton mills scattered all over the country, and mills are being built in Manchuria as well. They are operating between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 spindles and upward of 13,000 looms, and producing more than 2,000,000 pieces of cotton goods and 1,000,000 bales of yarn every year. The center of this cotton manufacture is in Shanghai. More than half of all the mills and about two-thirds of the spindles are located here. The mills belong to the Chinese, the Japanese, and the British. There are five British mills, twenty-three Chinese mills, and twenty-four that are Japanese in capital and management. Some of the Chinese mills employ American advisers and use efficient American methods.

Perhaps the most up-to-date of all these cotton factories is the Wing-On, situated on the west bank of the Whangpoo River about three miles from the heart of Shanghai. I went through it with Mr. Frank Lowell, the selling agent of the Saco-Lowell Shops of Boston. The mill was designed and equipped by the American firm, Andersen Meyer & Co., which Mr. Lowell represents, and he tells me that there is not a more modern mill anywhere in the world. Mr. Lowell has equipped thirty new mills within the past five years and every bit of the machinery put in has been of American make. When I was here before, most of the machinery was British, but our machines have proved so superior that the new mills are now being entirely equipped with American machines.

The Wing-On mill has just started. It has eight acres of buildings but these are for spinning cotton yarn only. It has erected an additional plant of the same size for weaving piece goods, and that will be in operation by the time this letter is published. The mill now employs 1700 hands. It works day and night in two twelve-hour shifts, and never stops for Sundays or holidays all the year through.

I am told that the labor conditions are better than in any of the other mills except the Japanese. I know that, as far as the material and equipment are concerned, they are excellent.

Indeed, the Wing-On mill would be considered a modern mill in New England or in any of our Southern States. Its buildings are of reinforced concrete, with great walls of glass, and transparent roofs. All the interior woodwork and iron are painted white, and hundreds of incandescent lamps make the mill as light at midnight as at midday. The ventilation is excellent. The machinery is well equipped with safeguards against accidents to the workers, and the floors are of hardwood. The mill is run by electricity furnished by the Shanghai municipal power plant with overhead motors for each two or three machines.

In fact, as far as the materials and equipment are concerned, this mill might be dropped down into Spartanburg, S. C., or Fall River, Mass., and not be out of place; the only difference is in the people that work in it.

So much for brick, wood, stone and steel. Now let us look at the human element of this modern industrial establishment. First the workwomen, for of the 1700 hands now employed, fully 1600 are women and girls. They work for from what is equal to 18 to 22 cents of our money per day. Each day is twelve hours long, or rather eleven and a half, for they are now allowing as a great favor a half hour off for lunch. This makes the average earning less than 2 cents per hour.

Speaking of the lunch, the Chinese manager proudly told me of this concession of the half hour, saying that the other Chinese factories gave no recess, expecting the girls to eat their lunches while they are minding the spindles. He showed me also the lunch room which had been built for the work-women. It is equipped with tables and benches, and as a great favor the employes who bring their rice ready cooked may heat it in the steam kettles with which the room is supplied. I suppose this is the Chinese idea of a free lunch. Another concession is the alternation of the shifts, so that after every ten days the night shift becomes the day shift, and vice versa.

I am told that these women receive about the highest wages of all those in the fifty-two cotton mills of Shanghai. They certainly do as much and as efficient work per hour as the women in our cotton mills who receive more than twelve times as much. We have altogether more than 26,000 establishments making textiles, and employing 1,500,000 workers. What a revolution it would make if their owners tried to cut wages to 2 cents an hour! How the men would object if they were paid less than the women, as is the case in the mill I am describing. When I asked the manager why the women received the highest wages, he replied:

They work quite as well and they cause useless trouble with strikes. The men will fight when they think have have a grievance, but as a rule the women will not."

The women at work are all Chinese with yellow skins and slant eyes. They have black eyes, and black hair which the girls wear in one long braid down the back. It sometimes banged over the forehead and sometimes combed straight up without a part. The girls dress in cotton coats which reach to their hips, and wide trousers that fall to the ankles. Many of them have earrings of gold. They look fairly healthy, and extraordinarily so

(Continued on Page 19)

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Best House Coal No. 2, per ton	18.00
Best House Coal No. 3, per ton	16.00
Best Kitchen Coal No. 1, per ton	18.00
Best Kitchen Coal No. 2, per ton	16.00
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Best Steam Coal No. 2, per ton	13.00
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BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Closing Quotations

Stock	Quotations
Banks	
H. & S. Banks	H. $11[illegible] B.
Chartered	[illegible]
Russo-Asiatic	[illegible]
Mercantile Bank A-B	[illegible] B.
Mercantile Bank C.	[illegible]
P. & O. Banking	[illegible]
Bank of East Asia	H. $140 B.
Marine Insurance	[illegible]
Canton	H. $270
North China	Tls. 130
Union of Canton	H. $255 B.
Yangtsze	Tls. 30 B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. [illegible]
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	Frs. 50[illegible]
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	H.$166 B.
Hongkong Fire	H. $[illegible] B.
Asia Life Insurance	G.$[illegible] S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H. $120 B.
Indo-China Pref.	H.$[illegible]
"Shells"	[illegible] B.
S'hai Tug ord.	Tls. 94 B.
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 51 B.
H.C. & M.S.B. Co. Ld.	H. $36½
Star Ferry	H. $122 B.
Douglas S.S. Co.	H.$69 B.
Union Waterboat	H. $13½ B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 19½
Oriental Cons.	16/9 S.
Raub	H.$[illegible]
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H. $[illegible] B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 110 S.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 27½
New Eng. Pref.	Tls. [illegible] B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. [illegible]½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	H. $218 B.
China Realty ord.	Tls. 60
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
A-French Land	Tls. 125 B
Shanghai Land	Tls. 130 B.
Hongkong Lands	Tls. 107 B.
Humphreys	H. $21¾ B.
Carlton Ltd.	Tls. [illegible]
H. & S. Hotel old	H. 18½ B.
H. & S. Hotel new	H. $18 Sales
Prince Building Co.	H.$100 B.
Asia Realty	G.$100
Ray'n Trust Co. (ord).	G.$10
do (Pref).	G.$10
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (pref)	Tls. 108
E-wo (ord.)	H. $12.15 B.
Laoukung-mow	Tls. 8
Oriental	Tls. 4
S'hai Cotton Old	Tls. 58 B.
S'hai Cotton New	Tls. 31
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	H. 93
Green Island (comb)	Old. 18½ B.
do	Tls. 6½ B.
Langkats (Comb)	Tls. 22 B.
Langkats (Single)	Tls. 9.85 B.
[illegible]	Tls. 7 B.
Explorations	Tls. 5 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 172½ B
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$5½
Llewelyn	Tls. 25
Lane Crawford	$103½ B.
Moutrie	[illegible]
Watson (old)	H.$22 xR.
Watson (new)	H.$12
Weeks	$8
American Drug Co.	$40
Gordon and Co.	Tls. 28
Rubbers (Local).	
Alma	Tls. 6.25 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.25 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3.55 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 22 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.90 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.77½ B
Bukit Toh Alang.	Tls. 1.35 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.20 B.
Cempedak	Tls. 5¾ B.
Cheng	Tls. 0.65 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.15 B.
Dominion	Tls. 2.65 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls 10¼ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 15¾ B.
Kali Glideks	Tls. 14
Kapayang	Tls. 9.40
Karan	Tls. 4¾ B.
Kedah	Tls. 1.15 B.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 1 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 18 B.
Padang	Tls. 4½ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 1.30 B.
Permata	Tls. 3½ B.
Repah	Tls. 1.07½ B.
Samagagas	Tls 0.87½ B.
[illegible]	Tls. 1.15 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1.27½ B.
[illegible]	Tls. 1.05 B.
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.60 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 2.50 B.
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8½
[illegible]	Tls. 1¼ B.
Sungei Duri.	Tls. 7¼ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 2¼ B.
S'hai Pahangs	Tls. 0.95 B.
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.70 B.
Taiping	Tls. 0.50 B.
Tanah Kerah	Tls. 0.87½ B.
Tebong	Tls. [illegible]½ B.
Ziangbee	Tls. 4¾ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. G. Omnibus Co.	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Press	$100
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. [illegible]
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 16½ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 45 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 50 B.
S'hai Telephones	Tls. 75 B.
S'hai Waterwork P.	Tls. 160 B.
S'hai Waterwork B.	Tls. 160 B.
China Prov. Old	H. $17¾
China Prov. New	H. $[illegible] B.
H'kong Electrics	H.$42¾ B.
H'kong Tramways	H. $55 B.
Dairy Farm	H. $24 B.
H'kong Ropes Old	H.$20
H'kong Ropes New	H. $11.
China Lights Old	H. $18 B.
China Lights New	H. $10½ B.
Peak T'ways Old	H. $26 S.
Peak T'ways New	H.$11½

Hongkong Stocks

DAILY CABLE QUOTATIONS

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn $1,175 buyers.

Hongkong Land Investment Co. $106 buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton $257 buyers.

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharfs $217 sales.

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co. $148 buyers.

Green Island Cement Co. (old) $18¼ buyers.

Green Island Cement Co. (new) $6½ buyers.

Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels (old) $18½ buyers.

Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels (new) $18 sales.

China Sugar Refinery Co. $93 nominal.

Hongkong Tramway Co. $55 buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. $695 buyers.

NO. SIXTEEN

Men-Of-War In Port

H.W.Y.K.	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
B.J.	E. Carlotto	It. Gun-boat
1C	Gen. Alava	Am. Yacht
1C	Algol	Fr. Gunboat
J.N.B.	Ataka	Jap. Cruiser
E.D.W.	Seta	Jap. Gun-boat
U.S.N.B.	Huron	Am. Cruiser
I.C.	Altair	Fr. Gun-boat
W.J.W.	Bee	Br. Gun-boat
8F	Cockchafer	Br. Gun-boat
B.N.B.	Hawkins	Br. Cruiser
8B	Libia	It. Cruiser
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am. Gun-boat
E.E.W.	Sumida	Jap. Gun-boat

Money Exchange

Shanghai, Dec. 20, 1924

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for £1

at 4/8¾—Tls. 5.31 at 7345—3.59
G.$100 at 74⅛—Tls. 133.78
[illegible] 7345—182.14

Ch. Dollars market rate	737
Native Interest	nothing
Shanghai Gold	[illegible]
Copper Cash	281,000
Bar Silver	32[illegible]
Bank Rate of Discount	4%
Paris on London	87.12
New York on London	471
London:	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/2
Demand	3/2[illegible]
New York:	
Telegraphic	74⅛
Demand	74¾

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

Closing Rates

Demand selling on America 73 3/8
Demand buying on America 76 3/8
Demand selling on London 3/2⅛
Demand buying on London 3/3

AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANK

Closing Counter Rates

Selling Demand Draft

U.S. G$100.00—Shai $181.65
Stg. 1.0.0—Shai $8.58
Fcs. 100.—Shanghai $9.98
Yen. 100.00—Shai $70.18

Buying Demand Draft

U.S. G$100.00—Shai $178.10
Stg. 1.0.0—Shai $8.37
Fcs. 100.00—Shai $9.66
Yen. 100.00—Shai $68.24

ITALIAN BANK FOR CHINA

Bank's Selling Rates for:

It. Lire 17.40—1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 3.86—1 Tael
It. Lire 8.79—1 Yen

CHINESE GOVERNMENT BONDS

(Supplied By Sing Tung & Co.)

	Thursday Friday	Yesterday Yesterday
3rd Year 6%	96.00	96.00
5th Year 6%	77.50	76.00
7th Year 6%	67.50	65.50
9th Year 6%	86.00	84.50
6% Consolidated	71.55	69.10
7% Consolidated	76.20	74.50
11th Year 6%	96.00	96.00
96 Millions 8%	26.50	25.00

Stock Exchange

TRANSACTIONS RECORDED

Shanghai, Dec. 20, 1924

OFFICIAL

Langkats (Com) Tls. 22.00
Langkats (Single) Tls. 10.75 March
Shanghai Explorations Tls. 5.00
Yangtsze Insurance $40.00
Shanghai Sumatras Tls. 170.00 (15 shares)
Almas Tls 6.50
Anglo Dutch Tls. 3.85 March
Karans Tls. 5.00
Kota Bahroes Tls. 1.00 Cash 1.05 Cash 1.15 March
Padangs Tls. 5.00
Repah Tls. 1.10
Samagagas Tls. 0.87½ Cash 0.95 Mar.
Sungei Duri Tls. 7.25
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.87½
Ziangbes Tls. 4.30

UNOFFICIAL

S.M.C. 6% Debs 1924 Tls. 96.00
S.M.C. 7% Debs 1920 Tls. 102.50
Langkats (Single) Tls. 10.00 Cash 10.50 March
Shanghai Loans Tls. 7.25
Shanghai Docks Tls. 109.00
Shanghai Lands Tls. 130.00; 130.50
Anglo Dutch Tls. 3.75 March
Anglo Javas Tls. 8.75 March
Dominions Tls. 2.80 March
Kota Bahroes Tls. 1.00
Seo Keen Tls. 1.22½ March
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.00
Shanghai Serembans Tls. 0.75 Jan.
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.95 March
Tebongs Tls. 1.10 March

Shanghai Sharebrokers' Association

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, Dec. 20, 1924

OFFICIAL

Kroewoeks Tls. 18. (5 shares)
Anglo Dutchs Tls. 3.80 March

UNOFFICIAL

Batu Anams Tls. 0.92½

Cotton Real King In Asia

(Continued from Page 18)

when their long hours of continuous work are considered. I was surprised at the ages. The manager says the youngest are not older than 13 or 14, but I saw some who looked less than 10. When I think how they must stand for twelve long hours watching machines which require attention almost every every minute I am surprised they do not drop to the floor. In some of the rooms each girl tends 160 spindles and in others more.

The labor is standardised, and it is better managed than that in the average Chinese factory. The industrial efficiency is very high, and for that reason perhaps the mill is earning money while some of the others in the present hard times are falling behind.

It pays dividends of only 6 percent, the balance of the profits being put into additions to the plant. This dividend rate is very low for China, where 10, 12 and even 20 percent is looked upon as only fair interest and where most of the factories divide up all of their earnings each year. The Wing On Company has other interests which are large. Its Shanghai department store, for instance, is capitalised at $500,000, and it made $1,000,000 last year. This mill is now turning out 20,000 pounds of yarn every day with 30,000 spindles.

There is no doubt that it and others of the new Chinese mills will eventually make a great part of the cotton yarn, and cotton piece goods used by the people. They will not only do that but they will be exporting yarn and goods to other parts of the world. Last year one mill here in Shanghai received an order from India for 10,000 pieces of sheeting. It was already crowded with local business, but it worked day and night and filled the order on time. Our mills turn out $2,000,000,000 worth of cotton goods every year, and employ 450,000 weavers. The day is probably coming when the Chinese will produce more goods than we do and employ many more workers.

As it is, we Americans have never pushed our trade as we should in this part of the world. The people of the Yangtsze Valley and of South China who comprise about three-fourths of the Chinese are supplied largely by the British. Our cottons have been consumed chiefly in Chihli, Shantung, and other states of the north including Manchuria and Mongolia. Those regions demand a heavy cotton to keep out the cold, and the American piece goods are of that quality. In the provinces on the Yangtsze and in the south a finer made cotton, better bleached and of lighter weight, is required. The British make this of our raw cotton, thus getting all the profit of manufacture, carriage, and handling which might just as well go to the States.

I asked one of our Consuls-General how Uncle Sam could increase his cotton exports. He replied. "To do so he will have to study the market, and get rid of the idea that anything will do for the Chinese. These people know good goods, and they will buy only the best and at the fairest prices. They are also full of fancies and superstitions and you cannot offend their sense of propriety without loss."

Piece Goods

Messrs. Ilbert & Co.'s weekly market report for Dec. 9th states:

No change worth mentioning has taken place since last week, demand being listless and clearances poor, while prices are on a slightly lower level all round notwithstanding the sharp fall in exchange during the past few days.

It is probable that Szechuen, whose internal trade is brisk and profitable, would be a strong buyer just now were it not for the abnormal rates of freight ruling at present as a result of the fact that the water level in the Gorges is so low that none but the smallest boats can pass up River; as an example, the rate for a case of White Shirtings from Shanghai to Chungking which at high-water seasons is about Tls. 12.00, is now about Tls. 40.00, while a bale of Cotton Yarn pays about Tls. 32.00 against a normal rate of Tls. 10.00.

The Hankow buyers are nervous of the situation in their area and are taking only minimum quantities for immediate delivery, while the Northern markets are also acting with extreme caution which is only natural in the present circumstances.

It has now been definitely ascertained that 38 native piece-goods Hongs have gone out of existence in recent weeks, all being concerns with small resources and none being members of the Piece Goods Guild, with one exception.

Grey Shirtings Generally.—Market a shade easier than last week, with prices at the auctions slightly lower on the whole. The only sales reported are:

8¼ lbs.—Blue Dog at Tls. 5.05.

9-11 lbs.—Rabbit and Moon at Tls. 7.90. Red Cock at Tls. 6.75, Bridge at Tls. 6.75.

12 lbs. 36 in.—Soldier and Red Cock D. D. D. at Tls. 10.00.

White Shirtings.—Values slightly lower on the whole with a somewhat disappointing demand and prices at auction firmer for certain of the better qualities, but generally cash for the others. Private sales reported are as follows:—Large Red Dog at Tls. 11.25, Small Red Dog at Tls. 10.50, Nine Gold "Tai" at Tls. 10.40, Mountain Flower No. 1 at Tls. 10.20, Fire Works (64 Reed) at Tls. 6.15.

Grey T. Cloths.—Sales made public are as follows:—Nine Phoenix at Tls. 7.75, Eight Butterflies at Tls. 6.75, and Eight Dragons at Tls. 5.80.

Local Sheetings.—Market dull and no sales reported.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—The private market has been inactive and at the auctions prices were rather easier on the whole, although some advances were established in the better qualities of Fast Black Cotton Italians.

Cotton.—American Cotton has advanced during the week about 100 points and Indian Cotton quotations have also been on a higher level. These advances coupled with the sudden fall in exchange have resulted in an advancing market for the local staple. Further purchases for Export have also strengthened the market.

Today's quotations are as follows:—Shensi No. 1 at Tls. 40.75, to Tls. 39.75, Tungchow Tls. 40.50 to Tls. 38.50, Taichang Tls. 39.50 to Tls. 39.00. Shanghai Tls. 39.00 to Tls. 38.00, Ningpo Tls. 38.50, to Tls. 38.00, Steam Ginned Tls. 40.00 to Tls. 39.50.

Reuter quotes American Cotton in New York as G. cts. 24.25 as against G. cts. 23.25 last week.

Yarn.—The market remains steady but very few new enquiries have been received. Deliveries have been poor. We hear of the following sales principally for delivery to the Exchange against previous contracts:

16's—250 Bales Red Round Dragon at Tls. 168.50, 1,000 Bales Dah Fah at Tls. 170.00, 1,000 Bales Watermoon at Tls. 172.00, 500 Bales Phoenix at Tls. 166.75.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,[illegible]
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office:
65 Old Broad Street, E. C. 4

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Changchun Hongkong Shanghai
Chefoo Harbin Peking
Dairen Manchouli Tientsin
Hailar Kashgar Yokohama
Hankow Newchwang Urumtchi

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

L. Jezierski.
Ch. Bieler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

東亞銀行

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Cable Address: "EASTABANK"
Shanghai Branch
No. 1c Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital	$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund	750,000.00

Head Office: Hongkong.
Branches: Canton, Saigon.
London Bankers
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
R. Cheng, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: Shanghai

Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement

FU SIAO EN
Managing Director.

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1911 and October 31st 1924).

Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00.
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien,
Vice President: Mr. Chien Yung-ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager.
S. V. Yuen, Sub-Manager.

浙江實業銀行

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908
(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 500,000.00

Head Office: 14 Hankow Road, Shanghai.
Branches: Hankow and Hangchow
Domestic Agencies: In the principal cities throughout China.
Foreign Correspondents: London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokio, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul Fusan and Hongkong.
Banking Department, Foreign, and Savings Department.
LI MING General Manager.
Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office. C. 7121 to 7124, General Office
Cable Address: "CHINDUBANK", Shanghai.

Failure Is Laid To Chinese War And Bobbed Hair

New York Hair Net Company Forced To Quit By Disturbing Factors

New York.—The China war had far-reaching results. It was one of the factors in the bankruptcy of a New York hair net company.

Bobbed hair and the Chinese war formed the bad combination.

Both were blamed for the failure of the Bohemian Hair Net Company, in a petition in bankruptcy.

The company cannot deliver the goods as long as the Chinese devote all their attention to killing each other or the girls keep rushing to the barber. Hair nets must be made of hair, long hair. There is little or none to be had.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853)

Capital	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	£[illegible]

HEAD OFFICE:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
18 THE BUND.

Bankers:
Bank of England
Midland Bank, Limited.
Westminster Bank, Ld.
National Provincial Bank, Ld.
National Bank of Scotland, Ld.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah) Hongkong Puket
Amritsar Iloilo Rangoon
Bangkok Ipoh Saigon
Batavia Karachi Samarang
Bombay Klang Seremban
Calcutta Kobe Shanghai
Canton Kuala-Lumpur Singapore
Cawnpore Kuching (Sarawak) Sourabaya
Cebu Madras Taiping
Colombo Manila Tavoy
Delhi Medan Tientsin
Hamburg New York Tokio
Hankow Peking Yokohama
Haiphong Penang Zamboanga

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection.

Travellers' Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking business undertaken.

C. J. SCOTT, Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

FRANCS

Subscribed Capital	72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20.)	69,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 96 Boulevard Haussmann
Paris.

Branches and Agencies:
Saigon Hanoi Tourane
Haiphong Hankow Tientsin
Peking Canton Mengtsze
Hongkong Pondichery Bangkok
Singapore Shanghai Noumea
Papeete Djibouti Yunnanfu
Pnom-Penh Battambang

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

E. ARDAYN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger S. A.

(Affiliated to the Societe General de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserve	28,000,000

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCHAREST, BRAILA, COLOGNE CONSTANTINOPLE, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.

Allied Banks:
BANCO INTERNACIONAL DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO, MADRID with Branches in Spain and Morocco
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA HUNGARIA, ITALY (TYROL)
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.
BANQUE FRANCO-BELGE DE BULGIARIE S. A., SOFIA.
BANQUE DU PAYS DE BOSNIE-HERZEGOVIE SERA JEVO with Branches in YUGO SLAVIA. SOCIETE GENERAL DE BANQUE en Pologne, Warsaw, with Branches in Poland.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS, Fanager.

Sir. Wm. Crookes
O.I.C.
Glasses
Any Prescription Regardless of the Original Price Whether $10 or $20 at the O.I.C.
$5.00 ANY PAIR

Good Profits By British Thread Manufacturers

The accounts of J. & P. Coats, Ltd., the principal thread manufacturing concern in Great Britain, for the year ended June 30 last were recently published in London. They show that the net profit, after deducting depreciation and allowing for taxation, amounts to £3,107,213 as against £2,889,959 for the previous twelve months. Directors recommend appropriating £200,000 to dividend reserve and payment of a final dividend of 9d. per share, making 3s. for the year, together with the usual bonus of 6d. per share, both less tax.

The carry-forward is £398,580, against £402,617.

(For each of the four years ended June 30, 1923, the dividend and bonus amounted to 3s. 6d. per share.)

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Capital:	
Authorized Capital	$50,000,000
Issued and fully paid up	$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:	
Sterling	£ 4,500,000
Silver	$25,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$20,000,000

Head Office: Hongkong.

Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman
B. D. F. Beith, Esq.
W. H. Bell, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. M. P. H. Holyoak.
A. O. Lang, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
J. P. Warren, Esq.
G. M. Young, Esq.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy Harbin Penang
Bangkok Iloilo Rangoon
Batavia Ipoh Saigon
Bombay Johore Shanghai
Calcutta Kobe S. Francisco
Chefoo Kuala-Lumpur Singapore
Canton London Sungei-Patani
Colombo Lyons Sourabaya
Dairen Malacca Tientsin
Foochow Manila Tsingtao
Haiphong Nagasaki Tokyo
Hamburg New York V'divostock
Hankow Peking Yokohama

Chief Manager.
A. H. Barlow, Esq.
London Bankers.
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Shanghai Branch: 12 THE BUND.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

SAVING BANKS OFFICE:

Deposits of not less than $1.00, will be received.

Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.

Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.

The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.

Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m.: Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

A. B. Lowson, Acting Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital:	Guilders	30,000,000
(about £6,000,000)		
Reserve Funds:	Guilders	20,045,032
(about £1,670,419)		
Special Reserve:	Guilders	22,635,000
(about £1,885,833).		

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:
Bandjermasin Kobe Rangoon
Bandoeng Makassar Samarang
Bombay Medan Singapore
Calcutta Padang Soerakarta
Cheribon Palembang Tegal
Djember Pekalongan Soerabaya
Djokjakarka Penang Tjilatjap
Hongkong Pontianak Welteyreden
Kota-Radja

London Bankers
National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank Buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

TH. E. A. BOEREBOOM,
Acting Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1920

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund	$ 6,033,345.41

Head Office: Peking
Branches and Agencies:
Tientsin Taiyuan Shanghai
Peking Kaifeng Hankow
Changchun Wuhu Ichang
Antung Anking Changsha
Dalny Hangchow Nanchang
Moukden Ningpo Kiukiang
Newchwang Nanking Foochow
Harbin Chinkiang Amoy
Kirin Hsuchow Canton
Tsinanfu Soochow Hongkong
Chefoo Wusieh Swatow
Tsingtao Yangchow Chungking
etc., etc., etc.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
22 The Bund

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG-HANCHANG,
Manager.

Save
while you
Earn
Ask about our Savings Bonds
The
Peoples Saving Co.
Soc. An. Belge.
有利銀公司
28 Ave. Edward VII

COAL
BARGAINS!
Tel C. 936. & 937.
Commercial Express & Storage Co.
8B Yuen Ming Yuen Rd.

International Banking Corporation

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS: U. S. $10,000,000.00
Owned by the National City Bank of New York
HEAD OFFICE: *WALL STREET, NEW YORK.*
LONDON OFFICE: *36 BISHOPSGATE, E. C.*

BRANCHES
Barcelona Cebu Rangoon Hankow Singapore
Batavia Colon San Francisco Harbin Tientsin
Bombay Manila Santo Domingo Hongkong Tokio
Calcutta Panama Shanghai Kobe Yokohama
Canton Peking Dairen Madrid

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold, Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

We are also able to offer our Customers the service of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of Europe, South America and in the West Indies.

1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. N. S. Manswell, Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited

1 & 2 Ningpo Road

Capital Authorised	$1,300,000
Capital Paid-up	$1,079,980
Reserve Fund	H. K. $100,000.00

Head Office: Hongkong.
Branches: Shanghai, Canton, New York, Bangkok, Hankow.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

W. P. CHEUNG, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Head Office: 9 Ningpo Road.

Paid Up Capital—$2,500,000.00 Reserve Funds—$530,000.00
(Member of the Shanghai Banker's Association).

Every description of modern Banking and exchange business transacted. Personal, National and International.

Branches and Agencies in principal cities throughout China. Correspondents at the principal places abroad.

Phone No. C. 3050. K. P. Chen, General Manager.

浙江興業銀行

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP	$2,500,000.00
RESERVE FUND	$1,[illegible]

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI
(Peking & Kiangse Rds.)

BRANCHES
Hangchow Peking
Hankow Mukden
Tientsin Harbin

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London Berlin Osaka
New York Paris Tokio
Hamburg Zurich Kobe
San Francisco Yokohama

Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted

Safety Vaults: Shanghai Tientsin. Godowns: Shanghai, Hankow, Hangchow, Harbin.

The Savings Pass Book

A Record of your Progress in Saving

The Savings Pass Book is a complete record of your account showing every deposit, withdrawal and interest credit. It is also a record of your progress in Savings and ought to show an increase every month.

Interest credited on the daily balance at the rate of 5% per annum on Mex. $ and Tael Savings accounts and at 4% per annum on Gold $, Sterling, and Franc Savings Accounts.

Withdrawals may be made without notice and at any time without loss of interest on the next daily balance.

Interest for this half year payable December 20 and depositors should present their Pass Books for the payment.

Open a savings account and receive a semi-annual Dividend from—

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

11 Nanking Road SHANGHAI

Authorised Capital	$10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital	[illegible]

HEAD OFFICE: Peking. EXECUTIVE OFFICE: Shanghai

BRANCHES
Peking Shanghai Tsinan Harbin
Hankow Shihkiachwang Tientsin

The Italian Bank for China

(Former Sino Italian Bank)

Capital (fully paid)	Gold $1,000,000
Reserve	Gold $ [illegible]

Head Office: Shanghai, *Branches*: Shanghai and Tientsin

Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud, Banque Nationale de Credit, Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano, Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belge.
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito. Banque Commerciale de Bale.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois

Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U.S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs. Terms on application.

General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.

Telegraphic Address: Sinit
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091
Managers office Central 5094.

W. A. STERLING, Joint Manager. U. M. TAVELLA Manager.

Chung Foo Union Bank

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$1,000,000
Reserve Fund	$ [illegible]

SHANGHAI BRANCH
27 [illegible] Road

Telegraphic Address "CHUNGFOO"

Telephone Numbers
C. 1920 Manager's Office
C. 6468)
C. 6469) General Office
C. 6470)
C. 5620 T. T. Department

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA
TIENTSIN Changsha Hsuchow [illegible]
SHANGHAI Changteh Ichang [illegible]
PEKING Chengchow Kiukiang Tsinkiangpu
HANKOW Chinkiang Nanking Wusieh
ANTUNG Fengtien Ningpo Wuhu
CANTON Hangchow Pengpu Yangchow
CHANGCHUN [illegible] [illegible]

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS
Baltimore Cincinnati Montreal San Francisco
Berlin Cleveland Osaka St. Louis
Boston Detroit New York Seattle
Buffalo Kobe Philadelphia Tokio
Cebu London Pittsburgh Washington
Chicago Manila Paris Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
E. D. Mar, Sub-Manager.

The China Press

INCORPORATED, DELAWARE, U.S.A.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

Publication and Editorial Offices : 14 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. Communications concerning news should be addressed to the Editor—concerning other matters to the Business Manager.

New York Office: World Building; Washington Bureau: Metropolitan Bank Building; Peking Bureau: 61 Nan Hsiao Chieh; Hankow Bureau: Independent Herald; Manila Bureau: The Manila Bulletin; Tokio Bureau: Japan Advertiser Building; London Office: 36-3 Whitefriars St., E. C. 4.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY & SUNDAY Per Year	$28.00
DAILY & SUNDAY 6 Months	$15.00
DAILY & SUNDAY 4 Months	$10.50
SUNDAY, per Year	$ 7.00

Sunday issue mailed to outports, 50 cents per month, or Mex. $6.00 per year extra.

Mailed to foreign countries, the cost of postage will be added.

Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy; Sunday 20 cents per copy.

Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission with "special marks" privileges in China.

Telephone—Central 1431—all Departments.

Telegraphic Address—NATPRESS SHANGHAI

J. B. POWELL—EDITOR

Shanghai, Sunday, December 21, 1924.

DEATH

ON the 19th December, 1924 at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai Lydia B. Hipps, beloved wife of J. B. Hipps, Shanghai Baptist College, aged 34 years. The funeral service will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery to day, the 21st December, 1924 at 3.30 p.m. All friends are invited to attend.

72293 D 21

The East Window

THE address delivered in Shanghai last week by Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman on the subject of American policy toward China has served to stimulate a discussion of this important problem on the part of both foreigners and Chinese. In view of the fact that that any foreign policy of the United States, to be successful, must have the support of public opinion in the United States and of the further fact that public opinion at home is considerably influenced by the opinions of Americans residing in China, we are fortunate in having available for publication a number of statements bearing on the subject which were written several weeks ago by a number of Americans engaged in missionary-educational work in the Chinese Republic. The statemeants were collected by one of the correspondents in Shanghai of a well-known newspaper in the United States and in view of the interest in this subject at this time, we trust the writers will have no objection to the publication of their opinions here.

★ ★ ★

DR. F. L. Hawks-Pott, president of St. John's University, Shanghai:—"American policy toward China should be one of strict non-interference. We should extend help to the Chinese people through the Red Cross and other agencies and should await something like a settlement of the present political unrest before deciding upon a definite future policy."

★ ★ ★

DR. F. J. White, president of Shanghai College:—"We should certainly keep our hands off now, and help to keep other nations' hands off. Of course, being a Christian, I do not believe there is any hope for China except in long and patient moral training. This is being done by America, unofficially, and these efforts should be redoubled by especially strengthening Christian education in China. I believe one of the best physical things that the United States could do would be to foster the building of railroads. If there were sufficient railroads, a certain class of political disturbance would be impossible and the people would not long permit interference with the prosperity brought about by railway development."

★ ★ ★

DR. J. T. Proctor, conference secretary of the East China Mission of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society:—"I would say right off the bat that the American government should definitely undertake to cooperate with the other governments united with her in the Banking Consortium in rendering all the assistance possible to the Chinese government at the close of the present war in case the country becomes unified. It is merely shutting one's eyes to the facts to assume that the Chinese people and government need no outside help. It is a perversion of the principle of non-interference, in my opinion, and a dodging of the responsibility of the strong Powers to hold aloof under the pretence of non-interference. In my opinion the Consortium Powers should concentrate on strengthening the hands of the central government, which ever government emerges from the present turmoil, and that their efforts should in all probability be centered on the financial problem of the government. I have not given anything new for the simple reason that, in my opinion, the majority of British and American residents in China have been correct in their judgement during recent years that material assistance should be rendered along the lines indicated. What is wanted is not something new except that the American government shall face up to the facts and shall do the amount of team work that is necessary in order to render a real service."

★ ★ ★

DR. H. F. MacNair, professor of history and government, St. John's University, Shanghai:—"While the present political unrest continues, strict neutrality with real protection of American lives and property should continue to be the American policy. Future policy should be based on a recognition of the really wide-spread progress which is being made socially and economically despite military and political confusion. China should be treated in as friendly and impartial a manner as Europe has been in past years. With China's consent America might well call another conference to deal exclusively with China's problems since they form the crux of the Far Eastern Question. America must develop a *foreign* policy for China and cease to consider it from the point of view of *domestic* politics. While possibly taking over China's indebtedness to Europe in exchange for part of Europe's indebtedness to the U. S., the American government must prevent the use of American money by third parties to frustrate American policy in China and Asia. The diplomatic and consular service should be strengthened by sending only the best qualified men whose reports should be acted upon by the Washington State Department. The pursuit of the age-old American policy of maintaining the territorial and governmental integrity of China should be continued. This can be done only by continuing the co-operative policy which was begun in the middle of the 19th century."

★ ★ ★

REV. James M. Yard, general secretary of the World Service of the Methodist Episcopal Church:—"With the growth of American capital invested in China the United States will be tempted to forget her policy which has been opposed to imperialism and exploitation. America should firmly resolve to remember her duty to a weaker nation and determine to have nothing to do with imperialistic aggression. She must at all hazards and at all costs be a true friend to China. There is no use saying that China will be better off if the United States and other powers treat her with a high hand and compel her to put her house in order. Perhaps in many ways she would be better off materially, but the fact remains that the thinking leaders of China do not want foreign interference of any kind. There is a new spirit abroad in the hearts of the youth of the world. It is strong in China, and this new generation is aware that it must work out its own salvation or absolutely degenerate and lose all the splendid spiritual treasures of its long past. If the United States desires to have a great part in the Far East she must pay heed to the movings of this New Spirit.

"There never was such need as now for American Friendship (real, big Friendship) in China and never a time when the Opportunity was so freighted with tragedy. If we succeed in the next five years our leaders will be hailed as statesmen of the first rank. In a matter of such vast import we should think not in terms of years or decades but in centuries. Will China, wide-awake and powerful, the leader of the Far East, be worth having as a friend in 2024? That is a question to ponder. But we are so shortsighted that we refuse to seriously study it. It is often easier to solve temporary problems than to laboriously build great and worthy policies.

"How can America show her friendship for China?

"(1) The *China Weekly Review* was right in a recent editorial which said, "Peking is America's most important diplomatic post." She should, therefore, have a minister at Peking of the greatest ability and widest possible experience. He should be instructed to travel widely in China and should return to Washington frequently for conference with the State Department.

"(2) She should pay closer attention to the entire consular service, especially to the men who operate that service.

"(3) At the present time consuls largely represent commercial interests. A special class of consuls should be appointed whose duty would be to study intellectual and social conditions. We must know what is going on in Chinese society and Chinese thinking as well as in commerce and politics.

"(4) She should call another conference to consider affairs in the Far East, more particularly in China, in an effort to understand and to help China and also to avoid friction and misunderstanding between the nations having the largest interests here.

"(5) She should, in the near future, seriously consider the withdrawal of all troops from Chinese soil and all gunboats from Chinese rivers.

"American policy in China should be based on an intelligent and scientific knowledge of cultural, economic and political conditions, secured by the study of unbiased experts. Friendship should be its dynamic; friendship expressed in actual cooperation with China and with other most interested nations. It must be organised about a diplomatic system of the finest kind, manned throughout by men of supreme character and ability."

★ ★ ★

MR. John H. Reisner, dean of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Nanking:—"So far as the present situation is concerned, we should maintain strictly neutral relations and keep hands off. "After the present war is over, the United States ought to continue to refrain from interfering in China's personal affairs; to go the limit in having altered every Sino-foreign treaty (including revision of tariff) to which the United States is a party, and which is in any way essentially unfair to China, so that such treaties shall become mutually advantageous; to secure adequate guarantees for all outstanding obligations and to insist to the limit on China's living up to such international responsibilities as may thus be undertaken. Neither the United States nor any other power is in a position to tell China what to do or what not to do until the above minimum basis has been established."

Once Overs

BY J. J. MUNDY

What Are You Doing to Make Your Idle Time Help You Win Success?

How many years of your life have you spent "waiting" for someone or something?

How did you fill your time while you were waiting?

Does "waiting" inspire you to work harder at something else or does it numb your efforts and seem to paralyze your initiative?

Just when is it good policy to wait?

If you use waiting for one thing or another as a sop to your own laziness you are the sort that is heard bewailing lost opportunities.

"Lost - opportunity - bewailers" might have made their mark in the world "if" such and such a thing had not prevented which was just another thing that they had to wait for.

Many a man in this world has made his success not at all in the way he expected, but by filling in the time he was waiting for circumstances to change with something useful, which afterward proved to be the great stepping stone to success.

How do you use your odd moments is more vital than you think.

Have some reading, some occupation, some line of thought or definite exercise or rest mapped out to use when you are obliged to wait or are at a standstill. The periods of otherwise idle time may by your ultimate salvation.

Other Views Than Ours On The China Political Situation

CHINA'S PRESIDENT RESIGNS

(*Rome, N. Y. Sentinel*)

China has been called a republic of late years for want of a better name. It has not been an empire or a monarchy in the accepted sense of either of those terms; but, then, neither has it been a republic. Neither the Parliament nor the president has been elected by popular vote; there has been no cohesion of the provinces. The edict of neither Parliament nor president has carried much if any beyond the sight of Peking. At times there have been rival presidents. Or else large armies opposing the Peking government have been in the field.

With the exception of the armed insurrections much of the foregoing was true for many years before the throne fell. The crown represented tradition rather than authority. Had there been a central government worthy of the name there never would have existed those foreign concessions along the coast. The Powers of the West could never have extended their influence into the interior merely by battering the walls of a few cities with their warships.

To neither the Chinese people nor the world at large would it seem to make any particular difference that Tsao Kun has resigned as president. As least, his fall can hardly be reckoned a disaster. It may be ordained that his fall will speed up the mills of the gods, for the evolving from seeming chaos of a government capable of raising the Chinese people to greater personal comfort—or at least returning them to relative security of person and property. That, however, is not to be dealt with by mortal man.

-:- Correspondence -:-

THE CHINA PRESS welcomes the views of its readers on subjects of the day, but publication in the correspondence column does not mean necessarily that the views expressed by correspondents are those of THE CHINA PRESS. Manuscripts submitted for this department should be plainly written on one side of the paper only. Unused manuscripts will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by self-addressed stamped envelope. Letters should not exceed 400 words in length.

A LESSON IN SHOPPING ENGLISH

Editor: THE CHINA PRESS:

Sir.—I am sure the readers of THE CHINA PRESS will enjoy the circular which was handed to me today while shopping, and which is attached herewith.

I. A. G.

• • •

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Shanghai, Dec. 19, 1924.

ANOTHER DISCUSSION OF THE RETURNED STUDENT QUESTION

Editor: THE CHINA PRESS:

Sir:—Having read with much interest the argument regarding the returned students, permit me also to venture my little opinion on this topic. Mr. Hyau Chung-hue's article defending the returned students as a whole was somewhat justifiable, but it is assumed from his statement that he himself is likewise a returned student.

However, the returned students and home graduates are all educated people, hence their responsibilities should be shared equally. Their unification and cooperation must be taken into serious consideration, and the pride played by the returned students is nothing less than a mensee toward the development and progress of the great nation, China.

T. T. K.

Shanghai, Dec. 19, 1924.

The Remitted Boxer Indemnity

BY MAX SHOOP

There have been published in the press, from time to time, numerous suggestions and counter-suggestions with reference to the use of the Boxer Indemnity remitted by America. The suggestions contained in an article printed in THE CHINA PRESS of September 28 last, giving the views of Dr. Paul Munroe, is the nearest to any official indication of what may be expected from the Chinese-American Joint Commission appointed to pass on this question. The proposals of Dr. Munroe are surprising, to say the least. Certain practical difficulties in the plan are very aptly pointed out in a criticism published in THE CHINA PRESS of October 5 last, and the political and one-sided character of the Commission which would carry out any such plan is ably discussed in an editorial of THE CHINA PRESS of October 12.

In the issue of THE CHINA PRESS for October 19 is published a plan which is almost the antithesis of Dr. Munroe's suggestion, in that it provides for the concentration of the use of the funds to the construction and endowment of a Chinese-American University in China, to be administered jointly by Chinese educators and representatives of the leading American universities.

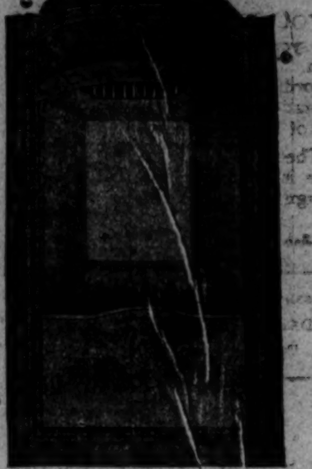
One naturally hesitates to criticise suggestions made by Dr. Munroe who is an unquestioned authority on educational problems. However, as he himself admits, China is a very special field, and the usual principles do not necessarily apply to it. He has undoubtedly expressed the ultimate need of China, to-wit, that the primary education should be elevated. It is impossible to believe, however, that the present time or the present conditions in China are opportune for the promulgation of any single endeavor along that line. It further seems that such a suggestion is inappropriate for the use of the funds of the U. S. Boxer Indemnity which have been remitted to China. In brief, Dr. Munroe has suggested that the funds be used for experimental work in village education and for the establishment of a school of applied sciences.

The first part of his suggestion is unsound. To attempt to produce any direct results upon the teaching or methods of teaching of China's millions, is impossible with the funds at hand. Such work, and the financing of it, is essentially and logically a provincial or community problem. Furthermore, under the present upset conditions prevailing in China, to attempt to devote these moneys to such a wide-spread endeavor could only result in a dissipation of the fund without producing any tangible results. This would be so even assuming that every penny of the fund was actually expended on the work described. Needless to say, in any project which involves distributing the money over a wide field and through many hands, the jeopardy of misuse of the funds is increased in geometrical progression.

Dr. Munroe has outlined an abstract proposition when what is needed is a concrete one. He has suggested a theoretical use when what is needed is a practical one. He proposes in effect to start at the bottom in the education of China and working up, instead of starting at the top where the point of contact is more sure, and working down. When the Rockefeller Foundation sought to aid China in the field of medical science, it did not attempt experimental work in improving the efficiency of Chinese village doctors, but it established a most up-to-date and thoroughly equipped center of medical study and treatment, which might serve as a model and inspiration to China, and at the same time roduce direct and tangible benefits to a limited number, rather than theoretical and intangible benefits for the whole of China. The latter, if it would result at all, would result just as surely from the more direct and concentrated method.

In so far as Dr. Munroe has suggested any actual institution

(Continued on Page 21)



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SHANGHAI — HONGKONG

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Fourth Sunday in Advent. 8 a.m. Holy Communion (also in Bubbling Well Chapel). 10.00 a.m. Mattins (Said). Psalm. 96. Lessons. Job xlii, 1-6. Luke 1, 26-38. 10.30 a.m. Choral Eucharist. Harwood in A flat. Hymns: 49, 203, 322, 301. Preacher Rt. Rev. Bishop Molony, D. D. 10.30 a.m. Children's Service. The Sub-Dean. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon: Confirmation Service. Psalms: 97, 98. Lessons: Isaiah xxxiii, 2-22. Matthew xxv. 31-end. Anthem: O Lord my trust—King Hall. Hymns: 156, 280, 271. Preacher: Rt. Rev. Bishop Molony, D. D. 6 p.m. Bubbling Well Chapel. The Sub-Dean.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher Rev. M. H. Throop, M. A.

Community Church.—9:30 a.m. Sunday School at 10 Avenue Petain. 11:00 a.m. Morning Worship in the dining hall of the American School. The pastor, Rev. Clifford M. Drury will preach. "Our Christmas Gift from Jesus." Special Christmas music by members of the choir. 5:30 p.m. Combined Service with Union Church in the Union Church. Rev. A. N. Rowland will preach.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Is the Universe, including Man, evolved by Atomic Force?" Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room in the Chung Foo Building, 25 Jinkee Road, Rooms 502-503. Open daily except Sunday from 10.30 to 12.30, also Wednesday 5.00 to 5.45.

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8.15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, sermon in French at 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical).—11 a.m. by Rev. W. J. Embery. The Offertory at the morning service will be devoted to the work of Dr. Barnado's Homes. 6 p.m. by Rev. W. J. Embery. A service will be held on Christmas morning at 11 a.m. at which the Rev. Dr. Lowrie will preach. A children's service is held in the schoolroom at 11 a.m. The Sunday school meets at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor every Tuesday at 5.30 p.m.

Union Church, Shanghai.—10.30 a.m. Prayer Meeting Preacher Rev. A. N. Rowland. Subject "Gold, frankincense and myrrh." Chant 115. Anthem "And the glory of the Lord (Handel). Hymns 88 and 98; 741 and 742 for children. 3 p.m. School. 5.30 p.m. Last united service with the Community Church. Preacher Rev. A. N. Rowland. Subject "As Poor." Anthem "Behold I bring you good tidings." Hymns, 83, [illegible] 84. Carols. The first Nowell, Good King Wenceslas.

RHEUMATISM'S RETURN

Sound Advice to Sufferers

Always at this time of year one hears the familiar grumble about the climate from victims of rheumatism who are more or less disabled by stiffness and cruel pains in the muscles and joints. Rheumatism is one of the penalties of living in this country; also lumbago, in which case the pains settle in the muscles of the back and loins. But although changeable weather sets rheumatism raging through the system, the trouble in most cases arises in the blood, which has become impure. What is needed is a change of blood.

The most valuable help for men and women afflicted by rheumatism is derived from Dr. Williams' pink pills. These pills make new, good blood, that refreshes pain-laden jaded muscles, aching stiff joints and flagging nerves, and puts ease and power into weak tortured backs. The refreshing influence is proved by the promptness with which these pills banish blood troubles, indigestion, nervousness and headaches; and the aches and pains of rheumatism vanish when the blood is renewed.

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More Truth Than Poetry

BY S. E. KISER

Today's the great tomorrow I
spoke of yesterday;
What was it that I promised in
such a hopeful way?
There was a brave beginning, an
end of doubt and fear,
Planned proudly for tomorrow
when yesterday was here.
"Tomorrow," I was saying, "shall
end the long delay,
Courageously, tomorrow, I'll rise
and start away";
Long I have planned and waited,
too ready to give ear
Whenever pleasure pleaded, and
glad to dally here.
Today the great adventure I long
have had in mind
Is on the books, and broadly I
have it underlined;
This day is the tomorrow that
was to see me start,
With hope for my companion,
and courage in my heart.
But there are more tomorrows,
each coming in its turn,
And there is no retreating o'er
bridges that we burn;
Why hasten from the pleasures
that beg for brief delay?
Tomorrows are unnumbered; there
is but one today!
Today's the great tomorrow that
I have had in mind
For turning to the future and
leaving doubt behind.
But why be over hasty to make
the fateful move?
By waiting till tomorrow my
chances may improve.

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The Remitted Boxer Indemnity

(Continued from Page 20)

of learning, he has contemplated a school of applied sciences, through which might be elevated and stimulated the scientific teaching in Chinese higher and normal schools. This second aspect of his suggestion is practical and sound, so far as it goes. But why limit the Chinese to applied sciences? Such merely contributes the most materialistic side of our Western civilisation. If there are sufficient funds for such a school and also for any substantial work in primary education, there certanly are sufficient funds for the creation of an all-around university, which would give to the Chinese not only applied and theoretical sciences, but the better academic and classical elements of both Oriental and Occidental civilisation. A fairly detailed plan of just such an institution has already been proposed, and in that plan is combined the provision for the assistance and guidance in the teaching and administration of such a university by the principal American universities and colleges. This element is one which very appropriately applies to any use to which the remitted U. S. Boxer funds may be placed. It would serve to stimulate and preserve Chinese-American sympathy and friendship, and particularly to enlist the interest of the American college world, as distinguished from limited educational and missionary groups, in China's educational problems and the solution of them.

This university plan would concentrate the use of the moneys in a way which would minimize the possibility of any dissipation or misuse of the funds, and would more nearly assure direct, early and permanent results, in that it would apply the benefits of a broad and modern education to what might be termed the intelligensia of China, which group after all is the one which must solve China's problems, political, educational and in every other way. By such a university institution there could be taught to the Chinese, who would go forth into political life or into the work of primary and secondary education in China, the most efficient methods of administration and of pedagogy. In this way each year there would spread out into China a corps of men who had been thoroughly taught, and taught to teach those very things which Dr. Munroe seeks to apply in the education of the masses. Such a university should not be conducted as a normal school, but the practical effect would be to send out from it large numbers of students who would be the teachers in the schools all over China. It is submitted that all the things which Dr. Munroe points out in the article referred to, as the ends to be attained, can be accomplished more efficiently and indeed more rapidly by the concentration of the money and effort in a large efficiently administered, all-around, modern, Sino-American university. American colleges and educators would be only too happy to give to such an institution the very best which their educational experience has to offer, until such time as it seemed appropriate for them to withdraw from any direct participation in the work of the university.

The details of how this would be accomplished are not of importance just at this time. Neither is there much disagreement as to the ultimate needs of China in the way of education. The big problem is to decide what is the best method of producing results from the many millions of dollars which the United States has remitted and is remitting from the Boxer Indemnity.

To a Chinese-American University in China could well be devoted not only the funds of the 1924 remission, but also the funds of the 1908 remission. The false economy of using the funds of the 1908 remission to send Chinese students to America is fairly well recognised, and at any rate, will not be discussed at this time. But there seems to be no good reason why that original arrangement made in 1908 could not be altered in favor of such a university.

In any event, whatever funds are available at this time or in the future, from the U. S. Boxer Indemnity, should be devoted to a single and concrete project where there is practically no chance of the funds being misused or misdirected, and where when the expenditure is completed, there will be a monumental center of learning which will go on forever and which incidentally would serve as a memorial to this most recent evidence of Chinese-American friendship.

By the University plan, a permanent work would be created and made self-supporting. The suggestion of using the funds for experimental work in primary education, or any other suggestion which involves too general a purpose, would result in a mere flash in the pan, and even though that flash might throw some light upon the problems, the money would be spent and the work would die out in its very infancy.

New York, November 17, 1924.

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VESSELS DUE TODAY:—Further particulars below.) Empress of Canada, Kumano Maru, Ngankin, Linan, Loongwo, Hsin Peking, Hsin Ningshao, Yohyang Maru, Kiangtai, Irene, Kitano Maru.

VESSELS DUE TOMORROW:—Toyama Maru, Hawaii Maru, Glentara, Rinda, Shanghai Maru, Nippon, Laisang, Kwongsang, Sinkiang, Saikio Maru, Tingsang, Kiangteen, Woosung, Tachang Maru, Hsin Kiangteen, Yungshin.

Vessels are classified according to port of origin. Under "Last Report" is given name date of last port called at or due to call at. Mail liners are indicated with an asterisk.

FROM AMERICAN PORTS

From SEATTLE

TEL. NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	SAILED	LAST REPORT	DUE SHANGHAI
N. 1155	Toyama Maru	Nov. 20	Y'hama Dec. 14	Dec. 22
N. 1155	Iyo Maru	Nov. 27	Y'hama Dec. 16	Dec. 24
C. 6373	Pres. Madison*	Dec. 10	Y'hama Dec. 22	Dec. 27
C. 4234	Alabama Maru*	Dec. 3		Dec. 29
C. 4234	Manila Maru	Dec. 12		Jan. 9
C. 6373	Pres. Jackson	Jan. 3		Jan. 30

From SAN FRANCISCO

TEL. NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	SAILED	LAST REPORT	DUE SHANGHAI
C. 3229	Korea Maru*	Dec. 5	H'lulu Dec. 11	Dec. 28
C. 5057	Pres. Wilson*	Dec. 9	H'lulu Dec. 15	Dec. 30
C. 6375	Pres. Harrison	Dec. 23	H'lulu Dec. 13	Dec. 20
C. 5057	Pres. Lincoln*	Dec. 23		Jan. 13

From VANCOUVER

TEL. NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	SAILED	LAST REPORT	DUE SHANGHAI
C. 5581	E. of Canada*	Dec. 5	Kobe Dec. 19	Dec. 21
C. 5581	E. of Russia	Dec. 19		Jan. 4
C. 5581	E. of Australia	Jan. 2		Jan. 20

From TACOMA

TEL. NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	SAILED	LAST REPORT	DUE SHANGHAI
C. 4234	Hawaii Maru	Nov. 22	Moji Dec. 19	Dec. 22

From PORTLAND

TEL. NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	SAILED	LAST REPORT	DUE SHANGHAI
C. 1466	West Cayota	Nov. 20		Dec. 24
C. 1466	West Niger	Dec. 19		Jan. 17
C. 1466	West O'Rowa	Dec. 19		Jan. 24

From MONTREAL

TEL. NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	SAILED	LAST REPORT	DUE SHANGHAI
C. 241	C. Miller	Oct. 11	V'couver Dec. 3	Jan. 8
C. 241	C. Prospector	Nov. 24		Feb. 18

From NEW YORK

TEL. NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	SAILED	LAST REPORT	DUE SHANGHAI
C. 4881	Titan	Nov. 10	Norfolk Nov. 15	Jan. 13
C. 6375	Pres. Van Buren	Nov. 27	Balboa Dec. 5	Jan. 13
C. 4881	Bellerophon	Nov. 29		Jan. 25
C. 6375	Pres. Hayes	Dec. 11	Havana Dec. 15	Jan. 27
C. 4234	Havre Maru	Jan. 4		

From BALTIMORE

TEL. NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	SAILED	LAST REPORT	DUE SHANGHAI
C. 2718	Montgomery City	Oct. 26	Ch'ston Nov. 2	Dec. 27
C. 2718	Steel Traveler	Nov. 12	N'pt News Nov 13	Jan 6

From NEWPORT NEWS

TEL. NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	SAILED	LAST REPORT	DUE SHANGHAI
C. 241	City of Tokio	Oct. 26		Dec. 22
C. 241	Colorado	Nov. 6		Jan. 1
C. 241	City of Bedford	Nov. 12		Jan. 15

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS

From LONDON

TEL. NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	SAILED	LAST REPORT	DUE SHANGHAI
N. 1155	Kitano Maru	—	H'kong Dec. 18	Dec. 21
C. 446	Glentara	Nov. 1	H'kong Dec. 19	Dec. 22
C. 446	Glenbeg	Nov. 15	Suez Nov. 28	Jan. 2
C. 2510	Kalyan	Nov. 21	S'pore Dec. 22	Dec. 30
C. 2510	Morea	—	Pt. Said Dec. 17	Jan. 18
C. 446	Glenahiel	Nov. 29	Suez Dec. 12	Jan. 14
N. 1155	Kamo Maru	Dec. 6	M'seilles Dec. 14	Jan. 17
C. 888	Benavon	Nov. 28		Jan. 22
C. 2510	Kashmir	Dec. 19		Jan. 27
C. 446	Pembrokeshire	Dec. 20		Feb. 2

From LIVERPOOL

TEL. NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	SAILED	LAST REPORT	DUE SHANGHAI
C. 4881	Troilus	Nov. 15	H'kong Dec. 20	Dec. 23
C. 4881	Sarpedon	Nov. 22	Suez Dec. 3	Dec. 28
C. 4881	Atreus	Nov. 20		Jan. 10

From SCANDINAVIAN PORTS

TEL. NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	SAILED	LAST REPORT	DUE SHANGHAI
C. 1881	Rinda	—	S'pore Dec. 5	Dec. 22
C. 3816	Formosa	Oct. 25	Suez Dec. 8	Jan. 10
C. 3816	Canton	Nov. 27		Jan. 15

From SOUTHAMPTON

TEL. NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	SAILED	LAST REPORT	DUE SHANGHAI
C. 241	City of Baroda	Nov. 15	Suez Nov. 27	Dec. 25
C. 241	City of Pekin	Dec. 15		Jan. 25

From ANTWERP

TEL. NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	SAILED	LAST REPORT	DUE SHANGHAI
C. 8755	Oldekerk	Dec. 11		Jan. 20

From BREMEN

TEL. NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	SAILED	LAST REPORT	DUE SHANGHAI
C. 7208	Fulda	Dec. 6	Hamburg Dec. 13	Feb. 4
C. 4234	Paris Maru	Dec. 14		Feb. 14
C. 7208	Trier	Jan. 3		Mar. 4

From HAMBURG

TEL. NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	SAILED	LAST REPORT	DUE SHANGHAI
C. 2098	Ermland	Nov. 1	Antwerp Nov 12	Dec 31
C. 7208	[illegible]	Nov.	Pt. Said Dec. 8	Jan. 5
C. 6556	E. Kirdorf	Nov. 7	Rot'dam Nov. 19	Jan. 8

From ROTTERDAM

TEL. NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	SAILED	LAST REPORT	DUE SHANGHAI
C. 2098	F. Pistlow	Nov. 9	Suez Nov. 28	Dec. 30
C. 7208	Ludwigshafen	Oct. 31	Manila Dec. 14	Jan. 7
C. 6556	Scheer	Dec. 16		Jan. 31

From MARSEILLES

TEL. NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	SAILED	LAST REPORT	DUE SHANGHAI
C. 987	Andre Lebon	Nov. 20	Saigon Dec. 19	Dec. 25
C. 987	Amboise	Dec. 4	D'bouti Dec. 11	Jna. 9

From TRIESTE

TEL. NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	SAILED	LAST REPORT	DUE SHANGHAI
C. 8755	Salawati	Nov. 19	S'pore Dec. 9	Dec. 23
C. 2725	Numidia	Nov. 11		Dec. 24
C. 2725	Venezia	Nov. 21		Jan. 6

FROM JAPAN PORTS

From MOJI

TEL. NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	SAILED	LAST REPORT	DUE SHANGHAI
N. 1155	Kumano Maru	Dec. 18		Dec. 21
N. 1155	Omi Maru	Dec. 21		Dec. 24
N. 1155	Nikko Maru	Dec. 25		Dec. 28

From KOBE

TEL. NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	SAILED	LAST REPORT	DUE SHANGHAI
N. 1155	Shanghai Maru	Dec. 18	N'saki Dec. 19	Dec. 22
C. 2725	Nippon	Dec. 16		Dec. 22
N. 1155	Niigata Maru	Dec. 26		Dec. 30

From YOKOHAMA

TEL. NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	SAILED	LAST REPORT	DUE SHANGHAI
N. 1155	Hakozaki Maru	Dec. 18		Dec. 25
C. 2098	Preussen	Dec 7		Dec. 25
C. 4234	Atlas Maru	Dec. 15		Dec. 29
C. 446	Carnarvonshire	Dec. 12		Dec. 29
N. 1155	Bengal Maru	Dec. 14		Dec. 30
N. 1155	Yamashiro	Dec. 25		Dec. 31
N. 1155	[illegible] Maru	[illegible]		Dec. 31
C. 6556	Hindenburg	Del. 17		Jan. 1

FROM SOUTHERN PORTS

From JAVA

TEL. NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	SAILED	LAST REPORT	DUE SHANGHAI
C. 8755	Tjimanoek	Dec. 10		Dec. 26
C. 8755	Tjikini	Dec. 9		Jan. 3
C. 8755	Tjikarang	Dec. 24		Jan. 9
C. 8755	Tjibodas	Dec. 30		Jan. 24

From CALCUTTA

TEL. NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	SAILED	LAST REPORT	DUE SHANGHAI
N. 1155	Moji Maru	Nov. 26		Dec. 24

From BOMBAY

TEL. NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	SAILED	LAST REPORT	DUE SHANGHAI
N. 1155	Morioka Maru	Dec. 1		Dec. 24
C. 2510	Sicilia	Dec. 9	S'pore Dec. 21	Dec. 30

From MANILA

TEL. NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	SAILED	LAST REPORT	DUE SHANGHAI
C. 5057	Pres. Pierce	Dec. 16		Dec. 23
C. 6373	Pres. Grant	Dec. 25		Dec. 31
C. 5581	E. of Asia	Dec. 14		Jan. 9

From SOUTH CHINA PORTS

TEL. NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	SAILED	LAST REPORT	DUE SHANGHAI
C. 4881	Linan	Dec. 17	(From H'kong)	Dec. 21
C. 241	Laisang*	Dec. 18	(From H'kong)	Dec. 22
C. 241	Kwongsang	Dec. 17	(From H'kong)	Dec. 22
C. 4881	Sinkiang	Dec. 18	(From H'kong)	Dec. 22
C. 241	Wosang	Dec. 19	(From Swatow)	Dec. 24
C. 4881	Liangchow	Dec. 20	(From H'kong)	Dec. 23
C. 4209	Lushan Maru	Dec. 19	(From Swatow)	Dec. 23
C. 144	Kwanglee	Dec. 21	(From H'kong)	Dec. 24

FROM NORTH COAST AND HANKOW

From DAIREN

TEL. NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	SAILED	LAST REPORT	DUE SHANGHAI
C. 4209	Saikio Maru	Dec. 19	Ts'tao Dec. 20	Dec. 22
C. 117	Bolton Castle	Dec. 14		Dec. 26

From TIENTSIN

TEL. NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	SAILED	LAST REPORT	DUE SHANGHAI
C. 144	Irene	Dec. 18		Dec. 21
C. 144	Kaho	Dec. 20		Dec. 23
C. 7208	Preussen	Dec. 15		Dec. 25

From TSINGTAO

TEL. NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	SAILED	LAST REPORT	DUE SHANGHAI
C. 241	Tingsang	Dec. 20		Dec. 22

From HANKOW via RIVER PORTS

TEL. NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	SAILED	LAST REPORT	DUE SHANGHAI
C. 241	Loongwo	Dec. 18	K'kiang Dec. 19	Dec. 21
C. 144	Kiangta	Dec. 18	K'kiang Dec. 19	Dec. 21
C. 4881	Ngankin	Dec. 18	K'kiang Dec. 19	Dec. 21
N. 1155	Yohyang Maur	Dec. 18	K'kiang Dec. 19	Dec. 21
C. 144	Kiangteen	Dec. 19	K'kiang Dec. 20	Dec. 22
C. 4881	Woosung	Dec. 19	K'kiang Dec. 20	Dec. 22
N. 1155	Tachang Maru	Des. 19	K'kiang Dec. 20	Dec. 22
C. 144	Kiangshun	Dec. 20	K'kiang Dec. 21	Dec. 23
C. 241	Kutwo	Dec. 21	K'kiang Dec. 22	Dec. 24
C. 4881	Shengking	Dec. 21	K'kiang Dec. 22	Dec. 24
N. 1155	Fengyang	Dec. 21	K'kiang Dec. 22	Dec. 24
C. 1520	Chang On	Dec. 21	K'kiang Dec. 22	Dec. 24

FUTURE SAILINGS

VESSELS SAILING TODAY:—(Further particulars below.) Kaga Maru, Kitano Maru, Tungwah, Cheongshing, Fengtien, Kiangyung, Fooshing, Nanan, Tatung, Suiwa, Tungshing.

VESSELS SAILING TOMORROW:—Heian Maru, Empress of Canada, Kyodo Maru, Kiangan, Tatung, Cuiwo, Kohoku Maru, Amazon Maru

Vessels are listed according to port of final destination.

FOR AMERICAN PORTS

For SEATTLE

NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	DATE OF DEPARTURE	HOUR OF DEPARTURE	DUE AT DEST'N
N. 1155	Kaga Maru	Dec. 21		Jan. 16
C. 4234	Hawaii Maru	Dec. 27		
C. 6373	Pres. Grant	Jan. 1		Jan. 17
C. 6373	Pres. Madison	Jan. 13		Jan. 29

For SAN FRANCISCO

NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	DATE OF DEPARTURE	HOUR OF DEPARTURE	DUE AT DEST'N
C. 5057	Pres. Pierce	Dec. 24		Jan. 13
C. 5057	Pres. Taft	Jan. 7		Jan. 27
C. 3229	Korea Maru	Jan. 21		Feb. 12

For VANCOUVER

NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	DATE OF DEPARTURE	HOUR OF DEPARTURE	DUE AT DEST'N
C. 5581	Emp. of Asia	Jan. 10		Jan. 26
C. 5581	Emp. of Canada	Jan. 26		Feb. 9

For PORTLAND

NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	DATE OF DEPARTURE	HOUR OF DEPARTURE	DUE AT DEST'N
C. 1466	West Coyote	Dec. 26	(via Manila)	Feb. 9
C. 1466	West Niger	Jan. 19	(via Manila)	Mar. 1
C. 1466	West O'Rowa	Jan. 26	via Dairen	Mar. 9

For BOSTON and NEW YORK

NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	DATE OF DEPARTURE	HOUR OF DEPARTURE	DUE AT DEST'N
C. 117	Mineric	Dec. 22		
C. 4881	Hyson	Dec. 24		
C. 659	Slavic Prince	Dec. 26		
C. 117	Bolton Castle	Dec. 28		
C. 6375	Pres. Harrison	Jan. 2		Feb. 26
N. 1155	Tatsuno Maru	Jan. 8		

FOR EUROPEAN PORTS

For LONDON

NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	DATE OF DEPARTURE	HOUR OF DEPARTURE	DUE AT DEST'N
C. 4881	Diomed	Dec. 22		Jan. 20
C. 2510	Khiva	Dec. 23		Feb. 1
C. 4881	Teiresias	Dec. 24		Feb. 2
N. 1155	Hakozaki Maru	Dec. 27		Feb. 10
C. 446	Carnarvonshire	Dec. 29		Feb. 14
N. 1155	Toyohashi Maru	Dec. 31		Feb. 10
C. 4881	Automedon	Dec. 31		Feb. 15
C. 4234	Atlas Maru	Dec. 31		Feb. 20
C. 2510	Macedonia	Jan. 6		Feb. 14
C. 4881	Elpenor	Jan. 7		Feb. 16
C. 446	Glentara	Jan. 28		Mar. 5

For LIVERPOOL

NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	DATE OF DEPARTURE	HOUR OF DEPARTURE	DUE AT DEST'N
C. 4881	Cyclops	Dec. 25		
C. 4881	Titan	Jan. 15		
C. 4881	Bellerophon	Jan. 27		

For SCANDINAVIA

NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	DATE OF DEPARTURE	HOUR OF DEPARTURE	DUE AT DEST'N
C. 3816	Afrika	Dec. 25		
C. 3816	Malaya	Jan. 15		
C. 8755	Salawati	Jan. 18		
C. 8755	Olderkerk	Feb. 16		

For ROTTERDAM

NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	DATE OF DEPARTURE	HOUR OF DEPARTURE	DUE AT DEST'N
C. 2098	Ermland	Jan. 25		
C. 7208	F. Pistlow	Jan. 29		

For HAMBURG

NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	DATE OF DEPARTURE	HOUR OF DEPARTURE	DUE AT DEST'N
C. 2098	Vogtland	Dec. 27		Feb. 13
C. 6556	Hindenburg	Dec. 30		Feb. 16
C. 7208	Preussen	Jan. 2		Feb. 20
C. 6556	Hindenburg	Jan. 4		Feb. 28
C. 7208	Ludwigshafen	Jan. 14		Mar. 1

For MARSEILLES

NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	DATE OF DEPARTURE	HOUR OF DEPARTURE	DUE AT DEST'N
C. 987	Paul Lecat	Jan. 1		Feb. 4
C. 6375	Pres. Harrison	Jan. 3		Feb. 11
C. 987	Andre Lebon	Jan. 15		Feb. 19
C. 6375	Pres. Van Buren	Jan. 16		Feb. 25
C. 987	Amboise	Jan. 29		Mar. 10
C. 6375	Pres. Hayes	Jan. 30		Mar. 11

For BARCELONA

NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	DATE OF DEPARTURE	HOUR OF DEPARTURE	DUE AT DEST'N
C. 211	Legazpi	Jan. 10		

For TRIESTE

NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	DATE OF DEPARTURE	HOUR OF DEPARTURE	DUE AT DEST'N
C. 2725	Nippon	Dec. 27		
C. 2725	Rosandra	Jan. 1		
C. 2725	Numidia	Jan. 27		

FOR JAPAN AND KOREAN PORTS

TEL. NO.	STEAMER	DATE AND HOUR OF DEPARTURE		PORT OF FINAL DESTINATION
N. 1155	Kitano Maru	Dec. 21	6 a.m.	Yokohama
N. 1155	Heian Maru	Dec. 22	6 a.m.	Fusan
C. 4234	Amazon Maru	Dec. 22		Yokohama
N. 1155	Tsukuba Maru	Dec. 23	6 a.m.	Yokohama
N. 1155	Shanghai Maru	Dec. 23	8:30 a.m.	Kobe
N. 1155	Kumano Maru	Dec. 24	7:30 a.m.	Asaka
N. 1155	Morioka Maru	Dec. 26	9 a.m.	Kobe
N. 1155	Aki Maru	Dec. 26	9 a.m.	Yokohama
N. 1155	Omi Maru	Dec. 27	10 a.m.	Moji
N. 1155	Nagasaki Maru	Dec. 28	8:30	Kobe
C. 2725	Numidia	Dec. 28		Yokohama

FOR NORTH COAST PORTS

TEL NO	STEAMER	DATE AND HOUR OF DEPARTURE		PORT OF FINAL DESTINATION
C. 144	Tungwah	Dec. 21	Morning	Tientsin
C. 241	Cheongshing	Dec. 21	daylight	Tientsin
C. 4881	Fengtien	Dec. 21	daylight	Tientsin
C. 4234	Kohoku Maru	Dec. 22		Dairen
C. 4881	Nanning	Dec. 24	9 a.m.	Tientsin
C. 4209	Saikio Maru	Dec. 24	8:30 a.m.	Dairen
C. 241	Kwongsang	Dec. 24	daylight	Tsingtao
C 241	Yusang	Dec. 24	daylight	Tientsin
C. 4881	Linan	Dec. 24	9 a.m.	Tsingtao
C. 4881	Kwangse	Dec. 24	9 a.m.	Dairen
C. 4881	Shuntien	Dec. 25	10 a.m.	Tientsin
C. 1466	West Jena	Dec. 28		Dairen

For HANKOW AND PORTS

TEL. NO.	STEAMER	DATE OF DEPARTURE	HOUR OF DEPARTURE
C. 144	Kiangyung	Dec. 21	Midnight
C. 144	Kiangan	Dec. 22	Midnight
C. 4881	Tatung	Dec. 22	Midnight
C. 241	Suiwo	Dec. 22	Midnight
C. 241	Loongwo	Dec. 23	Midnight
C. 4881	Ngankin	Dec. 23	Midnighht
C. 4881	Woosung	Dec. 24	Midnight
C. 241	Kutwo	Dec. 24	Midnight
C. 241	Tuckwo	Dec. 24	Midnight
C. 4881	Changsha	Dec. 25	Midnight
C. 4881	Wuchang	Dec. 26	Midnight
C. 241	Pingwo	Dec. 27	Midnight

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

For HONGKONG

TEL. NO.	STEAMER	DATE	HOUR	
C. 5581	E. of Canada	Dec. 22	6:30 a.m.	(Also Manila)
C. 1466	West Cayote	Dec. 23		(Also Manila)
N. 1155	Iyo Maru	Dec. 25	8:30 a.m.	(Also Manila)
C. 3229	Korea Maru	Dec. 28		(Also Manila)

For SOUTH CHINA PORTS

TEL. NO.	STEAMER	DATE AND HOUR OF DEPARTURE		PORT OF FINAL DESTINATION
C. 241	Fooshing	Dec. 21	daylight	Canton
C. 4881	Nanchang	Dec. 21	5 a.m.	Swatow
C. 4881	Soochow	Dec. 21	5 a.m.	Canton
C. 241	Tungshing	Dec. 21	daylight	Canton
C. 4234	Kyodo Maru	Dec. 22		Foochow
C. 4881	Suiyang	Dec. 24	9 a.m.	Canton
C. 241	Loksang	Dec. 24	daylight	Canton
C. 4881	Chusan	Dec. 24	9 a.m.	Canton
C. 4881	Sinkiang	Dec. 25	10 a.m.	Canton
C. 241	Tingsang	Dec. 25	daylight	Canton

For JAVA PORTS

TEL. NO.	STEAMER	DATE	
C. 8755	Tjikini	Jan. 5	
C. 8755	Tjibodas	Jan. 26	

For INDIAN PORTS

TEL. NO.	STEAMER	DATE	
N. 1155	Rangoon Maru	Dec. 29	Calcutta
N. 1155	Tamba Maru	Jan. 6	Bombay

1,300-MILE CANOE TRIP VIA OCEAN ROUTE.

VIA NEW YORK LONDON AND PARIS
GEORGE H. G. SMITH

George H. G. Smith, a mining engineer of Toronto, Can., has arrived in New York after a 1,300-mile canoe trip from Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. His canoe weighed but fifty-five pounds, was fifteen feet long and had a beam of thirty-two inches. He made the journey in forty-three days of actual paddling. He declared he intends to cross the Atlantic Ocean in the canoe to win a bet.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s s.s. SUIWO, 2,871 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, Dec. 22, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s s.s. LOONGWO, 2,925 Tons, Capt. Allison, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, Dec. 23, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Str. KIANGYUNG, Capt. Smith, will leave on Sunday midnight Dec. 21. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s s.s. KUTWO 2,964 Tons, Capt. Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, Dec. 24, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Str. KIANGTEEN, Captain Klausen, will leave on Wednesday midnight Dec. 24. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, Dec. 25, at about midnight. For Freign or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S.N. Co's PINGWO 2,671 Tons Capt. Pellew will sale for the above-mentioned ports from Hunts's Wharf on Saturday, Dec. 27, at about midnight. For Freight or passage apply to JARDINE MATHESON and Co., Ltd. General Managers. Telephone No. C. 241. Extension to Freight Department. After Office Hours C. 249.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Str. KIANGAN, Capt. Ross, will leave on Monday midnight Dec. 22 For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The str. KIANGTA, Capt. Chang, will leave on Tuesday morning Dec. 23. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s s.s. LUENHO, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Mon., the Dec. 29, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co. s.s. KUNGWO 4,635 Tons, Capt. Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tues. the Dec. 30, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co's S. S. ESANG, 1,782 Tons, Captain King, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, Dec. 31, at about midnight. For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone No. 241. Extension to Freight Department.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW.—The Str. KWANGCHI Capt. Stewart, will leave on Wednesday morning Dec. 24. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. TAISHUN, Capt. Jansen, will leave on Wednesday morning Dec. 24. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. TUNGWAH, Capt. Maxwell, will leave on Tuesday morning, Dec. 23 For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

Post Office Mail Schedule

MAILS CLOSE

For EUROPE via SUEZ

Dec. 21, Ord. and Reg. 9 p.m. s.s. Diomede.
Dec. 23, Ord. 12:30 noon Reg. 10:30 a.m. s.s. Soudan.
Dec. 23, Ord. and Reg. 9 p.m. s.s. Tiresias.

For UNITED STATES

Dec. 23, Ord. and p.m. Reg. 9 p.m. s.s. President Jefferson.

For CHEFOO and TIENTSIN

Dec. 23, Ord. and Reg. 11 p.m. s.s. Yusang

For TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI

Dec. 21, and Reg. 12 midnight s.s. Fengtien.

For TSINGTAO

Dec. 21, Ord. and Reg. 11 p.m. s.s. Kwongsang.

For DAIREN via TSINGTAO

Dec. 23, Ord. and Reg. 9 p.m. s.s. Saikio Maru.

For JAPAN HONOLULU, U.S.A. CANADA and EUROPE

Dec. 23, Ord. and Reg. 9 p.m. Pres. Pierce

For JAPAN via NAGASAKI

Dec. 20, Ord. 8 p.m. Reg. 7.30 p.m. s.s. Shanghai Maru.

For JAPAN via MOJI

Dec. 23, Ord. 8 p.m. Reg. 7.30 p.m. s.s. Kumano Maru.

For CANADA, U. S. A. and EUROPE

Dec. 26, Ord. 8 p.m. Reg. 7:30 p.m. s.s. Hawaii Maru.

For MANILA, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND Via HONGKONG

Dec. 21, Ord. and Reg. 9 p.m. s.s. Diomede.

For FORMOSA via KEELUNG

Dec. 21 Ord. and Reg. 9 p.m. s.s. Kyodo Maru.

For EUROPE "via SIBERIA"

Mails for Europe are despatched to Harbin every Thursday by train and will ordinarily connect with the Week-

PARCEL MAILS: The public is reminded that parcel mails always close earlier than registered mail. Exact closing time can be ascertained on application to Chinese Post Office.

CONSIGNEES' AND AGENTS' INDEX

(Index No. is Agent's Phone No.)

C. 117.—Dodwell and Co., 1 Canton Road.
C. 144.—China Merchant's S. N. Co. 8 The Bund.
C. 211.—Barlow and Co., 4 Ezra Road.
C. 241.—Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd. 27 The Bund.
C. 317.—Kailan Mining Administration 12 The Bund.
N. 376.—Russian Volunteer Fleet 1 Whangpoo Road
C. 446.—Glen Line Eastern Agencies. 28 The Bund.
C. 659.—Furness (Far East) Ltd., 2 Peking Road.
C. 875.—H.M.H. Nemazee and Co., 64 Kiangse Road.
C. 888.—Gibb, Livingston and Co., 28 Jinkee Road.
C. 953.—Societe Anonyme Racine and Cie 2 Peking Road.
C. 987.—Messageries Maritimes, 9 French Bund.
N. 1155.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 8 N. Yangtsze Road.
C. 1466.—Columbia Pacific S. Co., 6 Kiukiang Road.
C. 1520.—Hoong-On S.S. Co., Ltd., 1 Szechuen Road.
C. 1881.—O. Thoresen and Co, 29 Szechuen Road.
C. 2098.—Hamburg-Amerika Line, 2 Canton Road.
C. 2510.—MacKinnon, Mackenzie and Co., 3 Canton Road.
C. 2718.—U. S. Steel Products Co. 1 Canton Road.
C. 2725.—Lloyd Triestino S. N. Co., 28 Canton Road.
C. 3229.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha, 71 Szechuen Road.
C. 3816.—East Asiatic Co., 1 Canton Road.
C. 4209.—Dairen Kisen Kaisha, 1 The Bund.
C. 4234.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha, 2 Canton Road.
C. 4784.—Holland-China Trading Co., 43 Kiangse Road.
C. 4881.—Butterfield and Swire, 21-23 French Bund.
C. 5017.—Struthers and Barry, 16 Jinkee Road.
C. 5057.—Pacific Mail S. N. Co., 10 Nanking Road.
C. 5543.—Ekman Foreign Agencies, 6 Kiangse Road.
C. 5581.—Canadian Pacific Steamships, 12 The Bund.
C. 6375.—Dollar Steamship Co., 3 Canton Road.
C. 6373.—Admiral Oriental Line, 3 Canton Road
C. 6556.—Hugo Stinnes Line, 58 Kiangse Road. 41 Szechuen Road.
C. 7208.—Melchers and Co., 19 Kiukiang Road.
C. 8412.—Richmers Line 4 Canton Road.
C. 8755.—Java China Japan Lijn. 41 Szechuen Road

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Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable sailing for Kobe and Yokohama	Probable sailing for Marseilles
PAUL LECAT			1st Jan. 1925.
ANDRE LEBON	20th Nov.	3rd Jan.	15th Jan.
AMBOISE	4th Dec.	17 Jan.	29th Jan.
CHANTILLY	18th Dec.	1st Feb.	12th Feb.
PORTHOS	1st Jan.	15th Feb.	26th Feb.
AMAZONE	15th Jan.	29th Feb.	12th Mar.

RATES OF PASSAGE
(Including table wine and free Doctor's attendance)

	1st CLASS		2nd CLASS	
Marseilles	A. £ 95	B. £ 83.	A. £ 68	B. £ 60
London	A. £ 103:10	B. £ 91:10	A. £ 74:10	B. £ 66

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SI-KIANG expected in Shanghai about 25, of December.

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U. S. Shipping Board
By Struthers & Barry, Managing Operators
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For Hongkong and Singapore:
U.S.S.B. "WEST PROSPECT" .... Dec. 20

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*Khiva	Dec. 23	Kashmir	Feb. 17	Karmala	Apr. 14
Macedonia	Jan. 6	Malwa	Mar. 3	Macedonia	Apr. 28
Kalyan	Jan. 20	Kashgar	Mar. 17	Sardinia	May 12
Morea	Feb. 3	Mantua	Mar. 31	Moldavia	May 12

*Call at Hull and Rotterdam.

P. & O. to Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits & Colombo.	Sardinia	Feb. 14
	Sicilia	Jan. 17
B. I. to Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore & Penang.	Takliwa	Jan. 5
	Tairea	Jan. 11
B. I. to Calcutta—from Shanghai Japan, Hongkong & Straits.		

P. & O. & B. I. Co's tickets interchangeable under certain conditions

E. & O. to Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong via Manila, Townsville & Brisbane.	*Arafura	Dec. 30
	St. Albans	Feb. 4
*Calls at Kolambugan.	"Tanda"	Feb. 28

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S. S. "Emess of Canada"

Is due at Shanghai 7:30 a.m. Sunday, December 21, and will dock at the China Merchants' Lower wharf.

The ship will sail for Hongkong and Manila 6:30 a.m. Monday, December 22.

Baggage will be received at the Godown, China Merchants' Lower Wharf between the hours of 2 and 6 p.m. Sunday, December 21.

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S.S. "Salawati"	on or about	January	18
S.S. "Oldekerk"	on or about	February	16
S.S. "Gemma"	on or about	March	15
S.S. "Oostkerk"	on or about	April	17

Outward Bound:

S.S. "Salawati"	due at Shanghai	December	23
S.S. "Oldekerk	do	January	20

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Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen

Far Eastern
Passenger and Freights Service between Japan, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Belawan, Colombo and Genoa and north continental ports.

OUTWARD BOUND	At Shanghai	
S.S. "PFALZ"	December	18
*S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	January	5
*M.S. "FULDA"	February	4
*S.S. "TRIER"	March	4
*S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	April	1
S.S. "DESSAU"	April	29
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	May	27

HOMEWARD BOUND	From Shanghai	
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	December	12
S.S. "LUDWIGSHAFEN"	January	13
*S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	February	2
S.S. "SCHLESIEN"	February	17
*M.S. "FULDA"	March	2
S.S. "AACHEN"	March	23
*S.S. "TRIER"	April	1
*S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	April	28
S.S. "DESSAU"	June	10
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	June	23

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PRESIDENT WILSON	Jan. 21
PRESIDENT LINCOLN	Feb. 4
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	Feb. 18

For Hongkong and Manila

PRESIDENT WILSON	Jan. 3
PRESIDENT LINCOLN	Jan. 17
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	Jan. 31
PRESIDENT PIERCE	Feb. 14
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S.S. "VENEZIA"	sails about January	10, 1925
S.S. "NUMIDIA"*	sails about January	16, "
S.S. "LACONIA"	sails about January	27, "
S.S. "FIUME L."	sails about February	9, "

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "NIPPON"*	sails about December	27
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	sails about January	1, 1925
S.S. "NUMIDIA"*	sails about January	27, "
S.S. "VENEZIA"	sails about February	1, "
S.S. "LACONIA"*	sails about February	26, "
S.S. "FIUME L."	sails about March	3, "
S.S. "PERSIA"	sails about March	27 "

*Cargo only.

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OREGON ORIENTAL LINE

Columbia Pacific Shipping Company
Managing Operators USSB

From Portland, Ore., U.S.A.

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CAYOTE"	December	24
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST NIGER"	January	17
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST O'ROWA"	January	24

For Portland, via Hongkong, and Manila:

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CAYOTE"	December	26
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST NIGER"	January	19

For Portland, via Tsingtau, Taku Bar and Dairen

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST O'ROWA"	January	26

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No. 6, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, (5th Floor).

N.Y.K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

For Japan	
Kitano Maru	Dec. 21
†Shanghai Maru	Dec. 23
†Nagasaki Maru	Dec. 28
Omi Maru	Dec. 27
Nikko Maru	Dec. 31
Yamashiro Maru	Jan. 3
For Seattle via Victionia, O. C.	
Kaga Maru	Dec. 21
For Europe	
Hakosaki Maru	Dec. 27
*Toyohashi Maru	Dec. 31
Hakusan Maru	Jun 10
Kitano Maru	Jan. 24
Haruna Maru	Feb. 7
For Australian from Hongkong	
Aki Maru	Jan. 20
For Hongkong	
Iyo Maru	Dec. 25
For New York via San Francisco and Panama	
*Tatsuno Maru	Jan. 8
For Bombay	
*Rangoon Maru	Dec. 29
Tamba Maru	Jan. 6
For Calcutta from Hongkong	
*Yamagata Maru	Dec. 31
For South America via Cape from Kobe	

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Heian Maru ... ... December 22

For information,
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O. S. K.

Proposed Sailings from Shanghai

FOR EUROPE	
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FOR JAPAN	
AMAZON MARU	Dec. 23
FOR SEATTLE & VANCOUVER	
S.S. HAWAII MARU	Dec. 27
ALABAMA MARU	Jan. 7
FOR TIENTSIN	
S.S. CHOSHU MARU	Dec. 21
FOR KEELUNG (cargo only)	
CHOFU MARU	Dec. 26
FOR FORMOSA via FOOCHOW	
KYODO MARU	Dec. 25
FUKUKEN MARU	Dec. 28
FOR TSINGTAO, TIENTSIN and DAIREN	
OHOKU MARU	Dec. 22
SEIKYO MARU	Jan. 2

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†S.S. "HINDENBURG"	on or about the 4th of Jan.
S.S. "EMIL KIRDORF"	on or about the 4th of Feb.
*S.S. "SCHEER"	on or about the 25th Feb.
S.S. "ALBERT VOGLER"	on or about the 27th March
S.S. "CARL LEGIEN"	on or about the 20th April
S.S. "ADOLF VON BAEYER"	on or about the 20th May

†This boat has only a limited cabin accommodation.
*This boat has no cabin accommodation.

Fares from Shanghai to Naples:
£76
To Antwerp, Rotterdam, London and Hamburg
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TAIYO MARU	March	11
TENYO MARU	March	24
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President Van Buren	Jan. 16
President Hayes	Jan. 30
President Adams	Feb. 27
President Garfield	Mar. 13

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"Pres. McKinley	Mar. 2
"Pres. Jefferson	Mar. 14
For Hongkong and Manila	
"Pres. Madison"	Dec. 29
"Pres. Jackson"	Jan. 22
"Pres. McKinley	Feb. 15
"Pres. Jefferson	Feb. 27
"Pres. Grant"	Mar. 11

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HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CLOTHING, and SUNDRIES
ON VIEW MONDAY MORNING

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On Tuesday, 23rd December 1924, at 10 a.m.
SUPERIOR
CUTLERY, and E. P. WARE, (By International Silverware Co.) and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc., etc., etc.
ON VIEW MONDAY

In Cargo Salesroom
On Tuesday, 23rd December 1924, at 2.30 p.m.
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE, WINES, and SUNDRIES

In Front Salesroom
On Wednesday, 24th December 1924, at 10 a.m.
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HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE, CHINESE BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, XMAS TOYS, MOTOR CARS, GRAND FATHER CLOCK, HEATING STOVES, NEW GRAMAPHONES, BINOCULARS, OLD CHINESE SILK EMBROIDERIES and SUNDRIES
ON VIEW MONDAY

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all sizes in stock
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ALL THE BEST

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(Established 1901)

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Commencing at 10.30 a.m.
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and

GENTLEMEN'S AUTUMN and WINTER SUIT LENGTHS and OVERCOATINGS

as

Blue serge, brown stripe, street & sport suits, grey check tweeds, overcoatings, etc.

On view Saturday & Sunday The 20th & 21st December 1924.

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ON VIEW MONDAY

A. LANDAU & SON
AUCTIONEERS
(Established 1901)

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Commencing at 2.30 p.m.

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Comprising:—

20 Sacks American flour, 2 Cases Sperry oat meal, 1 Case Salad oil, 1 Case Soup, 2 Cases Tin fruit, 6 Cases Smoking tobacco, 2 Cases Dietz hand lanterns, 11 Bar copper, 10 Copper, Fire extinguisher, 500 Set furniture castors, 10 Gross Tin openers, 1 Danish vacum cleaner, 9 Granding whells. 4 Cases enamelled sauce pan, 600 Victor gaskets, 6 Crated Galvanized iron sheets, etc., etc.

Also

25	Speener buffalo microscopes w. lens
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and
a long line of sundries
ON VIEW MONDAY

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Household Furniture and Effects

Comprising:—

HALL,
DRAWING ROOM,
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BED & BATHROOMS REQUISITES

Including:—

Mahogany-stained Bevel-edged Mirror Back Hat and Umbrella Stand, Black-stained Hall Seat and Table, Persian and Axminster Carpets, Round Stoves, Brass mounted wooden Coal Scuttles, Fire Brasses, Japanese Silk Embroidered Fire Screens. Bevel-edged Mantel Mirrors in Gilt Frames, Carved Cherry Wood Console Tables with Bevel-edged Mirrors, Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite in Teakwood Frames, Tapestry Covered Double Spring Couches and Easy Chairs, Ottoman Couches, Carved Cherrywood Centre Table and Stools, Mahogany-stained Library Table, Oakwood Bevel-edged Mirror-back Sideboard, Cellarette Oakwood and Mahogany-stained Bevel-edged Mirror-door Wardrobe, Marble-top Washstands, Dressing Tables, Chest of Drawers, Round and Octagon Tables, Carved Teakwood 4-Fold Lamps, Double and Single Brass and "Simmons'" Bedsteads, Very Valuable Pictures, Bed and Table Linen, Curtains, E.-P., Glass and Crockery Ware,

etc., etc., etc.

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1 FINE-TONED COTTAGE PIANO, by "Moutrie" Almost New
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and

Pantry and Kitchen as usual.

On View on Saturday and Sunday, the 20th and 21st, inst.

Catalogues on the Premises.

17th Dec., 1924.

Wrigley's Gum
Peppermint Coated

C 2240
UNIVERSAL HIRE SERVICE
Serves U Right—Day & Night
$1 First 20 Min. $3 per Hr

DAY and NIGHT

Still Working Two Shtfts, Day and Night Making Sir. Wm. Crookes
O.I.C.

New Design And Weaves Seen In The Silk Shops

China has been famous for its silks since the days of the clipper ships. Old sea captains, voyaging up and down the China coast in those romantic days, brought back bolts of the lustrous fabric to their wives, daughters and sweethearts, waiting for their return in the Salem-towns of the world.

It is small wonder, then, the tourist coming to China thinks first of Oriental silk as characteristic of the flowery kingdom that has become the flowery republic. The three "Laous"—Laou Kiu Fook, Laou Kiu Chwang and Laou Kiu Luen—constitute the three great bazaars for visiting and local silk fans, and during the Christmas season these great storehouses of the richest materials of the Orient are busy and colorful places.

Practically the same stock is carried by each, although the stores are all situated at different places—two on Nanking road, and one on the corner of Kiukiang and Honan roads. Just now, among the newest things that are being shown are figured crepe de chines and other soft silks in Egyptian and printed designs. There are more than one hundred designs and colors in these figured silks and they are immensely popular.

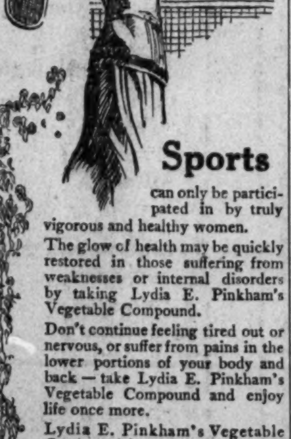
CHARMEUSE AND LAME POPULAR

Brocaded charmeuse, green on a black background and many other combinations, is also popular at the moment. For evening wear a thin silver tissue, woven with a colored silk, is beautiful. The orchid lame—the combination of orchid and silver—is particularly good although there are many other delightful and striking effects. Shot satin is a new silk. One of soft yellow and cream is the color of fresh country butter and actually looks good enough to eat. This is reasonably priced at $5.00 per yard and is 36 inches wide. The crepe weave makes it supple and soft, particularly for draping.

Silver doth and cloth of gold in widths of 36 inches and 27 inches, respectively, and priced at $10 and $8.50 a yard is of good quality. These stores sell also the foreign silver cloth for making shoes. It is sold by the Chinese foot, at $6 per foot, which is sufficient to make one pair of slippers.

New heavy georgettes that are a welcome relief after the thin tissue paper varieties which have been the only kinds available in the Chinese silk shops for some time, are now in. They, too, can be had at prices that will endear them to the thrifty buyer Brocaded georgettes are a novelty and are beautiful for evening wear.

These stores make a specialty of men's wear. They make shirts and pyjamas to order and sell men's silk socks and women's long hose. They carry, besides, a line of ready-made shirts and pyjamas in standard sizes for last-minute Christmas buyers. Silk jerseys, scarfs, bags, Canton shawls, furs—the stores are treasure houses for seekers after good things at fair prices.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Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

English-Speaking Union Organises Branch At Manila

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Manila, Dec. 12.—A branch of the English Speaking Union, an organisation with branches in many parts of the world to promote friendly relations between English speaking peoples, has been formed in Manila. The organisation here which is to be known as a branch of the New York organisation, was formed under the initiative of Bishop Gouverneur F. Mosher of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Governor-General Leonard Wood was named honorary president, Brigadier-General Frank R. McCoy, president, M. Thomas Harrington, British Consul General at Manila, vice-president, and Mr. Eugene A. Gilmore, Vice-Governor of the Philippine Islands, second vice-president.

More Appointments Announced At Peking

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Dec. 16.—The meeting of the Cabinet resolved to make the following appointments and dismissals: Chang Shao-shan to be relieved of his post and Liu Shao-chung to be appointed as Chief of the Administrative Department in Honan. Liu Yu-li to be appointed Chief of the Financial Department of Honan Chang Ju-chun to be Superintendent of Customs at Wuhu and concurrently Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Anhui, in succession to Ho Ping-lin.

Giunta Insists On Leave To Resign

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Dec. 19.—Signor Giunta, the Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies, denies that he took part in the campaign against Signor Cesar Forni and insists on the Chamber accepting his resignation.

It is reported that the insurgents are victorious. The latest reports state that M. Fannoli, the head of the Government, has fled.

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RICSHA COOLIES IN CHANGSHA GO OUT ON STRIKE

Protest Is Aroused By Raise In Hire Charges For Vehicles

(Independent News Service)

Changsha, Dec. 13.—Mr. L. Giles, British Consul at Changsha, has recently received instructions from his home government that he is to be transferred to Foochow very shortly.

Due to the downfall of water in the Siang River, even small launches are unable to reach here direct, thereby causing a great deal of difficulty in transportation for the time being. The water mark here being only 8 inches high, the two gunboats U.S.S. Villalobos and Japanese Hozu have both been held in the middle of the river waiting for higher water.

The local vernacular press states that General Tsai Chu-yu, accompanied by Liu Shu-yi and Peng Heng, the 1st and 2nd Division Commanders, arrived at Changteh from Hungkiang on the evening of the 6th with more than 300 junks full of his troops surrounding the whole port of that city. It is said that he had first had a short stay at Taoyuan and immediately came to Changteh for a military conference to be held with the Szechuen leaders soon after his arrival. The paper also says that General Hsung Keh-wu has recently called a meeting with the various legal bodies of Changteh at his headquarters. He gave a lecture before the meeting saying that he will be responsible for peace and order of that place and that he will not force them to contribute for his military expenses, but he cannot foresay how long he will stay there.

Owing to the change of rate from coppers into dollars for the daily rent of ricshas, all the ricsha coolies in the city of Changsha held an urgent meeting on the 11th inst. The meeting was concluded after a discussion of three hours with the result that three serious steps should be taken as below: (1) that a representative be elected to petition at the Board of Internal Affairs demanding withdrawal of the order for increasing the daily rent; (2) that hand-bills be distributed to the whole city in order to make the public understand their hard conditions; (3) that both the government and ricsha masters be held responsible for any agitation aroused by suspension of their daily work.

PHILIPPINES TO IMPOSE HIGHER DUTY ON CEMENT

Bill Must First Be Approved By President Before Enforcement

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Manila, Dec. 12.—Despite the urgent demand of the Cebu Portland Cement Company, a Government owned concern, for protection of its products against competition from foreign cement products, which are being landed in the Philippines in large quantities, the increased tariff rates on imported cement which were passed by the recent session of the Legislature and approved by the Governor General are not expected to become effective for several months, it was declared in official circles.

The new tariff must be approved by the President of the United States as it affects the provisions governing federal legislation. Governor General Wood has forwarded the bill to President Coolidge through the War Department, but it is expected to be several months before it can be acted upon and returned here to be put into force.

The new bill imposes a duty of thirty-two cents a barrel on cement which is doule the present tariff. A large portion of the imported cement comes from Japan.

The Cebu Portland Cement Company was operated by a privately owned company which had an option on the cement plant until three months ago when the Philippine Government acquired the entire property and assumed the operation.

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FEATURES

"The Pulse of this Great City and of China"

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1924

Mussolini Says: "Live Dangerously"

Fascismo Leader Acknowledges Nietzsche As His Spiritual Master

The following article was written after an interview with Mussolini and holds a great interest because it was edited in certain details and approved by the Italian Premier, who praised its "impartiality." It shows that Mussolini believes himself to be leading a spiritual movement and reveals the fact that Nietzsche is his spiritual master.

BY DR. OSCAR LEVY

Dyspeptic critics of this apocalyptic age have often declared it to be grossly materialistic. Nothing, however, could be further from the truth. There never was an age more agitated by ideas, theories, opinions, principles than our own. All the great forces which have clashed upon one another in the last ten years have had as the driving power behind them a moral principle. This moral principle may have used immoral means—what principle is not forced to do that?—but there is no doubt that the principle was there, and that it was for principles that peoples have fought one another.

It is not true that this driving force was absent behind Germany, that Germany was grossly materialistic, that she indulged in an unashamed "will to power." Whoever knows anything of the character of the Germans, the most theoretical people of Europe, knows that this could not have been so. Behind Ludendorff (whom we may take as representative of that old and disappearing Germany) there are standing two mighty spiritual forces, those springing from Luther and Hegel—forces, by the way, which have not influenced Germany alone.

"IT WAS A SAD TALE"

Two other representative men have appeared (and disappeared) in the last ten years, Lenin and Wilson. Behind Wilson there was a tremendous spiritual force, that arising from Christian sectarianism. This sectarianism was a consequence of the teachings of Calvin and Rousseau, the latter of whom, as is well known, inspired the declaration of the right of men both in 1776 (America) and in 1789 (France). Behind Lenin there stands the spiritual force of German philosophy, above all, and, again, the mighty shade of Hegel, who has had a logical disciple in the Jewish thinker Karl Marx. Hegel, a dignified professor of Berlin University, would of course have denied Karl Marx, but this does not prove that the latter has entirely misinterpreted him. He only pushed the timid professor's principles to their proper conclusions, and thus produced the "fruits" by which, according to the gospel, "ye shall know them."

The fruits of all these systems have indeed been terribly bitter.

It is a sad tale.

Or, better, it was a sad tale—till 1922.

In 1922 there took place an event of the greatest importance—an event of such importance that the world has not even commenced to comprehend it.

The event was this: That the world revolution—started by Germany, continued by Russia, imported into all the other countries—was bridled by an efficient counter-movement in Italy. This movement has become known by the name of "Il Fascismo."

"Il Fascismo" is not a counter-revolutionary movement, such as was started in 1815 after the disappearance of Napoleon. It is not a reaction of the "Whites" against the "Reds." It is not a Restoration, such as was the Holy Alliance.

As such it has, and must have, a spiritual force behind it. This spiritual force, however, labors under one great disadvantage—it is yet unknown to the general public. It seems entirely lacking in all those who owe their training to the nineteenth century. Hence Fascism is vastly misunderstood.

Fascism, as we all know, has found an interpreter of genius in Benito Mussolini. It is not too much to say that all those who have an ear for "new tunes" have been struck to the quick by the speeches of this man. There has been in them what was wanting in all other messages from high quarters—sobriety, lucidity, nobility, sincerity. Yet these speeches have been most atrociously misunderstood. And still worse has been the fate of Mussolini's writings, such as his pungent remarks about his famous countryman Machiavelli. Their reception by a thoroughly senile public all over Europe has been simply deplorable. All the highbrows of press, pulpit, Parliament and pacifism were down upon this one man.

When, a few weeks ago, I was received in audience by Mussolini he candidly told me: "I shall write no more. They are too stupid! They do not understand one word."

"But they ought to be made to understand, your Excellency," I objected. "At least, one should try to enlighten them."

Mussolini only shrugged his shoulders.

But I am still of the opinion that people ought to be made to understand. It is important for them to do so. It is likewise important for present-day Italy not to be misunderstood. I shall therefore try to explain that Fascism is not a "brutalitarian," not even a utilitarian creed, but one inspired by a very high idea, an ideal which labors under the one disadvantage, that it is a new ideal.

A ONE-MAN SHOW

I am aware that the rank and file of "Fascismo" is not quite clear about the nature and origin of this ideal. I have read, for instance, in Fascist papers, that their inspiration is drawn from Hobbes and La Maistre. I beg to doubt that. But it does not matter very much what the soldiers of this movement think. "Fascismo" is more than any other movement a "one-man show"—that of Signor Benito Mussolini.

This man is of course considered by public opinion as an adventurer. And so he is—and so was Disraeli. Mussolini is even more of an adventurer than Disraeli, for the latter never won his high position by armed force. But there is a striking similarity between Disraeli and Mussolini; before they became adventurers in the realm of this earth both were adventurers in the realms of the spirit. And as an adventurer in the realm of the spirit, Mussolini came across his spiritual master—a master from whom he derived ample profit.

"In the letter which you wrote me, you alluded to the Nietzschean color of my speeches and writings," said Mussolini. "You are quite right in assuming that I have been influenced by Nietzsche. Fifteen years ago, when I was quite a young man and was expelled from one Swiss canton to the other, I came across his books. I have read them without exception. They made the deepest impression upon me. They cured me of my socialism. They opened my eyes about the cant of statesmen such as 'the consent of the governed' and about the inner value of such things as 'Parliament' and 'universal suffrage.' I was also deeply impressed by Nietzsche's wonderful precept: 'Live dangerously.' I have lived up to that, I think. ***

Mussolini smiled. Coming out of his serious, hard-featured face, it was a very extraordinary smile. Thus the sun comes out behind heavy clouds, and by this contrast doubly cheers the observer.

"I wish," I said, "that people might hear and know what you have said. Unfortunately, there is no witness to our conversation. Contrary to the custom of all other Ministers and Presidents of this earth, you have even sent your secretary away."

Mussolini again shrugged his shoulders.

"They really ought to hear your words," I insisted. "Outside Italy—I am pretty sure of this—Fascismo is entirely misunderstood. People do not even suspect the novelty of this movement. They compare it even to the Ku Klux Klan in North America. And even the German reactionaries claim you as a kinsman."

"I know—I know that Hitler, Wulle and Ludendroff crew. One of them, I forget who, even came here and asked me to receive him. I refused, of course, to have anything to do with them. It is possible to be misunderstood like that?"

Thinking over these words as I stepped out of the stately Palazzo Chigi into the noisy Piazza Colonna, I asked myself why should not everything be possible now? People never had much time to think, and now they have less than ever. Yet at no time was it more necessary to think than now and to recognise this great fact that behind all modern

(Continued on Page 2)

Actresses Differ In Ambitions

New York.—Ambition with a big "A" seems to have struck the feminine contingent of the acting profession here this season. An urge of some sort appears to be telling the women to try new lines. Musical stars yearn for the straight drama and vice versa, while the film luminaries are willing to try anything for a change.

Madge Kennedy when she became the star of "Poppy," a musical comedy last season, probably started the whole thing. Although she sang very little and danced less, Miss Kennedy managed to "get by" in the show. Never before had she been in musical work. This season, when "Poppy" tried it without her it failed. It rests in the storehouse now.

But Miss Kennedy must have spread the germ. Just the other evening Marilyn Miller, heretofore exclusively of musical comedy, opened at the Knickerbocker as the star of "Peter Pan." Within a fortnight Ruth Chatterton, who was brought up in the straight drama, will blossom forth as the star of "The Magnolia Lady," a musical comedy Henry Miller is producing. Miss Chatterton is following the example of Miss Kennedy, likewise that of Fay Bainter, who is starring in "The Dream Girl" at the Ambassador. It isn't Miss Bainter's first time in musical comedy, but it is her initial appearance in it since becoming a star.

Naturally, we do not intend to overlook Billie Burke while on the subject of ambitious actresses. Miss Burke began a musical comedy career last week in "Annie, Dear," a musicalised version of "Good Gracious, Annabelle," produced by her husband, Florenz Ziegfeld. The piece is at the Times Square Theater. Miss Burke is as charming as she ever was in the straight drama, but—well, we intend to tell you more about it further along.

First we must call attention to Hope Hampton, famed in the films, and her plunge into musical comedy. When Charles Dillingham and Martin Beck were casting "Madame Pompadour," Miss Hampton applied for the title role and got it. Woe, however, was hers. She played the part a couple of weeks on tour and was then replaced by Wilda Bennett. Miss Hampton didn't fit. Another picture star who is threatening to appear in "spoken entertainment" is Dorothy Dalton, now the wife of Arthur Hammerstein. Miss Dalton has not quite decided whether she will tackle musical comedy or drama. But she insists she will tackle something this season.

Art Wonders Are Called "Fakes"

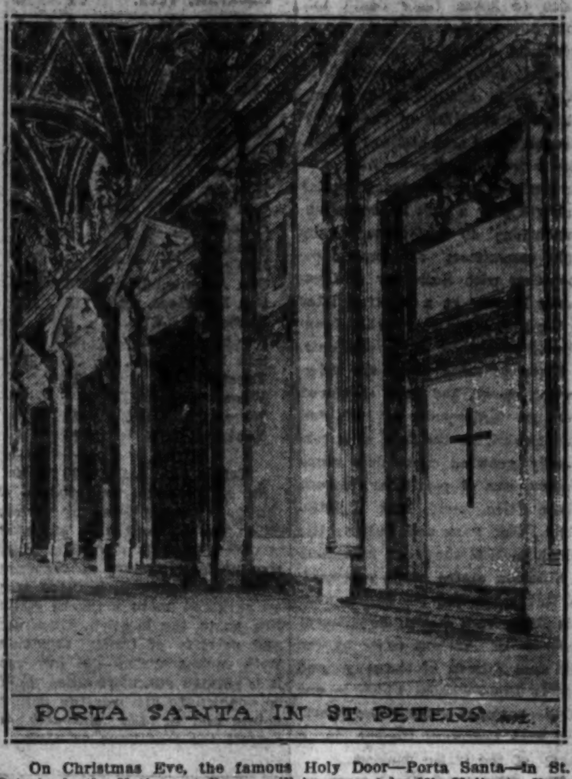
Paris.—The question of the authenticity of a great quantity of Gothic art objects, now the property of the Metropolitan Art Museum, the Boston Museum and many private American collectors was raised with the reopening in the Paris Assizes Court of the case of Janny Vigoureux, who acted as the New York agent for the late Charles de Motte, a Parisian antique dealer.

M. Vigoureux caused a sensation when he gave the details of his sales to prominent American collectors of art objects and antiques which he claimed were faked by M. de Motte. M. Vigoureux said he made these sales through well-known society people whom he declined to name, but whom he asserted took large commissions from him.

Among the transactions discussed was the sale to Hawley MacLanahan of Philadelphia of a statue of Christ of the thirteenth century for which he was paid $3,000 and the head of a Christ from Amiens Cathedral for $100. M. Vigoureux's books showed that he received only $1550 of these, which he explained by saying the difference was paid in commissions to persons acting as intermediaries.

Among other falsifications disposed of in America which M. Vigoureux mentioned was an Italian terra statue of an apostle attributed to Lucca Della Robio, which was sold to the Metropolitan Art Museum for $3000. At the same time M. Vigoureux asked the Metropolitan director, Joseph Breck, not to mention the price which he (Vigoureux) put in his books as $1500.

POPE TO OPEN FAMOUS HOLY DOOR



On Christmas Eve, the famous Holy Door—Porta Santa—in St. Peter's, in the Vatican at Rome, will be opened by His Holiness, Pope Pius XI., with a golden hammer, in celebration of the start of the Year of Jubilee, which occurs every twenty-five years. The door will remain open until Christmas, 1925, when it will be closed again until 1950. During the year, Catholics from all over the world will journey to Rome, seeking special spiritual rewards. The holy door is at the right, marked with a cross.

The First City Of Skyscrapers

Old Lucca Of The Oil And The Saints And Tall Forest Of Towers

BY F. L. MINNIGERODE

The fame of the old Tuscan city of Lucca does not rest upon either salad oil or saints. The oil she produces from her surrounding olive stream of gold and her numerous saints and shrines a steady stream of pilgrims, but that is not enough to satisfy the Lucchesi.

Lucca proudly boasts that she is the direct forebear of modern Manhattan, the Father of New York! Not the New York of flesh and blood and surging crowds, packed theatres, roaring subways and mighty ships, but the New York of brick and stone. Lucca bristled with skyscrapers ("Grattacielo" or skyscratchers they call them here) long before America was discovered. Were it possible for a citizen of old Lucca—the Lucca of the fourteenth century—to sail into New York Harbor today the numberless towers that stab the sky would not call forth any exclamation of great surprise; it would only remind him of and make him homesick for his Lucca of 600 years ago.

In proof of this claim that Lucca more than six centuries ago was a city of skyscrapers I was led down her narrow streets to the Civic Library and there shown an old painting of Lucca as she was in the days of her skyscrapers! Behind her gray walls rose innumerable towers. Her skyline was as irregular as the peaks of the Dolomites! Tower jostled tower—gray and brown and dull red—until the whole city appeared like a forest of giant sequoias and redwoods stripped of branches and turned to stone! Here truly was a city of "grattacieli," the ancestor of New York!

The Woolworth, Singer and Metropolitan Towers, the Bankers Trust Company Building, the Bush Terminal, the Times Tower! Here they were in this old painting of Lucca! A little altered in form and constructed of different material, but here, nevertheless. Not merely on this old canvas in imagination's eye, not living in legend like the ancient Tower of Babel, Lucca was the orginal city of skyscrapers; New York is the reincarnation! The towers of Lucca have passed, but they have been and are being resurrected in the New World.

Lucca's claim that she was the original city of skyscrapers might be successfully challenged were this painting the only evidence, but there is additional evidence—convincing evidence, documentary and pictorial—which establishes the fact that there were not hundreds, but thousands of towers in the old city.

Uberti, writing in the fourteenth century, says that Lucca "towered in the guise of a forest". Today the walls of Lucca are covered with a magnificent growth of high trees. The city is almost hidden behind this leafy screen, but it is presumed the writer meant to imply that the towers of Lucca were as numberless as the trees of a forest. Then, again, the Torre Guinigi, the most beautiful of the few surviving towers, is crowned by a splendid growth of trees. Is it possible that in the old days it was the style to have towers so adorned, and that Uberti had a double reason for writing that Lucca "towered in the guise of a forest"?

In the State archives there is a very ancient manuscript with a number of illustrations of the city that was, and these pictures, as well as the story itself, all give evidence of the many and great towers that adorned Lucca centuries ago. Indeed, there is too much cumulative evidence to admit of doubt that at one time the City of Lucca was truly a city of innumerable and fantastic skyscrapers.

Today, aside from a campanile or church bell-tower here and there, only a few of the ancient towers survive in the city that once numbered them by thousands; and of these few that remain all except three have passed the time when they are recognisable as the remains of once proud shafts.

At one time every prominent family in Lucca boasted a great tower, and groups of families which could not afford a tower each of its own joined resources and erected one. These towers were not only marks of distinction but a means of defense. Tremendous rivalry existed among the noble families, and the outward and visible sign of this rivalry was to be seen in the height, strength and beauty of their towers.

"We are very slightly changed." Have not the jealousies of the old Lucchesi who built skyscrapers come down to our own time? Is it not highly probable that Mr. Woolworth would have been content with forty-five stories had it not been for the fact that such a tower would not surpass the tower of Mr. Singer? Man today with the same desire to outdo his neighbor or to rear a great tower that bears his name is following in the steps of the Lucchesi of old. Every prominent Lucchesi family wanted a higher tower than its neighbor, and in that way these long-fallen skyscrapers of Lucca increased in size and strength and mounted in height until their doom was sounded.

This came with the discovery of gunpowder and the employment of explosives in war. The "tower of strength that stood foursquare to all the winds that blew" suddenly became a weakness. The use of explosives in war made the throwing of stones

(Continued on Page 2)

Macdonald Is Still Leader Of His Party

London.—Ramsay MacDonald, making his first speech since he resigned as Prime Minister, predicted that after Great Britain had tasted the fruits of the Conservative government, "reactionary to its finger tips," the Labor party's strength would increase and Labor would be returned to office.

MacDonald spoke before his former colleagues in the Cabinet, 300 Labor members of Parliament and others prominent in the Labor movement at a dinner given him with the idea of staving off any possible move to oust him as a party leader.

Dissatisfaction with election tactics had caused some talk that J. H. Thomas, former Colonial Secretary, or John Wheatley, former Minister of Health, should be made the party chief, but it is realised now that MacDonald is the only man who can solidify the organisation. "I think we trusted perhaps a little too much to the influence of our good work on the minds of the people," said MacDonald in explaining the cause of the party's defeat. He declared the Laborites were the victims of political hysteria, as well as a combination of Conservatives and Liberals.

"Even so," MacDonald asserted, "Labor polled 1,000,000 additional votes. The Liberal party has committed suicide—I am not called on to say whether it was suicide during temporary insanity or suicide of a more brutal and deliberate character."

The immediate future of the Labor party, MacDonald said, is to give the fullest service to the state when it returns to Commons as the opposition. "It will be the duty of the 150 members of the Labor party to prevent the 400 from doing mischief. Our fight in Commons won't be a copy of the tactics used in the election. It will be the fight of gentlemen."

Red Economic Debacle Seen In Moscow Report

Moscow.—Before the Federal Trades Union Congress today Alexis I Rykoff, president of the Council of Commissars, made what is considered a highly important survey of Russia's present economic situation. He admitted the Soviet government had "bent the stick too far and too fast in combating private trade." He also said that, owing to the condition of state industries to meet the needs of the population, the government would be obliged this year to use its reserve of gold and foreign currency to purchase commodities abroad.

Rykoff explained that the co-operative and state organisations which replaced private industries had failed to meet the requirements of the population and it was necessary for the government to extend large credits to these co-operative institutions, thus depriving the state of the development of nationalised industries. He said that the government intended to abandon grain exportations this year, but that efforts would be made to offset this by increasing exports of oil, manganese and timber. He explained that the government had a million tons of coal for which it could not find a market, and that it was faced with the problem of lowering production.

The Premier said the government had brought the oil output up to 65 percent of the pre-war standard and the exports this year would be 80 percent of the pre-war figures.

"The agricultural sowing area for 1924-'25," M. Rykoff went on, "is 88 percent of the 1916 area. Although this year's harvest is 10 percent lower than that of last year, agricultural industry, generally speaking, has made very great progress. Nearly all products of the soil show considerable increases as compared with 1922.

In spite of the encouraging factors, the Premier asserted that Russia now was passing through a crisis like that of last year. "While last year the peasantry was unable to buy state commodities," he added, "the situation this year is reversed, the government being unable to supply the needs of the scarcity of goods."

Countess Karolyi True To Her Ideals

Hungarian Fugitive Relates How She Gave Up All For Democracy

BY R. L. DUFFUS

Not since Louis Kossuth rode down Broadway amid the thunder of cheers has Hungary sent to the United States a more romantic exile than Countess Catherine Karolyi. The Countess is the step-daughter of Count Julius Andrassy, last Foreign Minister of the Austro-Hungarian empire, and wife of Count Michael Karolyi, once heir to estates worth $30,000,000, then President of the short-lived Hungarian republic of 1918 and 1919, and finally a fugitive before the "white terror" of Admiral Horthy.

In a sense Countess Karolyi is an even more appealing figure than was Kossouth, for she and her husband fought against odds far more terrific than he had to face. The Karolyis had everything that aristocratic Hungary could offer. Their blood was counted with the best in Europe, and their social position was so high as to place them next to royalty. Countess Karolyi, moreover, was—and is—one of the most beautiful women in Europe.

All these advantages the Karolyis sacrificed for an ideal.

DESCRIBES HER ENVIRONMENT

The present Countess Karolyi was educated like the other members of her class and set. That is, as she puts it, she was taught to be ornamental, but not useful. A distance almost inconceivable to the American mind separated these young aristocrats from the common herd. Even artists, scientists and other eminent men of the bourgeoisie were outside the pale. The artistocrats despised the middle classes just as the Bolsheviki did, though for a different reason. In fact, says Countess Karolyi, this is still the case.

"My first perception that there was anything else in the world than the ideas to which I had been brought up," she said, "came when I made the acquaintance of some of the equal suffrage leaders. That was before the war and before I married Count Karolyi. We were looked on as wild women. You cannot imagine what a stir it made.

"Then I met Count Karolyi. He had been to America, and while there had seen what wonderful men our Hungarian peasants could become in the air of a free country. In our own country they were serfs. Hungary is an agricultural nation, yet three-fourths of our people had no land. They were held down, were not allowed to know anything or aspire to anything. And Count Karolyi thought what a wonderful thing it would be for Hungary if they could have the same opportunities there that they had in America.

"When the war broke out Count Karolyi opposed the military party and the German alliance and in 1918 led in the movement to secure peace. There was nothing else to do. The Central Empires were defeated. Our armies were broken and our poor soldiers were being massacred.

SHUNNED BY FORMER FRIENDS

"But that movement brought down on us the condemnation of all our former friends of the entire artistocratic group. They had learned nothing from the war. They wished to learn nothing. They would not speak to us any more. They called my husband a traitor to the country, but what they meant was that he was a traitor to his class. He had committed the unpardonable sin of standing up for the rights of the common people.

"In October, 1918, the people turned to my husband to be President of the new Hungarian republic. He believed that the first thing to do was to break up the old system of large estates and make it possible for the people to get land, as had been done in Rumania, in Yugoslavia and in Czechoslovakia. That was not Bolshevism—it was democracy. The land was not to be confiscated—it was to be sold, on easy terms, at prewar prices, and each land owner was to be allowed to retain 650 acres. My husband set the example by turning over his own estates.

"But the republic had come too late. Chaos set in. Count Karolyi gave up the Presidency of the republic in order to avoid useless bloodshed and the Bolsheviki came into power. They were suppressed in turn by the Rumanians, who took advantage of Hungary's weakness, to seize our Eastern provinces. But Count Karolyi never made terms with the Bolsheviki. They were not his friends and their ideas were not his ideas. We left Austria before they were overthrown, and we would have been compelled to flee any way when Admiral Horthy came into power and the white terror commenced. We took our three children and went over into Czechoslovakia.

"Even there we were not safe. One day, while we were at Ragusa, a Hungarian friend came to us in great agitation and said that he had just been talking with an agent of the Horthy Government, who had been promised great rewards if he would kill my husband—statues and medals and everything. They had told him he would be the savior of Hungary. He even showed the revolver with which he meant to do the murder. He was arrested, and after a while was released and went back to Hungary. And one other time they tried to kill Count Karolyi.

"The Horthy Government had seized all the property that we had left, and we were without money. I set up a—what would you call it?—a kind of tourist agency. Then we went to England and I learned how to drive an automobile—all about the mechanics and everything. I thought I could find employment as a chauffeur. But I came to America instead—to lecture. My husband broke his leg in an accident just before I came away, but I had to leave him."

"Is democracy making any headway in Hungary?" the Countess was asked.

"Not on the surface. The Regent, Admiral Horthy, is as arbitrary as the Hapsburgs ever were. There are actually a million and a half fewer voters in Hungary than there were before the war. When the liberal voters try to organise they are met with terrorism. Just before the last election somebody threw a bomb into a meeting of a liberal organisation, killing nine people and wounding fifty. Every one knew who did it. The Government knew. But the guilty persons are still walking about unmolested.

"The aristocracy is living the same kind of life it has always led. It still has its great castles and country homes, and its young people are being brought up as I was—not to do anything useful, not to associate with any one not of noble blood. When the great change does come in Hungary they'll be utterly unable to adapt themselves to the new regime.

"Not one of the aristocracy—one of my old friends—has followed our example. They're living still in the darkest medievalism. They look on us with as much horror as though we really were Bolsheviki. But Hungary could never be a Bolshevist country. The revolution of 1918 was like the French Revolution or your own Revolution. It was an attempt to make a real democracy. Count Karolyi and I look upon your America as our ideal. We want to make Hungary as free as America.

"When that will come about I don't know. Poor young Otto, the son of the former Emperor Charles, is being brought up to believe that he will be King of Hungary some day. The reactionaries seem to think that the present condition of affairs will last forever."

In beauty and charm Countess Karolyi is as near to the average man's conception of an aristocrat as she could well be. Yet she has the most unaffected manner. If it were not for a slight and musical accent she might pass for an Englishwoman, or ever for an American. In fact, her kinship with the group of young Americans who a few years ago were organising suffrage parades is striking. She is devoid of fuss and pretense, a little shy, and tremendously grateful for the warmth of the reception accorded her.

"Everybody was so friendly," she said, in telling of her first address in New York City. The tears came into her eyes. "They were so—so nice."

Count Karolyi, now recovering from his broken leg in London, will be remembered by two distinct sections of American society—one the group of prominent people that welcomed him on his first visit, the other the Hungarian miners and laborers whose acquaintance he took pains to make on his later visits.

HIS BREAK WITH TRADITION

His history, like his wife's, is that of a breaking away from every tradition which had surrounded his youth. The second largest individual land owner in Hungary had been made President of the Hungarian Agricultural Union—an organisation of junkers and reactionaries. Just before the war he suddenly threw up this office and announced his intention of working for democracy. The incident fell like a bombshell. No Hungarian nobleman had ever done anything like this. To find a parallel it would have been necessary to go back to the days of the Gracchi in Rome.

"I will not give my estates to the Magyar people," he declared in an address in the Central Opera House in 1914, "because I want the Magyar people to come and take them away. The land rightfully belongs to them. When they will awaken to this they'll go and seize it, and as far as I am concerned they are entirely welcome."

Such was the position taken by this young man of wealth and fashion who had been looked upon as an amiable dilettante of no great promise. Once having become a democrat he never ceased to be one. It is the opinion of more than one student of Hungarian affairs that if the Allies had understood Karolyi's position in 1918 the transition period might have been passed without either Bolshevism or reaction.

In Constantinople, Italy, Switzerland and Paris, and even in New York City, are aristocratic exiles who have fled from the rise of communism in their native countries. Perhaps the Karolyis are sacrificed all they had in the name the only aristocratic exiles who of democracy. There can be no more dramatic contrast than between the Count and Countess and the remnants of the Austro-Hungarian royal family, who still dream and plan for the day when they will enter the Hungarian capital with the applause of a loyal populace ringing in their ears. Yet the Countess Karolyi has nothing but sympathy for the widowed ex-Empress and her little son, the "King" of Hungary.

"She is a very able woman," she says, "and Charles—he was a nice fellow, too."

Countess Karolyi's engoging personality, her manifest sincerity and the romantic story she has to relate—the story of one who was born in the Middle Ages and, though still young, has penetrated into the twentieth century— will doubtless make her visit long remembered.

Older Drivers Have Less Accidents Than Younger Men

Automobile drivers between the ages of 30 and 39 years are least likely to have accidents, while those between 20 and 29 are not constitutionally so careful.

These facts have been revealed by Dr. A. J. Snow, America's nationally known psychologist, who is making a series of investigations for the National Association of Taxicab Owners with a view to working out a series of psychological tests which may be applied to drivers everywhere with a view to determining if they are safe persons to place at the steering wheel of a taxicab, motorbus, or other automobile.

Dr. Snow has investigated the accident records of several thousand Chicago taxicab drivers, and has checked them against the gradings of the same men as shown by the tests he has worked out. In almost every case, it has been found, the man who makes a poor grade in the test has an unfavorable accident record, while the man who makes a good grade is found to have a comparatively clean record.

"The old supposition that married men are less likely than single men to have automobile accidents has been definitely disproven by our investigations," declared Dr. Snow. "It may be that the married man is less inclined to flit from one job to another, that he is steadier in his working habits; but fitness to drive an automobile is a matter of intelligence, caution and quick nervous reaction to the needs of a sudden emergency—'fear-reaction,' psychologists call it. All of this has nothing to do with the driver's habits as affected by his economic status.

"In going over the accident records of drivers we classed as 'married' all those who had dependents, and as 'single' those who had no dependents. The records show that the marital status has no effect upon the accident records. A married man is as likely to have automobile smashups as a single driver.

"Age seemed to have a more important bearing on the matter. Drivers from 20 to 29 years of age had considerably more accidents against them than those between the ages of 30 to 39."

This is believed due to the fact that the older man has had his caution developed by experience to a greater extent than the younger, and also to the fact that his nervous reaction to emergency needs in automobile driving has been stimulated.

Mussolini Says: "Live Dangerously"

(Continued from Page 1)

political movements there are spiritual forces. If we do not know these forces, we are bound to mistake "Il Fascismo" for the Ku Klux Klan.

HIS ENEMIES EVERYWHERE

The task in front of him is still formidable. Nearly all the parties of Italy and all the Cabinets of Europe are united against this one man. He has, perhaps, only a few friends, and these friends do not understand him too well. As to his enemies: They are everywhere. Democracy is the toughest of all "Die-hards," for it has nearly become a faith during the nineteenth century. Among his principal Italian enemies is that crowd of superfluous officials, which is the cancer of all democracies and which Italy, thanks to Mussolini's knife, has removed more thoroughly than any other nation. Even his own party gives him trouble, as the latest events have shown.

But the gretest trouble is the word's blindness toward the spiritual force behind Fascismo. People do not see that it is a revolutionary movement of the first class, a movement vastly more revolutionary than Bolshevism. People do not understand that Fascismo is based upon ideas, just as Bolshevism is based upon ideas. And they further do not understand that ideas can only be fought by ideas, and that consequently the only antidote against Bolshevism is Fascism.

But Fascism is not only an antidote, but likewise a remedy against Bolshevism. For Bolshevism is not so much a revolutionary as a reactionary creed. Bolshevism wishes to put the clock back to the old principles of the French Revolution; it even stands up most shamelessly for the ideals of liberty, equality, fraternity. These ideals, however, have decayed; no, they have become idols, which are as good as dead. It is for the new Fascist movement to bury them altogether and to enthrone in their place other ideals and living aspirations for the progress and guidance of mankind.

Let us learn from Italy and Mussolini!

The First City Of Skyscrapers

(Continued from Page 1)

or boiling oil from the windows of towers as useless as would be the Macedonian Phalanx in the face of machine guns. When the Pisans employed artillery against Lucca in 1351 the Lucchesi regretted that they possessed a single tower, for a few well-aimed shots from even these old field pieces were sufficient to bring a proud tower toppling down.

Yet the passing of Lucca's skyscrapers cannot be laid altogether to the introduction of gunpowder in war. There were many things which contributed to the end. Steel construction was unknown, and from time to time a tower would fall, causing great damage to property and always—according to the ancient chronicles—killing a great many people. One old record tells of the collapse in the latter part of the twelfth century of the great towers of the Spia and Cari families, and how, a few years later, the tremendous Bonsini Tower toppled over, followed by the Sismondi Tower. All of these disasters took an immense toll of human life.

Three hundred of Lucca's mighty towers were wiped out by a single decree. A certain Castruccio built a great fortress and made himself the master of all Lucca. Whether to wreak vengeance upon families that had incurred his displeasure or for reasons of public safety is not stated, but the fact remains that this dictator ordered the demolition of 300 towers and the order was obeyed.

Even as the legislators of today in New York have curbed the desire of man to build tremendous towers—driving us to the construction of terraced pyramids—so did the legislators of ancient Lucca make it more or less difficult for the tower builders in their city. They had building inspectors who made life miserable for the owners of skyscrapers, and many a beautiful tower was sentenced to be demolished because it was deemed unsafe. Another law made it a serious misdemeanor to throw anything from a tower, and because of a violation—or we may presume repeated violations—of this ordinance the Porcaresi Tower, one of the most famous in the city, was ordered razed to the ground.

Three of Lucca's ancient skyscrapers remain. The Torre Guinigi, with its crown of lovely trees, is the most beautful. No one knows how old this tower is, but it is certainly older than the adjoining palace, and it is known that the palace was built in the fourteenth century. It rears a majestic head, tree and flower crowned, high above the palace and the city and seems a thing built for the ages.

Then there is the Torre del Veglio. It seems battered and scarred down the arches of the years. There is no fineness or formal beauty about it; only strength.

The last of the three surviving towers is today known as the Torre del Ore, or Clock Tower. It is the most familiar tower in Lucca, because for hundreds of years the Lucchesi have looked up to it to learn the time of day. With the face of a great clock imbedded in its walls, it is more to Lucca than the Metropolitan clock tower is to the hurlyburly crowds about Madison Square.

These three towers are all that remain of the city of skyscrapers, but these three taken together with the incontrovertible evidence of picture and story lead us to believe that Lucca might well have deserved in the dim long ago the name of the city of "Grattacieli." It is a fact that the present skyline of New York City is not more bizarre than was the skyline of Lucca hundreds of years ago.

Cutting Auto Death Toll In American Cities

With the year 1924 coming to an end, it will be of interest to note what progress has been made during the year in the reduction of the death toll from automobile accidents in American cities.

Efforts of the cities in various states to lower their death toll from automobile accidents were successful during last year, 1923, in thirty-five cities, according to information supplied to the committee on statistics of the conference on street and highway safety. The record of these cities and the methods used are being studied and will play a part in the recommendations to be submitted by eight committees of experts cooperating with Secretary of Commerce Hoover at a meeting later in the year when plans will be considered to reduce traffic accidents.

Three of these cites, the information shows, had been continued from an "honor roll" for 1922, and this record, in the fact of a constantly growing automobile registration, was of particular interest. These cities were New Britain, Conn., Oak Park and Quincy, Ill., which in 1922 showed a reduction.

Nineteen states were represented in the list, and the figures were compiled from health department records of various cities by the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters which is one of the national organisations working with Secretary Hoover in a study of the traffic problems.

The cities, with their comparative motor fatalities for 1922 and 1922, together with their motor registration, where such figures could be secured, are as follows:

Cities	1922 Motor Fatalities	1923 Motor Fatalities
Berkeley, Calif.	13	5
Bridgeport, Conn.	27	24
Chicago, Ill.	628	583
Dayton, Ohio	29	23
Denver, Col.	59	41
Elizabeth, N. J.	12	9
Glaveston, Tex.	9	6
Haverhill, Mass.	19	15
Houston, Tex.	19	15
Indianapolis, Ind.	54	47
Jackson, Mich.	9	7
Kalamazoo, Mich.	11	9
Knoxville, Tenn.	21	15
Lewiston, Me.	2	1
Madison, Wis.	10	6
Minneapolis, Minn.	71	61
New Bedford, Mass.	19	8
Newburgh, N. Y.	3	2
New Britain, Conn.	7	4
New Haven, Conn.	34	30
Newport News, Va	1	0
Norfolk, Va.	11	5
Oak Park, Ill.	14	12
Quincy, Ill.	2	1
Reno, Nev.	4	1
Rochester, N. Y.	52	47
San Antonio, Tex	28	18
San Francisco, Calif	113	101
Sheboygan, Wis.	3	2
Steubenville, O.	10	6
San Diego, Calif.	31	18
Topeka, Kas.	12	7
Waco, Tex.	4	3
Worcester, Mass.	26	12
Yonkers, N. Y.	13	6
Totals	1380	1149

In addition to the studies of the work accomplished by various cities, the committee on statistics is endeavoring to develop a tentative uniform system of reporting accidents, from which there may be gathered more accurate statistics as to the location, frequency and severity of traffic accidents. With such a system put into use, it is pointed out, more cities would be enabled to discover the danger points and to take measures to correct the conditions existing.

Death Valley Has World's First Portable Highway.

Pittsburg, Cal.—The world's first "portable highway" is being built here under the orders of the California Highway Commission for use across the shifting sands of Death Valley.

For years highways of various materials have been tried across the waste lands of the desert, but without success. When the heat of the desert sun did not crack the surface, the shifting sands would cover the roadbed to a great depth overnight.

This new "portable highway" is to be five miles in length and constructed of redwood blocks and timbers. After the pieces have been fashioned at the local plant they will be taken to the desert and fastened together with huge bolts. The timbers are to be laid flat upon the sand.

On each side of this wooden roadbed are large eyebolts. When a desert storm covers the planks with a sand blanket a tractor will be sent out. Hooks hanging from a crane are fitted into the eyebolts and a section of the highway lifted into the air. The entire length of the highway can be gone over in this manner and cleared of debris within a few hours' time.

Dr. C. Noel Davis
In the Municipal Gazette S.M.C. Health Report Says:—
"It is advisable to protect the eyes by tinted glasses to prevent fatigue and the ill-effects of sun glare."
You need a pair of Sir Wm. Crookes—
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5-Seat De Luxe Brougham Now Announced

A complete five-passenger De Luxe Brougham is announced by the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company as the latest addition to its line of Proved Jewett Six cylinder powered motor cars. The new brougham, in its striking new finish offering every desired advantage from comfort, safety and longevity standpoints is now on display in the showroom of Mark L. Moody, Inc, local Paige and Jewett distributors.

Evidence that other dealers believe this model to be the best buy of the season was found by Mr. Mark L. Moody, manager of the local Paige and Jewett distributors when he attempted to increase his order for broughams. In a reply to the order, he was informed by officials of the factory that the entire August production was ordered early in the month.

In announcing the new model to dealers, Harry M. Jewett, president of the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company called attention to the complete equipment which has been incorporated as a part of the De Luxe brougham. The brougham color combination was also offered by its builder as another reason why it was one of the popular models of the season.

The color scheme is decidedly attractive. The body is finished in an attractive new color that is adequately described by the Jewett dealers as a soft, cool Autumn green. In keeping with the trend of styles and slightly ahead as the Paige Company tries to be, a fine grain leather finish back is also offered.

Landau arms at the back give the new brougham the appearance of an aristocrat of motor cars, a position which Mr. Jewett claims it justly fills. The upholstery is a fine grade of velour, picked to work into the general color combination.

Balloon tires add even greater riding comfort, claims its builders who have already proven by winning a hundred hill-climbs that it has the needed power for its extra deep frame; heavy duty axles; all-steel universal joints; and other substantial parts bringing its total weight several hundred pounds heavier than any of its competitors.

"We have proven the stamina of the Jewett Six by having produced over a billion miles of comfortable travel for over 100,000 Jewett owners," says Mr. Jewett. "There is nothing freakish or untried about the proven Jewett. The Jewett Six cylinder motor was first used in a Paige selling for $2,000. We have been building this motor since 1921 and while it has been constantly improved it has never known the time when it did not out-perform all cars in its class.

"Sedans, touring cars and roadsters have long met the popular demand for individual motor car transportation but only recently have the superior points of the two-door brougham type of construction been brought home to the public.

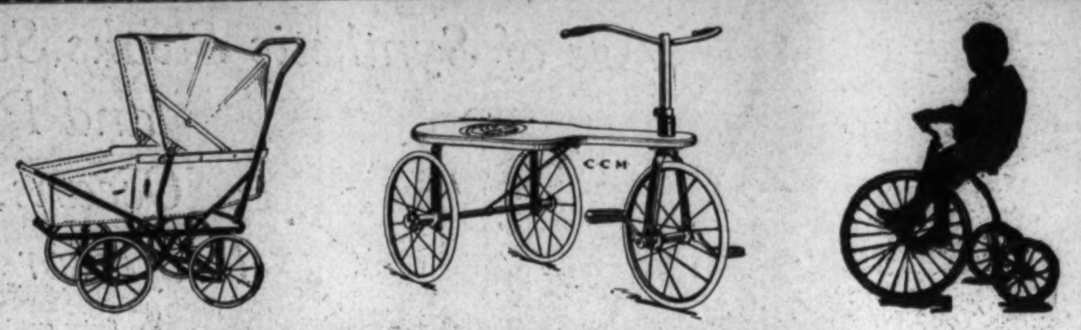
"Combined with the proven motor with which the Jewett is powered, the new De Luxe brougham body on the sturdy Jewett chassis makes this a model in the line worthy of outselling its contemporaries as well as its competitors."

Auto Race Held In Malay States; Fiat Wins

Year after year the motor car extends its range of action, penetrating into regions which hitherto had been unacquainted with this modern mode of locomotion, and, as roads are built, rapidly extending its utility.

There is an example in the Malay Federal Free States, where only a few weeks ago, a motor car race was held for the first time, over a magnificent new road which has been built, mostly through virgin forests, from the capital Selangor to Kwala Lumpur. The selected route was excellent for this purpose, for while being well surfaced it was hilly and thus subjected the cars to the kind of test preferred by motorists in the Eastern States.

The competitors were divided into classes according to piston displacement, but had the right to enter in classes higher than their own. Taking advantage of this, the Fiat 10-15 h.p. models which won first and second places in the 1500 cc. division, also captured the two leading positions in the 200 cc. and the 300 cc. classes, and one of them defeated even the 4000 cc. machines, coming in ahead of a Chevrolet, Maxwell and Buick. In the race for cars of more than 400 cc. the winner was Buick, followed by Chevrolet.



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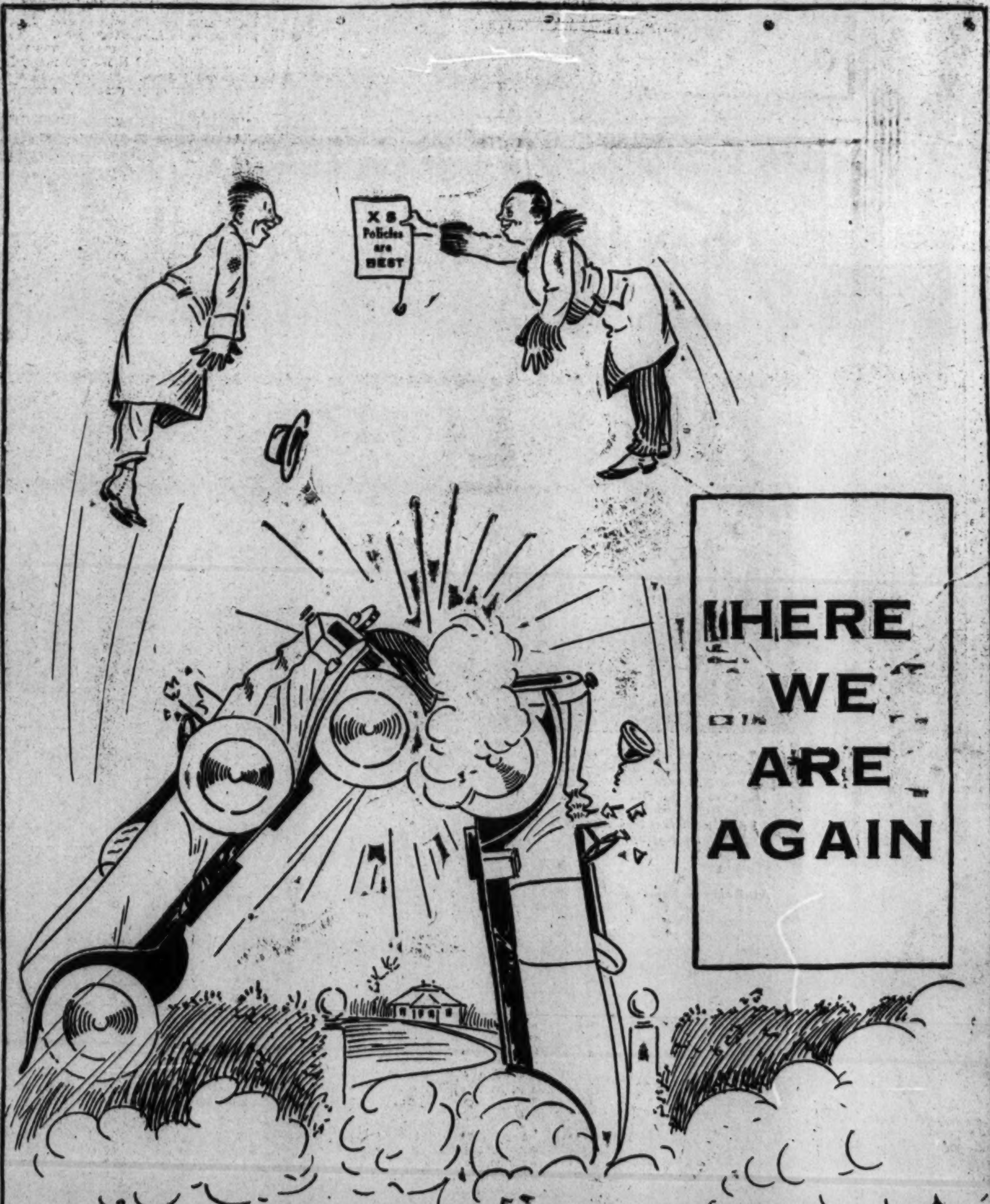

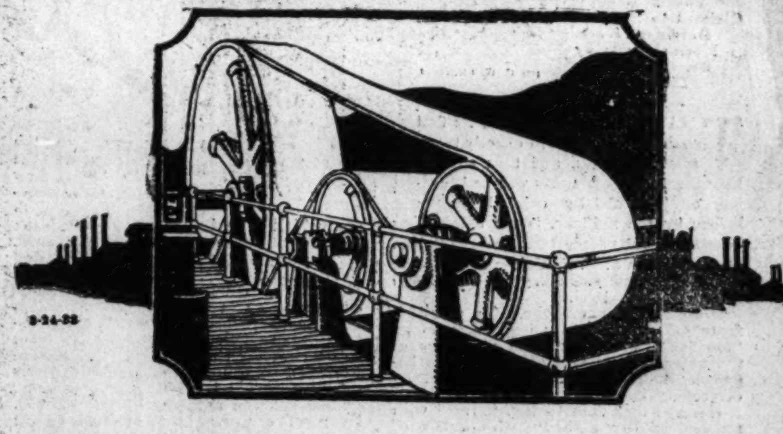

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GOODYEAR

BELTING—HOSE—PACKING

Science Predicts the First "Laboratory Man" by 1951

He Will Be Incubator-Born in an Age of Synthetic Steaks, Sun Power and Purple Oceans, Says Professor Haldane

Highly Magnified Reconstruction of a Human Form, Claimed to Have Been Developed from Mineral Salts by Dr. Charles W. Littlefield.

(C) C. W. Littlefield

The "Laboratory Child," as Already Shown on the Stage—Martha-Bryan Allen as the "Egg Baby" and Albert Bruning as the "Ancient," in "Back to Methuselah."

THAT science will produce its first "laboratory man" in exactly twenty-seven years, and that a short time thereafter biologists will be "turning out" artificially created human beings by the millions, is the astonishing—and to most people terrible—prediction of the famous J. B. S. Haldane, professor of biology and chemistry in Cambridge University, England.

Professor Haldane, himself a scientist, fears that mankind is beginning to go "too far" in exploring the mysteries of the universe, and that science, which began by helping humanity, may end by destroying it.

He says that man to-day, "armed with science, is like a baby with a box of matches," and that the biologist, without realizing it himself, is a "sinister and revolutionary figure," who has already begun to "release from matter a demigorgon monster that will turn against him."

One of the first things he expects to see is the manufacture of human beings. The idea immediately conjures up such figures in fiction as the Frankenstein monster, and the "Robots" of Capek's dreadful drama, "R. U. R." But Haldane's idea is radically different. Both Frankenstein and the Robots were purely mechanical monsters, not really human, only cunningly built to look like human beings and to do mechanically almost everything that human beings can do. Still they were really no more human than monstrous mechanical dolls.

Haldane's "laboratory man," he predicts, will be a real human being. He calls it the "ectogenetic man." The word ectogenesis means "the formation of a new structure outside the parent organism."

The process, he believes, will consist of taking actual life cells and placing them in a jar filled with a culture medium, where they will grow. At the proper point they will be taken out of the jar and placed in incubators, and the final product will be a fully developed human child.

The first ectogenetic child, he believes, will be produced within the next twenty-seven years. He puts the prediction in the form of an imaginary essay written by an undergraduate student of a university, who is writing 150 years hence and looking into the past.

He makes this essayist say:

"A number of earnest persons, as early as the first decades of the Twentieth Century (that means the present day) attempted to apply biology in its very crude condition to the production of a race of supermen.

"It was in 1951 that Dupont and Schwartz produced the first ectogenetic child. The news of the first success caused an unprecedented sensation throughout the entire world, for the birth-rate was already less than the death rate in most civilized countries. France was the first country to adopt octogenesis officially, and by 1968 was producing 60,000 children annually by this method. In most countries the opposition was stronger, and was intensified by the interdiction of the churches.

"As we know, ectogenesis is now universal, and in this country (England) less than 30 per cent of children are now born of woman.

"The effect on human psychology and social life is by no means wholly satisfactory. The old family life had certainly a good deal to commend it. The opposition (to the new idea) was very fierce, and this country only adopted its rather stringent rules a generation later than Germany."

An Actual, Present Day "Incubator-Bred Baby," Logical Predecessor of Professor Haldane's Ectogenetic Child.

Professor Haldane then goes on to predict that when man becomes a factory product, it will be artificially possible to create any sort of human being desired. A nation could manufacture soldiers, strong men, intellectuals, giants, monsters, anything it needed.

He says: "I can foresee the election placards of 300 years hence:

"Vote for Smith and more musicians."

"Vote for O'Leary and more girls."

"Vote for McPherson and a prehensile tail for your grandchildren."

Professor Haldane candidly admits—and he doesn't like it, for he himself is a man of the highest ideals and integrity—that if all this happens, as he fears, it will mean the complete destruction of all present standards of morality.

He predicts, either specifically or by implication, that science will wholly take the place of religion, that there will be no more family, and that women will have an even worse time of it than feminists think they do at present.

Woman's chief and highest service to idealistic mankind would be gone, and she would become either a bedecked and jeweled chattel of man or a physically inferior drudge and laborer.

And when this time comes, he believes, there will be other changes equally startling.

He casts his doleful predictions along other lines, on the dictum that "no human society will ever produce a stable and happy organization in which the majority is employed otherwise than in agriculture, animal-rearing, hunting or fishing."

He thinks humanity is moving rapidly away from that stabilization, toward an industrial and scientific civilization, based on chemistry and machinery. He believes that machines will be so far developed that man will become "a mere parasite of huge and complicated engines."

He thinks that most of the population will be gathered together in enormous cities, with skyscrapers towering to the very clouds, elevator trains like perpendicular subways, and enormous electric globes suspended in the air, making the cities at night as bright as they are on a sunshiny day.

With the coal and ordinary fuel supplies exhausted, he thinks that most power will be drawn from the wind and the sun, that the entire countryside will be dotted with enormous windmills, and that in certain spots there will be huge reflector contrivances, somewhat like that already invented by Marcel Moreau in Calfornia, which will catch and store up and convert into power the tremendous heat of the sun.

People will live entirely on synthetic food, he thinks, manufactured from chemicals, so that instead of sitting down to a meal of beefsteak and vegetables and salad and dessert, the hungry person will swallow a couple of pills, and derive from them the nourishment he now gets from natural viands.

A spectacular but relatively unimportant thing he predicts is that within the next hundred years the ocean, instead of being blue-green, as it is now, will have turned a bright purple—not through natural causes, but through the introduction into the water by scientists of a microscopic organism he calls the "porphyrococcus," for the purpose of increasing nitrogen and stimulating the breeding of fishes and other sea-food.

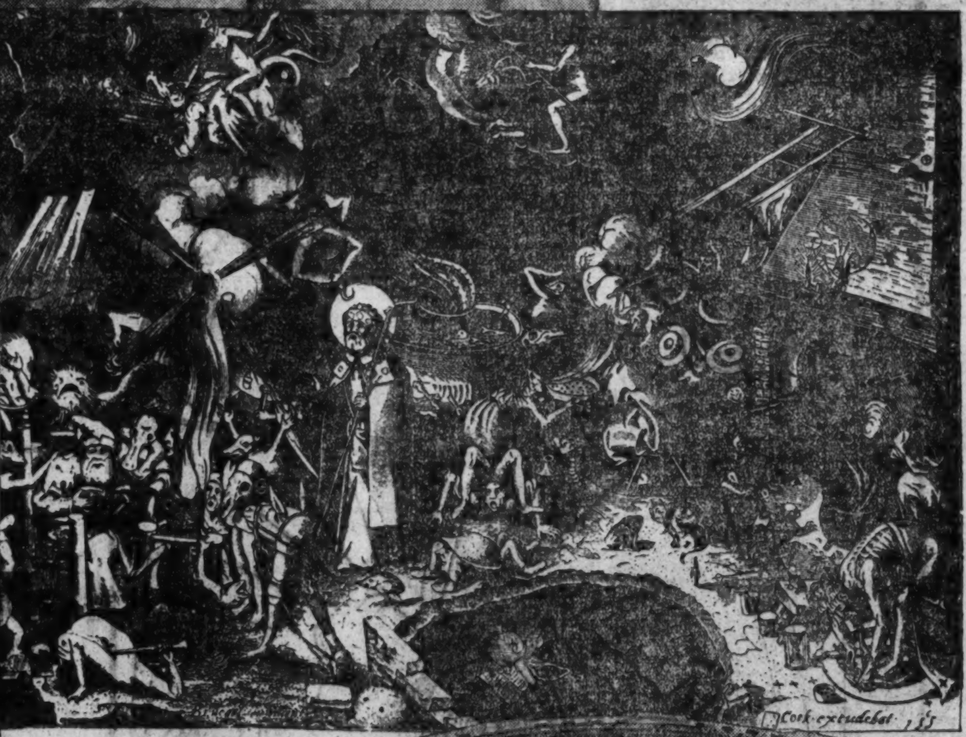
It is a very curious thing that in his chief prediction—about the production of human beings in the laboratory—he draws a picture that is almost parallel with certain alleged "diabolical" discoveries attributed to workers of Black Magic in the Middle Ages.

It was said and seriously believed that some of these men had learned from Satan the power of creating beings that looked human, but were really demons, by means of chemical and alchemical processes, in laboratory jars.

Creatures so made were called "homunculi," and there are many legends concerning them.

They not only created, according to the stories, brute-men of tremendous power to act as their servants and beautiful young girls for their delight, but also strange misshapen monsters, creatures half-human, but with legs growing out of their shoulders, eyes in their stomachs, and all sorts of other dreadful forms.

Professor Haldane does not go so far as to say, "I am sure my theories will become realities." He simply says it is the logical thing to expect if science continues to follow its present trend.



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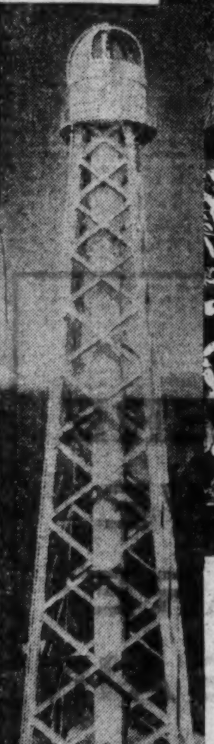

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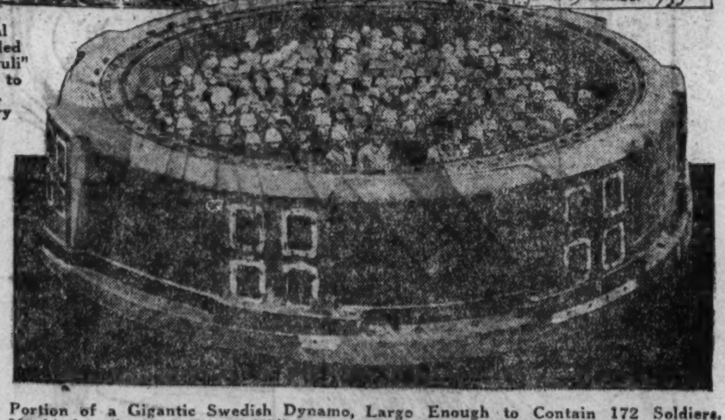

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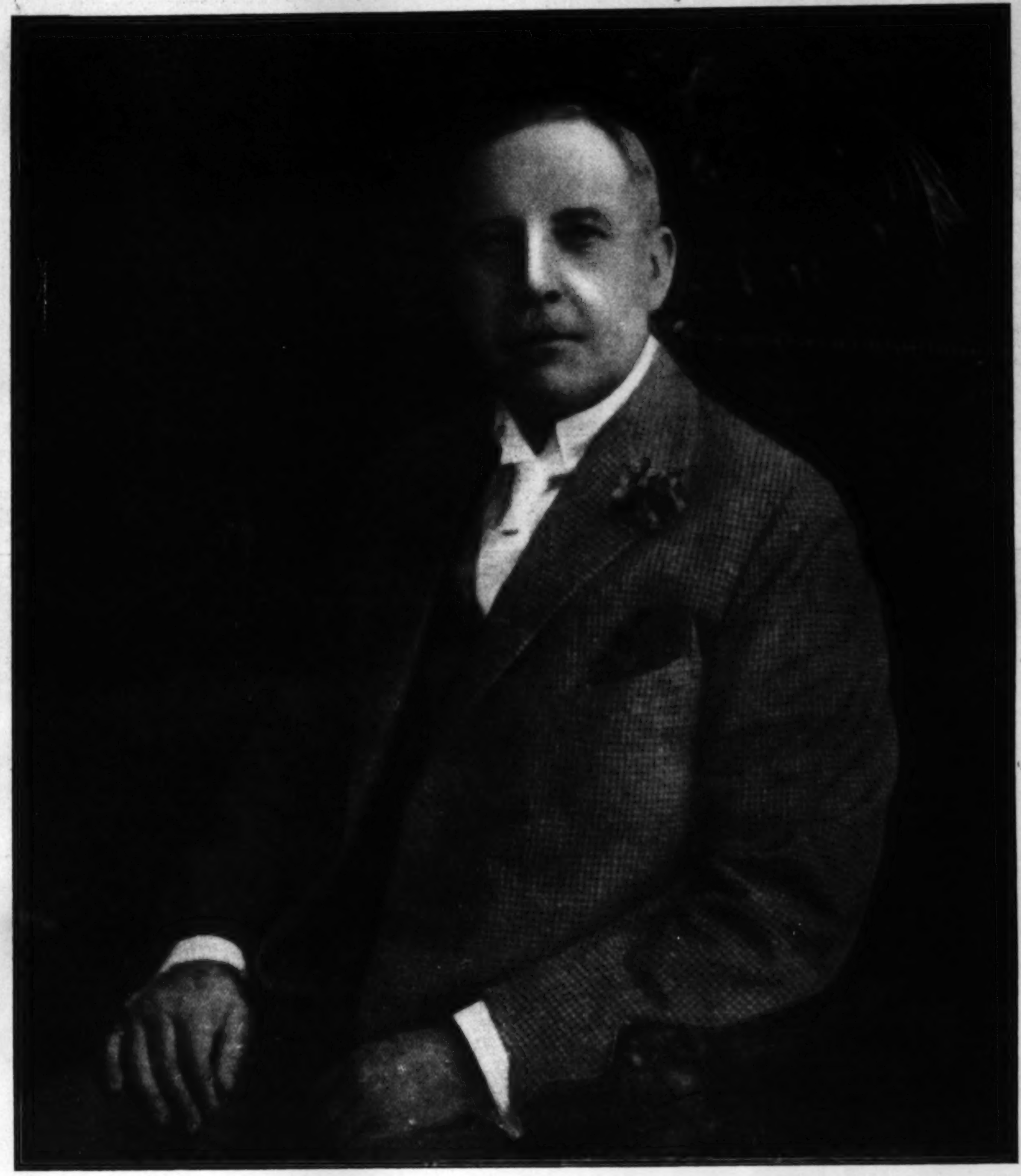
Sunday Pictorial Section

陰歷十一月二十五日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1924. 陽歷十二月廿一號



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Science Predicts the First "Laboratory Man" by 1951

He Will Be Incubator-Born in an Age of Synthetic Steaks, Sun Power and Purple Oceans, Says Professor Haldane

Highly Magnified Reconstruction of a Human Form, Claimed to Have Been Developed from Mineral Salts by Dr. Charles W. Littlefield.

(C) C. W. Littlefield

The "Laboratory Child," as Already Shown on the Stage—Martha-Bryan Allen as the "Egg Baby" and Albert Bruning as the "Ancient," in "Back to Methuselah."

THAT science will produce its first "laboratory man" in exactly twenty-seven years, and that a short time thereafter biologists will be "turning out" artificially created human beings by the millions, is the astonishing—and to most people terrible—prediction of the famous J. B. S. Haldane, professor of biology and chemistry in Cambridge University, England.

Professor Haldane, himself a scientist, fears that mankind is beginning to go "too far" in exploring the mysteries of the universe, and that science, which began by helping humanity, may end by destroying it.

He says that man to-day, "armed with science, is like a baby with a box of matches," and that the biologist, without realizing it himself, is a "sinister and revolutionary figure," who has already begun to "release from matter a demigorgon monster that will turn against him."

One of the first things he expects to see is the manufacture of human beings. The idea immediately conjures up such figures in fiction as the Frankenstein monster, and the "Robots" of Capek's dreadful drama, "R. U. R." But Haldane's idea is radically different. Both Frankenstein and the Robots were purely mechanical monsters, not really human, only cunningly built to look like human beings and to do mechanically almost everything that human beings can do. Still they were really no more human than monstrous mechanical dolls.

Haldane's "laboratory man," he predicts, will be a real human being. He calls it the "ectogenetic man." The word ectogenesis means "the formation of a new structure outside the parent organism."

The process, he believes, will consist of taking actual life cells and placing them in a jar filled with a culture medium, where they will grow. At the proper point they will be taken out of the jar and placed in incubators, and the final product will be a fully developed human child.

The first ectogenetic child, he believes, will be produced within the next twenty-seven years. He puts the prediction in the form of an imaginary essay written by an undergraduate student of a university, who is writing 150 years hence and looking into the past.

He makes this essayist say:

"A number of earnest persons, as early as the first decades of the Twentieth Century (that means the present day) attempted to apply biology in its very crude condition to the production of a race of supermen.

"It was in 1951 that Dupont and Schwartz produced the first ectogenetic child. The news of the first success caused an unprecedented sensation throughout the entire world, for the birth-rate was already less than the death rate in most civilized countries. France was the first country to adopt octogenesis officially, and by 1968 was producing 60,000 children annually by this method. In most countries the opposition was stronger, and was intensified by the interdiction of the churches.

"As we know, ectogenesis is now universal, and in this country (England) less than 30 per cent of children are now born of woman.

"The effect on human psychology and social life is by no means wholly satisfactory. The old family life had certainly a good deal to commend it. The opposition (to the new idea) was very fierce, and this country only adopted its rather stringent rules a generation later than Germany."

An Actual, Present Day "Incubator-Bred Baby," Logical Predecessor of Professor Haldane's Ectogenetic Child.

Professor Haldane then goes on to predict that when man becomes a factory product, it will be artificially possible to create any sort of human being desired. A nation could manufacture soldiers, strong men, intellectuals, giants, monsters, anything it needed.

He says: "I can foresee the election placards of 300 years hence:

"Vote for Smith and more musicians."

"Vote for O'Leary and more girls."

"Vote for McPherson and a prehensile tail for your grandchildren."

Professor Haldane candidly admits—and he doesn't like it, for he himself is a man of the highest ideals and integrity—that if all this happens, as he fears, it will mean the complete destruction of all present standards of morality.

He predicts, either specifically or by implication, that science will wholly take the place of religion, that there will be no more family, and that women will have an even worse time of it than feminists think they do at present.

Woman's chief and highest service to idealistic mankind would be gone, and she would become either a bedecked and jeweled chattel of man or a physically inferior drudge and laborer.

And when this time comes, he believes, there will be other changes equally startling.

He casts his doleful predictions along other lines, on the dictum that "no human society will ever produce a stable and happy organization in which the majority is employed otherwise than in agriculture, animal-rearing, hunting or fishing."

He thinks humanity is moving rapidly away from that stabilization, toward an industrial and scientific civilization, based on chemistry and machinery. He believes that machines will be so far developed that man will become "a mere parasite of huge and complicated engines."

He thinks that most of the population will be gathered together in enormous cities, with skyscrapers towering to the very clouds, elevator trains like perpendicular subways, and enormous electric globes suspended in the air, making the cities at night as bright as they are on a sunshiny day.

With the coal and ordinary fuel supplies exhausted, he thinks that most power will be drawn from the wind and the sun, that the entire countryside will be dotted with enormous windmills, and that in certain spots there will be huge reflector contrivances, somewhat like that already invented by Marcel Moreau in California, which will catch and store up and convert into power the tremendous heat of the sun.

People will live entirely on synthetic food, he thinks, manufactured from chemicals, so that instead of sitting down to a meal of beefsteak and vegetables and salad and dessert, the hungry person will swallow a couple of pills, and derive from them the nourishment he now gets from natural viands.

A spectacular but relatively unimportant thing he predicts is that within the next hundred years the ocean, instead of being blue-green, as it is now, will have turned a bright purple—not through natural causes, but through the introduction into the water by scientists of a microscopic organism he calls the "porphyrococcus," for the purpose of increasing nitrogen and stimulating the breeding of fishes and other sea-food.

It is a very curious thing that in his chief prediction—about the production of human beings in the laboratory—he draws a picture that is almost parallel with certain alleged "diabolical" discoveries attributed to workers of Black Magic in the Middle Ages.

It was said and seriously believed that some of these men had learned from Satan the power of creating beings that looked human, but were really demons, by means of chemical and alchemical processes, in laboratory jars.

Creatures so made were called "homunculi," and there are many legends concerning them.

They not only created, according to the stories, brute-men of tremendous power to act as their servants and beautiful young girls for their delight, but also strange misshapen monsters, creatures half-human, but with legs growing out of their shoulders, eyes in their stomachs, and all sorts of other dreadful forms.

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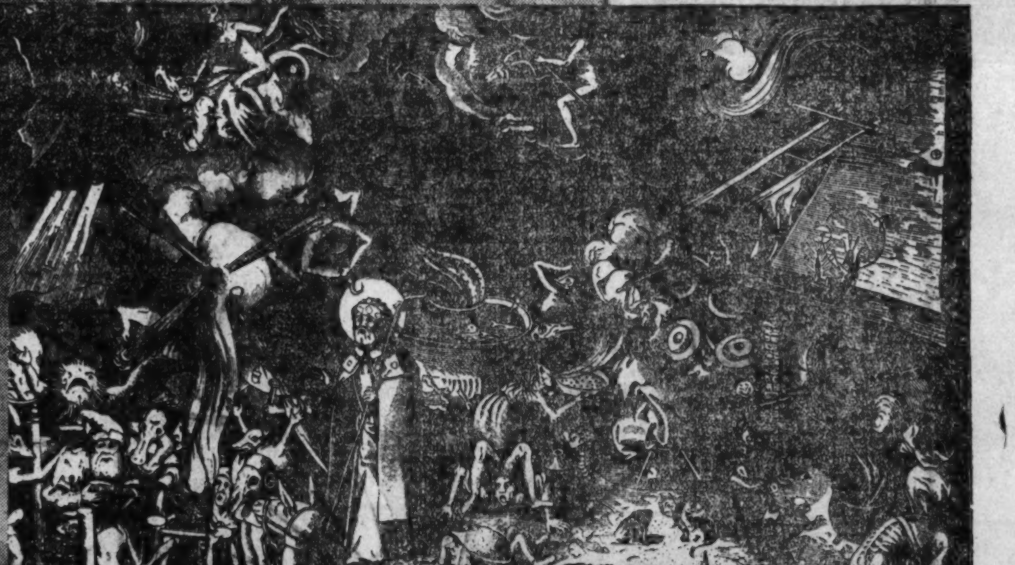

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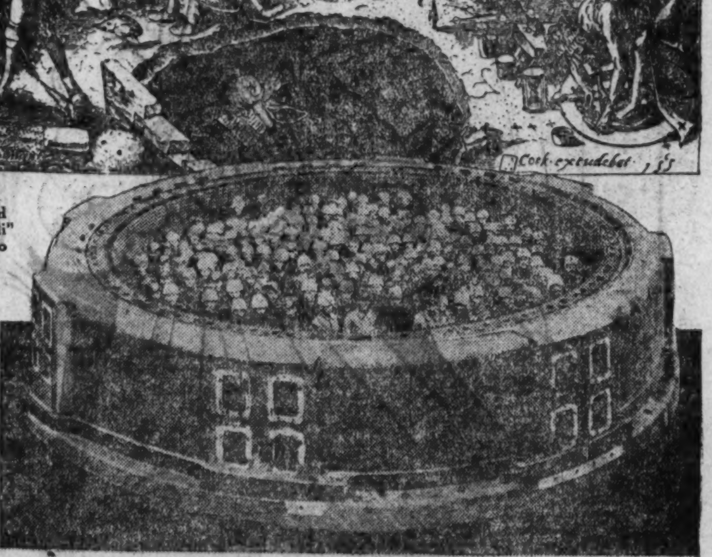

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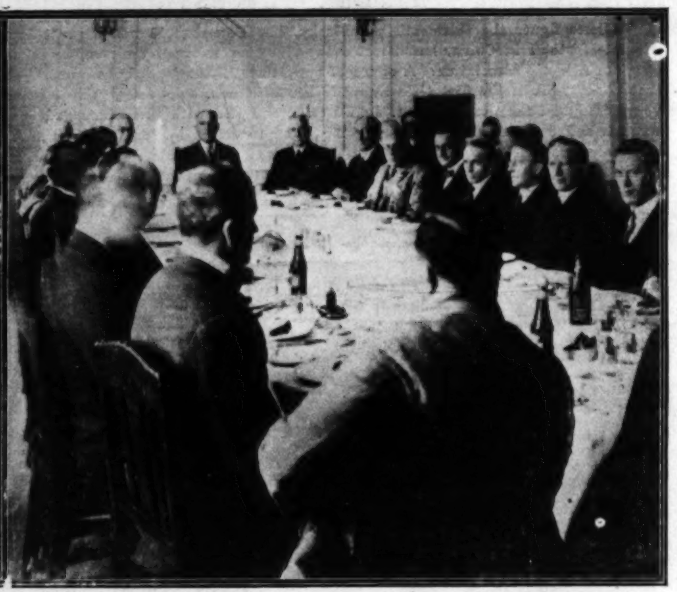

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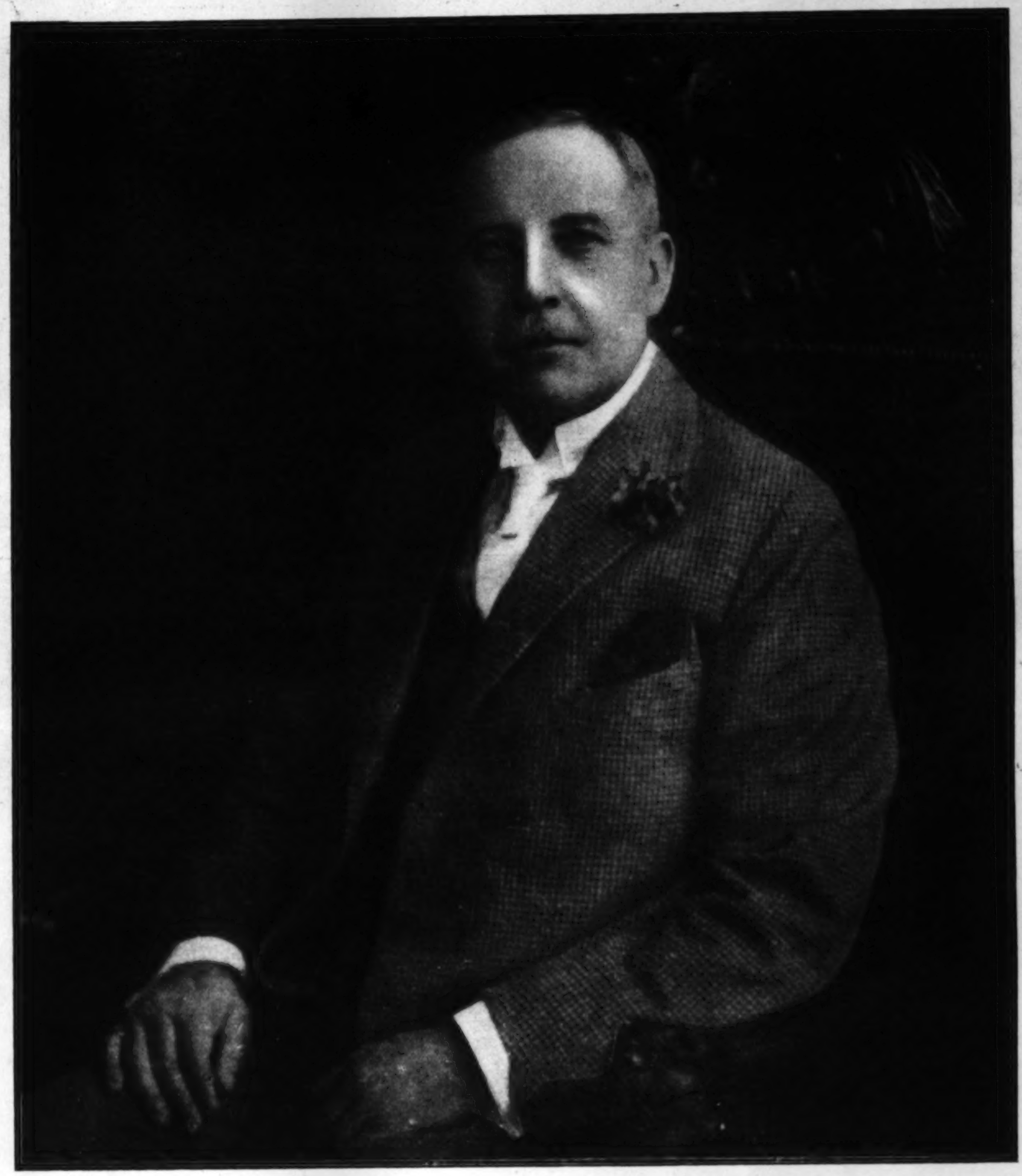

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—*Crown Photo Co.*

PRETTY WEDDING IN UNION CHURCH.

A very pretty wedding took place on Thursday afternoon in Union Church, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, when Miss Jessie H. Sinclair, of Dundee, Scotland, was married to Mr. Harry H. Scott, also of Dundee. (Left to right):—Mr. W. W. McKenzie (best man), Miss Jean Dewar (bridesmaid), bridegroom and bride, Mr. A. C. Newcomb and Mrs. Hooley (matron of honor).

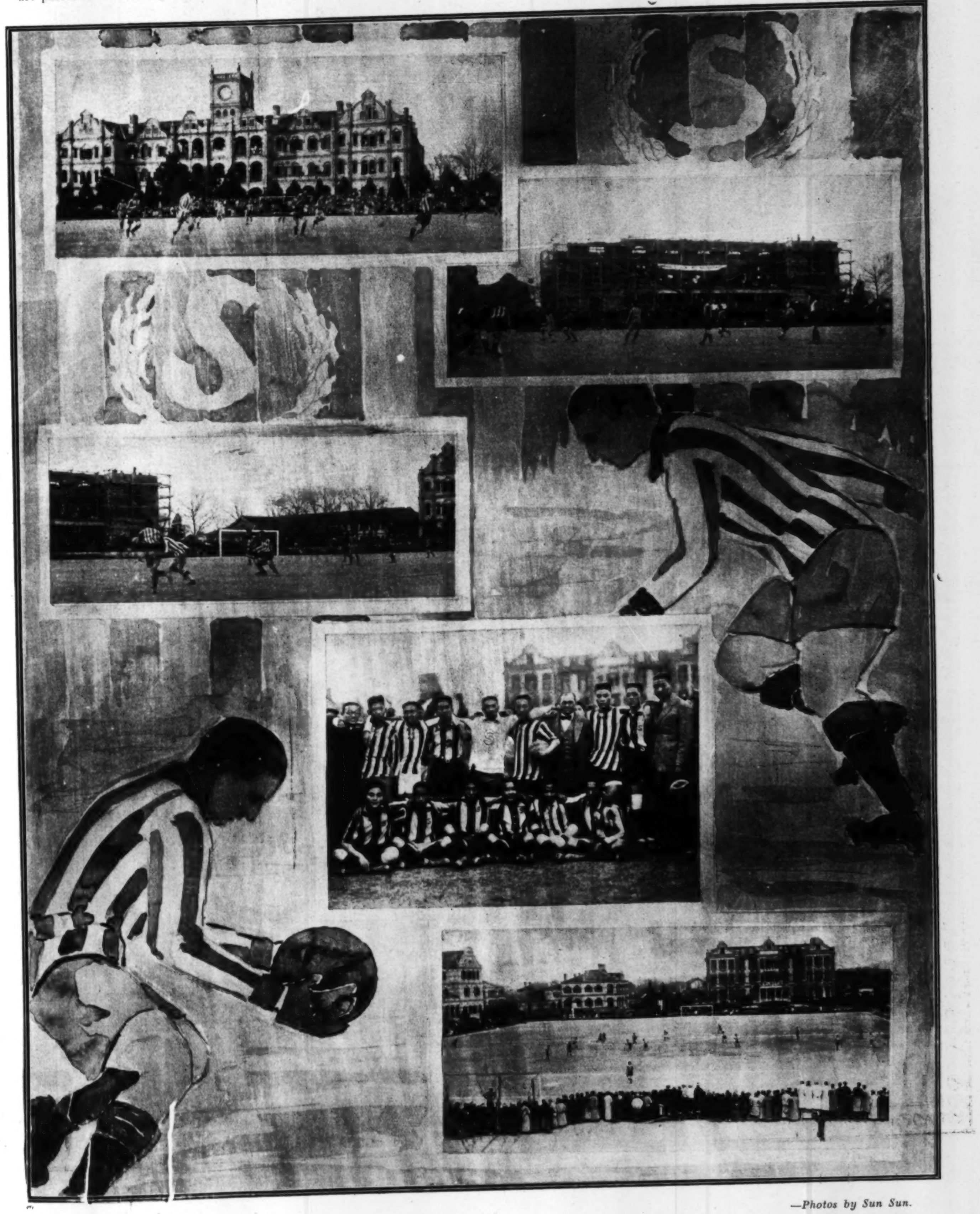
—*Photo by Ah Fong.*

GROUP OF REVELLERS AT FRENCH BAL-DE-TETE.

Our photo shows a band of merrymakers at the Bal-de-Tête given at the French Club on Saturday night, December 13, who paused long enough from the evening's revelries to enable the camera man to take this delightful picture. (Left to right):—Mr. M. Speelman (King Louis XVI); Mme. Speelman (Princess de Lamballe, devoted friend of Queen Marie Antoinette); M. Beun (Belgian nobleman); Mme. and M. Du Pac de Marsoulies and M. Thesmar. We may add that Mme. Speelman's hair was dressed by Gasten, Coiffeur de Paris, 375R Avenue Joffre.

SHANGHAI BEATS NANYANG IN HISTORIC INTER-COLLEGIATE GAME.

Some figure the thirteenth as unlucky, but December 13 was a great day for Shanghai College, which, for the first time in the history of intercollegiate football in China, has defeated the Nanyang University eleven, by so doing practically clinching the championship of the East China Intercollegiate Athletic Association. A crowd of more than 3,000 attended the game, the most important of the college football season, and saw Shanghai gain its great victory. It is the first time Nanyang has been defeated by any college team other than St. John's and Soochow. Nanyang has won the championship five years out of ten, tied with St. John's once, and tied with Shanghai once. Not only did Shanghai College win, but their victory was a thorough and crushing one, Nanyang going down to defeat by four goals to nil. K. L. Hwang headed the first ball into the net for Shanghai in the first half, which was the only goal they got in this part of the game, but in the second half Hwang scored two more, and Ling made the final score. Below are photos of various stages of the match as well as a picture of the winning team, with their coach, the Rev. E. Kelhofer.



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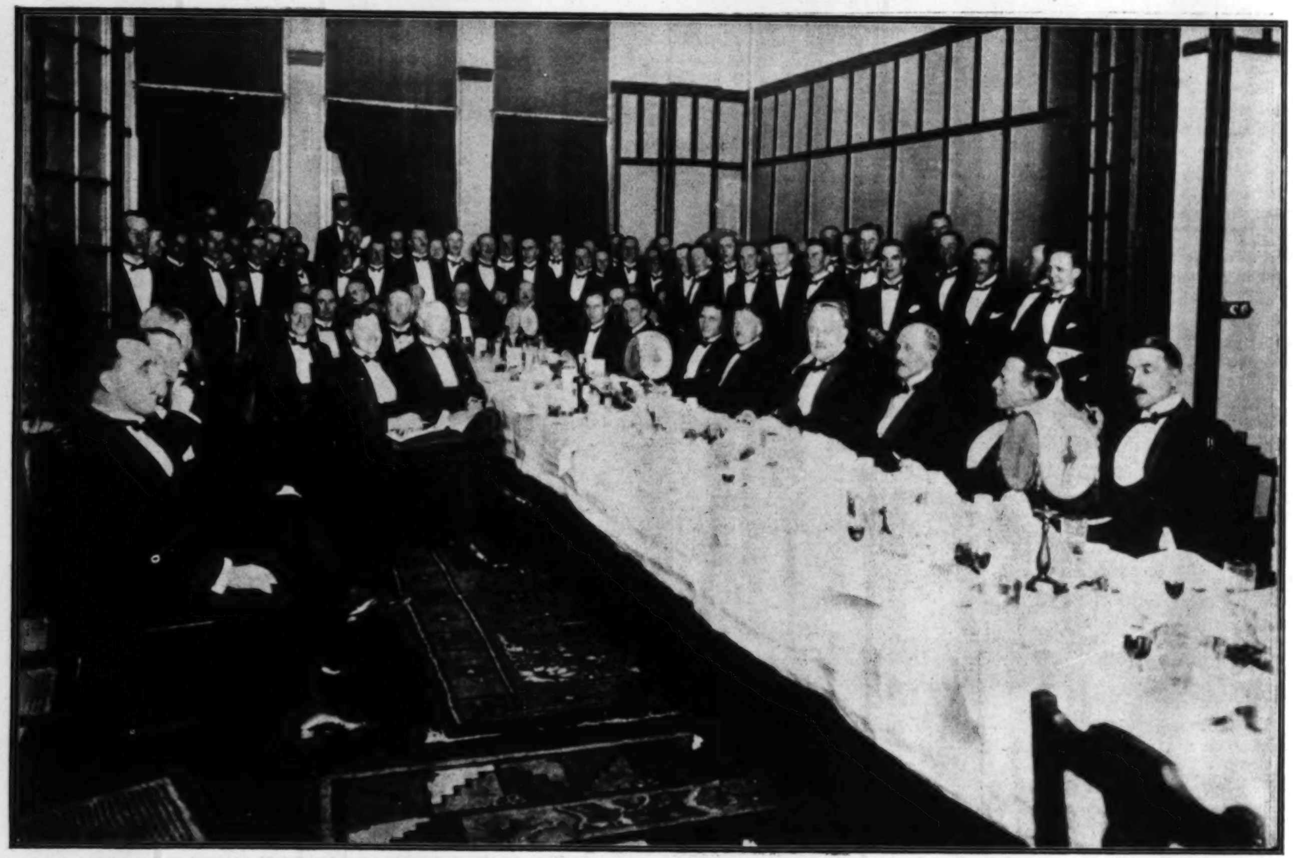


—*Photo by Rembrandt.*

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE SHANGHAI SCOTTISH, S. V. C.

The annual dinner of the Shanghai Scottish, S.V.C., was held in the Hotel Plaza on Friday night, December 12. Lieut. R. Wood presided over a gathering numbering 100, and the others present included Mr. S. Fessenden, Col. W.F.L. Gordon, C.M.G., D.S.O., Mr. John Prentice, Mr. C. M. Bain, Capt. H. C. Patrick. Lieut. H. Wallace and Lieut. M.A.A. Mackintosh. In replying to the toast of the guests, proposed by Lieut. Wood, Mr. Fessenden and Col. Gordon made complimentary reference to the work of the Scottish. Mr. Prentice replied to the toast of St. Andrew's Society, proposed by Lieut. Wallace, and Mr. Bain to "Our Forebears," proposed by Capt. Patrick. An enjoyable program of Scottish music and dancing followed.

* * *

AUTHOR OF DELIGHTFUL BOOK.

Mr. J. O. P. Bland, the well-known author of "Houseboat Days in China" and co-author with Sir Edmund Backhouse, Bart., of "The Life of the Empress Dowager", and "Memoirs and Annals of the Court at Peking," has just produced a delightful book, "Something Lighter", which is illustrated by Mrs. R. N. Macleod. Mr. Bland started his career in China in the Maritime Customs, later on becoming Secretary to the Municipal Council and finally going to Peking in connection with the British-Chinese Corporation. He now lives in London and most of his time is spent in writing.

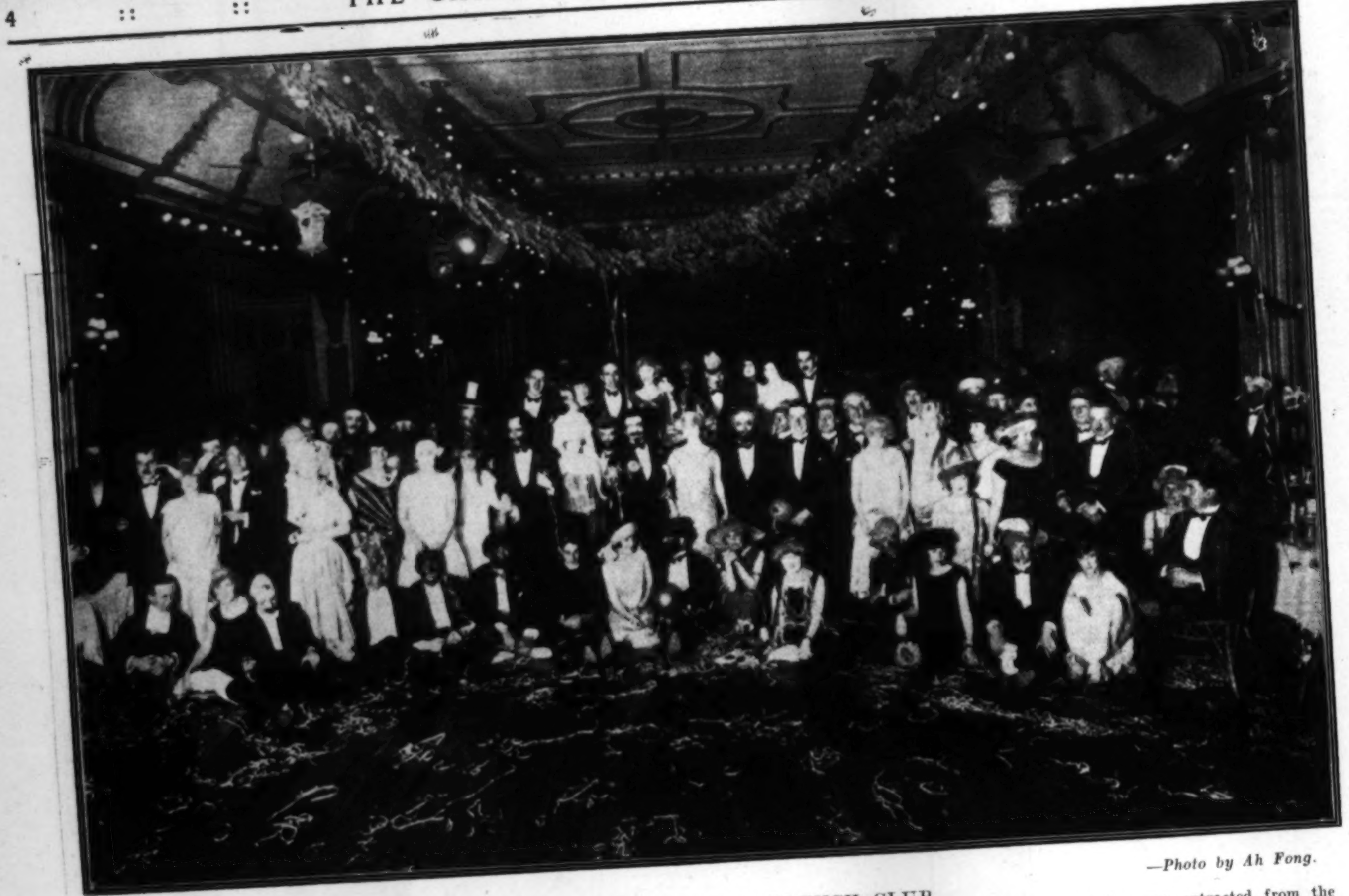
A GIFTED SHANGHAI ARTIST.

Mrs. Ronald Macleod, one of the best known artists in the Far East, is responsible for the very beautiful pictures, reproduced from oils and water-colors, which illustrate J. O. P. Bland's latest book, "Something Lighter." Until recent years, Mrs. Macleod devoted herself mainly to portraiture, having painted many of the leading Europeans in China. There are several vigorous examples of her work in public institutions in Shanghai. Latterly, however, she has, with most signal success, gone in for studies of Chinese life, both in the cities and up-country. Those who have been privileged to visit her studio—a rendezvous of all that is artistic in Shanghai—are enthusiastic about the results of a recent up-river expedition she made. The photograph is by Mr. Maurice Beck, another well-known Shanghailander, now established in London.

FIRST LADIES' PAPER HUNT OF THE SEASON.

The first Ladies' Paper Hunt of the season was held last Sunday, and was a victory for the Misses McBain, Miss V. McBain on Lakehurst coming in first while Miss D. McBain, riding side-saddle on Rabbit, was the heavyweight winner, finishing fifth. The hunt started at Misery Flats and ended at Grayrigge Finish. The hunt was laid by Mr. Grayrigge, and about 20 ladies participated. The course was not a long one, but the trail was scantily spread and the hunt lasted nearly an hour. Four ladies were unhorsed, but none seriously hurt. One lady suffered a slight concussion, but has pretty well recovered. Miss V. McBain came in fist, as noted, followed by Miss Coutts on Master Robert, Miss C. C. Boyd on Liability, Mlle. Lemiere on Martinus, Miss D. McBain on Rabbit, and Mrs. FitzGerald on Submarine. Some fine action pictures taken at various stages of the Hunt are reproduced below.

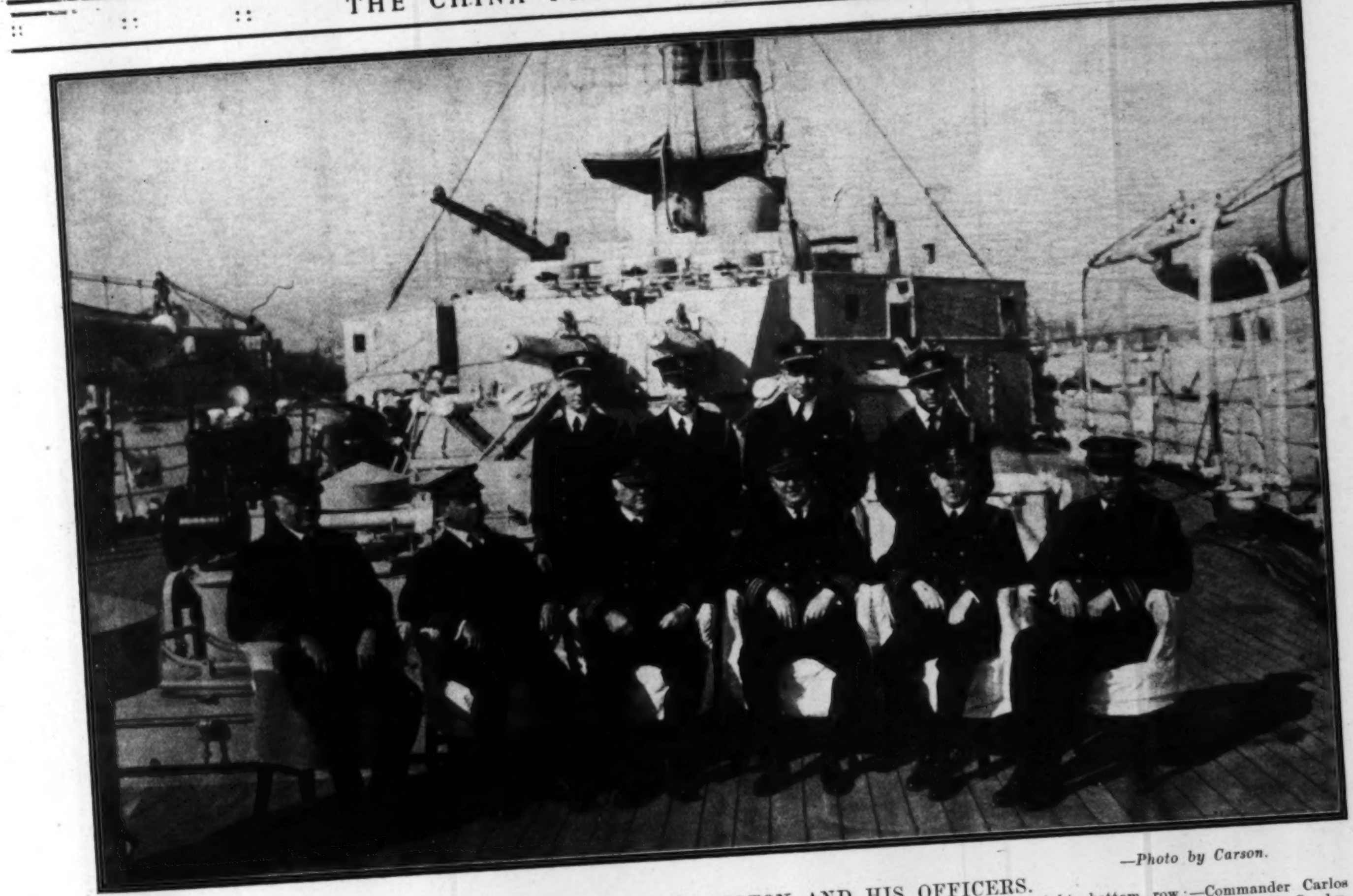
—*Photos by Ah Fong.*



—*Photo by Ah Fong.*

HEAD DRESS DANCE AT THE FRENCH CLUB.

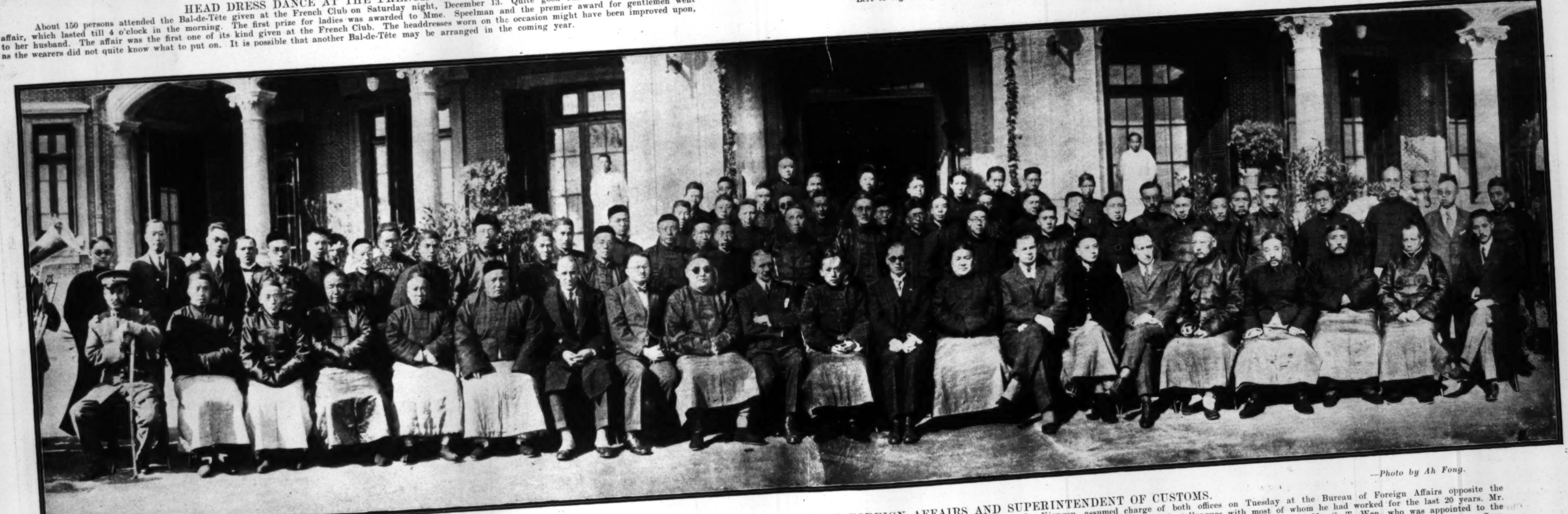
About 150 persons attended the Bal-de-Tête given at the French Club on Saturday night, December 13. Quite good fun was extracted from the affair, which lasted till 4 o'clock in the morning. The first prize for ladies was awarded to Mme. Speelman and the premier award for gentlemen went to her husband. The affair was the first one of its kind given at the French Club. The headdresses worn on the occasion might have been improved upon, as the wearers did not quite know what to put on. It is possible that another Bal-de-Tête may be arranged in the coming year.



—*Photo by Carson.*

ADMIRAL WASHINGTON AND HIS OFFICERS.

This fine picture of Admiral Washington and his Officers was taken aboard the U.S.S. Huron. Left to right—bottom row:—Commander Carlos Bean, Captain E. B. Fenner, Admiral Thomas Washington, Commander W. R. Bowne, (SC), Commander J. A. Randall (MC), Lieut-Comdr. H. H. Crosby, Left to right—top row:—Lieut-Comdr R. E. Rogers, Lieut-Comdr H. C. Train, Lieut-Comdr C. N. Ingraham, Lieutenant F. K. O'Brien.



—*Photo by Ah Fong.*

CHEVALIER S. K. CHEN ASSUMES HIS POST AS HEAD OF THE BUREAU FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND SUPERINTENDENT OF CUSTOMS.

Chevalier S. K. Chen, appointed by the new Peking Government some weeks ago as Superintendent of Customs for Shanghai and concurrently Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu, assumed charge of both offices on Tuesday at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs opposite the termination of Route Ghisi. The official ceremony in connection with Mr. Chen's assumption of office being over, Mr. Chen made the rounds of the various departments of the office and conferred with the chiefs of each department—colleagues with most of whom he had worked for the last 20 years. Mr. Chen was the recipient of felicitations from a steady stream of callers. Following the ceremonies of the morning, Mr. Chen was host at a luncheon for members of his office staff. Mr. Chen's assumption of office followed upon the resignation over the week-end of Mr. S. T. Wen, who was appointed to the two positions by the Chihli Government after it had dismissed Hsu Yuan, former Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, during the Kiangsu-Chekiang war. Mr. Chen had for many years been chief secretary of the Bureau, retaining that position under Mr. Wen up until the time of his appointment as Commissioner by the Anfu faction. Mr. Chen is twelfth from the left (front row).

Boxing
Football
Basketball

China Press Sports

Golf
Racing
Shooting

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1924

Shanghai College Wins First Intercollegiate Football Championship

fter Eleven Unsuccessful Years Institution Scores Great Triumph; Nanyang Defeats St. John's In Fine Game For Second Place

Shanghai College has won the C.I.A.A. football championship r the first time since the Inter- llegiate football started in 914, by defeating Fuh Tan Uni- rsity yesterday afternoon on the tter's field at Kiangwan. Shang- i has made an enviable record is year. She played six games, e game more than the regula- n required, and won them all. The following is the table of e Intercollegiate football win- rs:—

Year	Winner
1914	Nanyang
1915	Nanyang
1916	Nanyang
1917	St. John's
1918	Nanyang
1919	Soochow
1920	St. John's
1921	*Tie
1922	Nanyang
1923	†Tie
1924	Shanghai

*Three-cornered tie between anyang, Shanghai and St. hn's

†Between Nanyang and St. hn's.

Yesterday's game was a poorly ntested and roughly played one d disappointed the several ndred spectators who braved the ng journey out to Kiangwan. oth schools had students out ere to cheer their respective ams on to victory, but as the me turned out to be rough, and t quite clean at times, little eering was done.

Shanghai, having won the toss, ose to play with the wind be- nd them, and immediately at cked the Fuh Tan goal. But ey found the field much smaller an what they have been playing , and their attack was not very fective. When the game was 25 nutes old, G. Y. Wang scored ith a nice cross shot from a fine ss from Hyen. Ten minutes ter, Hyen placed another good e for K. L. Hwang who made mistake in shaking the net. hat was all the scoring made in e game, which ended 2-0.

Shanghai played well in the rst half, but took things easy in e second. Hyen played a good me. B. Y. Koo played a great me at right half and the two cks did very well. The hero the game was Jinny Tsao. He d a very busy time yesterday, t cleared every one with style. e was called out to save many ngerous, shots and it was only rough his great goal-keeping at the Shanghai team kept Fuh an scoreless.

Fuh Tan had the tendency of laying men instead of the ball, d had they played a cleaner me, they should have scored at ast one goal. They wasted much me in kicking to the other full- cks instead of passing to their wn men.

THE PLAY

Fuh Tan kicked off against the ind but the ball was sent to Su ho put across a beautiful center t Wang was off side. A miskick y Huang gave the Fuh Tan nter forward a good chance, but e latter wasted it. At the other d Wang had an opening but icked wide. Fuh tan's left inside hot a hot one which Tsao was rced to extend himself to save, nceding a corner. The resulting rner hit the top of the bar and ent outside. Shanghai was given corner kick but nothing resulted.

Hyen ran up when the fullback issed one, and passed the ball o Wang who was in a good posi- ion to shoot, and the latter made mistake in netting it. Fuh an had the chance to tie up the core when the right inside, Ling, ad an opening, but he kicked ver. Ten minutes from the first oal, Hyen took the ball off from home fullback and passed to . L. Hwan, who shook the net ith a clean shot, giving Bao no hance. Then Fuh Tan pressed ard on the Shanghai goal and sao had a busy time but cleared very shot in great style, and at alf time the score stood Shang- ai 2, Fuh Tan 0.

On resumption, Fuh Tan attack- d the visitors' goal, but Tsao was n the job always and saved many hots which looked like sure oals. Tsao was in splendid form esterday, and played his best ame of the season.

In this half the play became ough, and no fine play was seen. Hyen shot a nice one, but Bao fist- d it out. At the other end, Tsao was called out to clear a hot one, and in throwing out the ball a Fuh Tan man charged in and laid out Tsao for several minutes. After that there was nothing much worth describing, and the game ended with Shanghai at the long end of 2-0 score.

Mr. Wilson refereed assisted by Messrs. Kelhoffr and G. S. Wang.

About four thousand people saw the Nanyang football team defeat St. John's in a close, fast and sensational game yesterday afternoon on the Pioneer Field. The game was a really great one, and both teams gave a bitter fight to their historical rival. Nanyang took an unexpected win in the last two minutes of the game, when everybody was predicting it would be a draw. With this win, Nanyang is ranked second in the Intercollegiate Football Championship, eliminating St. John's.

Alumni, students and friends of both institutions were entertained by this great game on the new field. Mr. H. F. Marshall refereed the game, with R. R. Jones and L. Leitao assisting him on the side-lines. The band of U.S.S. Huron gave selections at the stands.

ST. JOHN'S KICK-OFF

The game was punctually started at 2:30, and Nanyang won the toss, playing with the win against the north goal. St. John's forwards started brilliantly at the beginning. P. T. Lee, the inside left passed a good one to Toong, who made no mistake, netting the first goal for St. John's after two minutes. Then the Nanyang forwards pressed very hard on St. John's territory, but Nyi, St. John's goaler, was always on the job, and cleared the situation wonderfully. Then the leather was pushed to Nanyang territory, where there was beautiful play between St. John's forwards and Nanyang backs. A corner kick was given to St. John's, but without aval.

When the play was 30 minutes old, the ball was on St. John's area for three minutes, and the inside left of Nanyang, Y. T. Wen, scored the first goal for Nanyang, just in front of goal and giving Nyi no chance to save.

About three minutes later, Nanyang's right wing, Wong, centered a beauty, which however was missed by his team-mate, the left wing 10 minutes later. St. John's changed its line-up, playing Y. T. Sung instead of P. Z. Toong for inside right. At that period St. John's forwards exhibited the best part of the whole game, and Nanyang's goalie was threatened three times continuously. Toong wasted a good opportunity when a chance was presented by his mate Lee. Just 5 minutes before the end of first half, Y. T. Hung was forced to leave the field on account off an injured knee. At the end of the first half the score was one all.

SECOND HALF

After lemon-time St. John's was playing with the wind at their back. Toong, of the Jessfield eleven, again received a nice pass from Li, and credited a goal for St. John's, putting them one goal ahead. Then the play was went up and down, both goals being tested. P. T. Lee centered two good and long ones which were checked by Loh of Nanyang.

With the score 2-1, Nanyang forwards were by no means dis-

(Continued on Page 2)

-:- Shanghai's Interport Team For Hankow -:-

The above is the Interport team selected to represent Shanghai at Hankow in two games to be played there during the Christmas holidays. The team left Friday night by steamer.

The men in the above picture are, left to right, as follows:

Front row:—W. E. Dailey (S. F. C.), J. B. Brown (S. F. C.), W. E. Austen (Engineers).

Second row:—J. B. Clissold (Police), A. Hurry (Police), G. C. Large (S. F. C.), S. Gash (Police), G. A. Johansson (S. R. C.).

Back row:—A. H. Leslie (Asst. Hon. Sec., Football Ass'n), W. A. G. Price (S. F. C.), A. Costa, (P. S. A.), L. A. Marcal (P. S. A.), N. J. Hughes (Hon. Treas., Football Ass'n).

AUSTRALIANS' FIRST TEST MATCH WITH ENGLAND

Collins And Ponford Make Together 190 Runs

(Reuter's Service)

Sydney, Dec. 19.—A cautious start was made by the Australians in the First Test Match and runs were scored slowly.

Bardsley's dismissal when the board registered 46 for 1 was a very smart piece of work. Bardsley, who scored 21, batted for 51 minutes.

An hour produced 55 runs and at the luncheon interval the score stood at 72 for 1.

Collins and Fonsford made a steady and confident partnership, though when he had scored 42 the former was badly missed by Hendren. The pair altogether added a hundred and ninety runs which is a record for a second wicket partnership for England and Australia matches. Collins was finally caught by Hendren off Wolley when the score stood at 236 for 2, his contribution being 114, compiled in a careful innings lasting five minutes short of four hours. His score included nine fours. He was given an ovation.

Ponsford was bowled by Gilligan after another 39 runs had been added in partnership with Arthur Richardson. His contribution to the total of 275 for 3 was 110, compiled in a sound all-round innings lasting over three hours and three quarters and including eight fours. He added his name to the distinguished list of those who have scored a century in their First Test Match.

The ground fielding, notably of Chapman and Gilligan, was good but the catching faulty. Tate seemed to be the best of the bowlers.

As already stated, the Australian score at the close of play was 282 for three wickets.

CHINESE STUDENT SPECTATORS AT A GAME; AN INCIDENT

The Nanyang-Nanking Dispute; Any Pretext For Anti-Chinese Agitation

An incident at a football match between Nanyang and Nanking Middle School teams some days ago has been the basis for some articles in a morning contemporary here exploiting the affair for all it is worth as agitation against the inclusion of Chinese teams in the Shanghai Football Association.

While the account in our contemporary is grossly exaggerated, it is well to call to the attention of Chinese student followers of sport that every breach of conduct on their part will be very carefully followed and exploited by those who are not friendly to the development of sport among Chinese on an equal basis with foreigners here. There was a certain basis for the criticism made, and it behooves Chinese lovers of sport to keep it in mind.

The particular incident in question occurred towards the end of the hard-fought game between the Nanyang and Nanking Middle Schools, the teams being tied and neither having scored. After a hard struggle a goal was netted for Nanyang, and the supporters of the team burst out cheering, displaying great enthusiasm, but immediately afterward the referee was seen blowing his whistle, deciding that the scorer of the goal was off-side.

This decision called out a bit of ragging from many of the Nanyang men near the goal, some of whom criticised the referee as too slow, and some pointed remarks were made which might well have been left unsaid. The spectators did not rush on to the field at this incident, as stated by our contemporary, but simply expressed disapproval by some verbal jabs which in America

(Continued on Page 2)

GAMES ARRANGED FOR JAPANESE ON PAVILION FLOOR

Schedule Completed For Japan Olympic Basketballers On Shanghai Visit

Arrangements for the series of Basket Ball matches to be played in Shanghai during Christmas Weekly between a Japanese Team from St. Paul's College, Tokio, and St. John's University, Shanghai, already announced in our columns, are about completed.

The Japanese Team is the strongest basket ball team in Japan, having represented their country in the last Far Eastern Games in Osaka. There is every reason to expect, therefore, that they will make a very creditable showing during their visit to Shanghai. The chief purpose of the trip is to play a series of games with St. John's University, but in addition to this other matches are being arranged, as the team expects to be in Shanghai for about ten days.

The first game, as reported on THE CHINA PRESS yesterday, will be played at the Pavilion on Monday, December 29th, at 4:30 p.m. The second game will be played at St. John's University Gymnasium on Tuesday night, December 30th, and if this results in a draw in the series a third game will be played on Friday, January 2nd, at the Pavilion.

Preliminary games each day at the Pavilion are being arranged. On the 29th the Y.M.C.A. Day School of the Chinese League will play the Korean Team of the Foreign League. As these teams are well matched in size and speed, a good game is expected. No games will be played on Wednesday.

On Thursday, January 1st, at 3:00 p.m. at the Pavilion, the Japanese Team will play either a second Japanese Team from Shanghai, or one of the Chinese League Teams, probably the All Whites. A preliminary match between the Amateurs and the

(Continued on Page 4)

WALKING MATCH MAY BE FOLLOWED BY MARATHON RUN

Many Walkers May Enter New Event; Boxing Day Race; Times In Walk

The International Walking Match for this year is finished. So, let us whisper, are most of the members of the winning teams, as the Irish and English quarters wound up affairs in fitting style at a dinner last night in which they celebrated the end of training and the coming of a new era of freedom.

It will not be a long rest, however, as a Marathon will probably be arranged in a few months, and many of the walkers will probably enter. The matter was referred to at the dinner last night, and many welcomed it. Active plans will probably be made next month. Mr. Gerrard, who has done such splendid work for the Walking Match, is willing to give his services in the arrangement of a Marathon, and with Tom McKenna and other veteran harriers boosting it all they can it should be a big success. Trophies will be awarded as in the Walking Match, but it will probably be an individual affair rather than a

(Continued on Page 4)

THE CHINA PRESS CUP
Won by W. J. Young, first man home in the International Walking Match

JUNIOR HOCKEY CLUB FAILS TO PLAYPORTUGUESE

Forfeits Game To "A" Team Shanghai Hockey Club Wallops "B" Team

The concluding matches in the First Round of the Hockey Association's play were scheduled for yesterday. The principal game was between the Junior Hockey Club and the Portuguese "A" team, which have so far defeated the other teams in the League, and yesterday's game was to decide the premiership. The Juniors, however, declined to play, owing to a couple of their best men being away, and the Portuguese team accordingly claims a forfeit.

In the second game scheduled the Shanghai Hockey Club won from the Portuguese "B" players by a record score, rolling up 22 goals while their opponents failed to find the net once. With Allen and Columbine in the game, they played splendidly, and if they had played the Portuguese "A" team in this style the result might have been a bit different than it was.

The Shanghai players started the ball towards the Portuguese "B". team's goal early in the game, and kept it there through most of the first half, when they scored ten goals. In the second half the Portuguese got the ball down into the Shanghai side a bit more frequently, but failed to find the net, while their opponents rolled up twelve goals more for a total of twenty-two.

Allen was high scorer, with a total of eight goals. Huxter made five goals, Baumgartner 4, and Columbine 3, while Richardson and Harvey netted one each.

INTERPORT GAMES

If a second round is played in the Hockey Association the Shanghai players will have a chance to even up matters with both the Juniors and the Portuguese "A" team. This depends somewhat on the arrangements made for Interport play, however. A match with Hongkong may be arranged for Chinese New Year. Negotiations are now under way, and if a Shanghai team goes to Hongkong to play it is possible that the second round of the Hockey Association play here may be dropped.

At Easter the Interport Hockey team representing Shanghai will go up to Tientsin, where it is possible that a four-team tourney will be staged. Peking will in all probability send down a team, so three are almost assured, while Hankow may possibly send one also. With four teams playing the matches should be of much interest. Tientsin has a strong team, and Shanghai's stars will have to do their best to win from them.

Ladies' Golf Club Foursomes Won By Mmes. Sleap & Tait

The annual foursomes of the Shanghai Ladies' Golf Club were played at Kiangwan Thursday, and was won by Mrs. Sleap and Mrs. Tait, whose gross score of 94 was the lowest, as well as their net score. There was a tie for second.

Results were as follows:—

Mrs. S. S. Sleap and Mrs.
E. G. Tait ....94—14—80
Mrs. H. Y. Irwine and
Mrs. H. H. Fowler 97—11—86*
Mrs. Baumgartner, and
Mrs. Oswald ....106—20—86*
*Tie.

PUBLIC SCHOOL'S FOOTBALL ELEVEN BEAT S.F.C. 2ND

Police Defeat Portuguese In Other Game In Second Division Cup Play

In the Second League Challenge Cup matches yesterday afternoon, which were the main events in the Football Association, the Public School eleven defeated the Football Club after a hard-fought game by a score of 3 to 2, while the Police beat the Portuguese by exactly the same figure.

Both the Public School and the Club put up some great play, followed throughout by a large and interested crowd. The schoolboys were first to score when Kabelitz netted the ball in the first half, after his teamates displayed good combination, but not long after the Club retaliated, when White, the outside left, shot from a long distance and pocketed the ball in the top right hand corner of the goal, making the score one-all, which remained unchanged till the finish of the opening half.

The second half of the game opened much in the same manner as the first, with play very fast and very even, the School starting the score. Much of the honor won by the school goes to the snappy forward play of Bily Tingle who worked hard throughout the game. However, many of his shots just cleared the beam, and were of no avail. Drake scored the School's first goal of the second half when he received an opportune pass from Tingle and tapped the ball into the net, giving them a 2-1 lead.

Play continued some time without any further score, until Baxter outside right for the Club, got control of the ball at the center of the field, dribbled past several of the Public School players, and centered the ball into the goal. The shot was quite impossible to stop as it fell just under the cross beam, and it equalised the score. Both teams battled back and forth on the field for sometime, but the school eleven managed to keep the ball in the Club's territory most of the time. About three minutes before final time Billy Tingle broke through the Club's strong defense and scored the final and winning goal of the game, making the tally 3-2.

The match was played on the Football Club ground with Mr. Brooks refereeing.

POLICE BEAT P. S. A.

On the Recreation Club ground the Police team defeated the Portuguese eleven, also by a score of 3-2.

Although the Portuguese were defeated they started out with a lead, and at half time the score stood 1-0 in favor of the losers. Pereira scored this goal early in the game, although this half was of very little interest.

In the second half the Police eleven began to work better, and scored their first goal when Jones netted a field shot. Some time afterwards Watson scored a penalty, making the score 2-1. The Portuguese then equalised the score, Pereira making another goal for his team Watson of the Police scored the winning goal witin the last few minutes of play. The Police failed to net a second penalty shot given them by Referee Gray.

WANDERERS—EXCELSIORS

The above game between Recs—P. S. A. and Engineers—S. F. C. combinations should have been an interesting one, but the lateness of the start, and the failure of several of the advertised players to turn up, helped to turn the game into a farce. There were flashes of good play, but very few of the players seemed to take the game seriously.

Twenty minutes after the advertised time the game started, and one of the teams was three men short at that time. The requisite number were soon on hand and a fairly even first half ended with the score even two goals all, Tordy and Sofoulis doing the needful for the Blues and Phillips and Goldman for the Amber and blacks.

After the resumption there was a tendency for players to change positions, and what little interest there was waned.

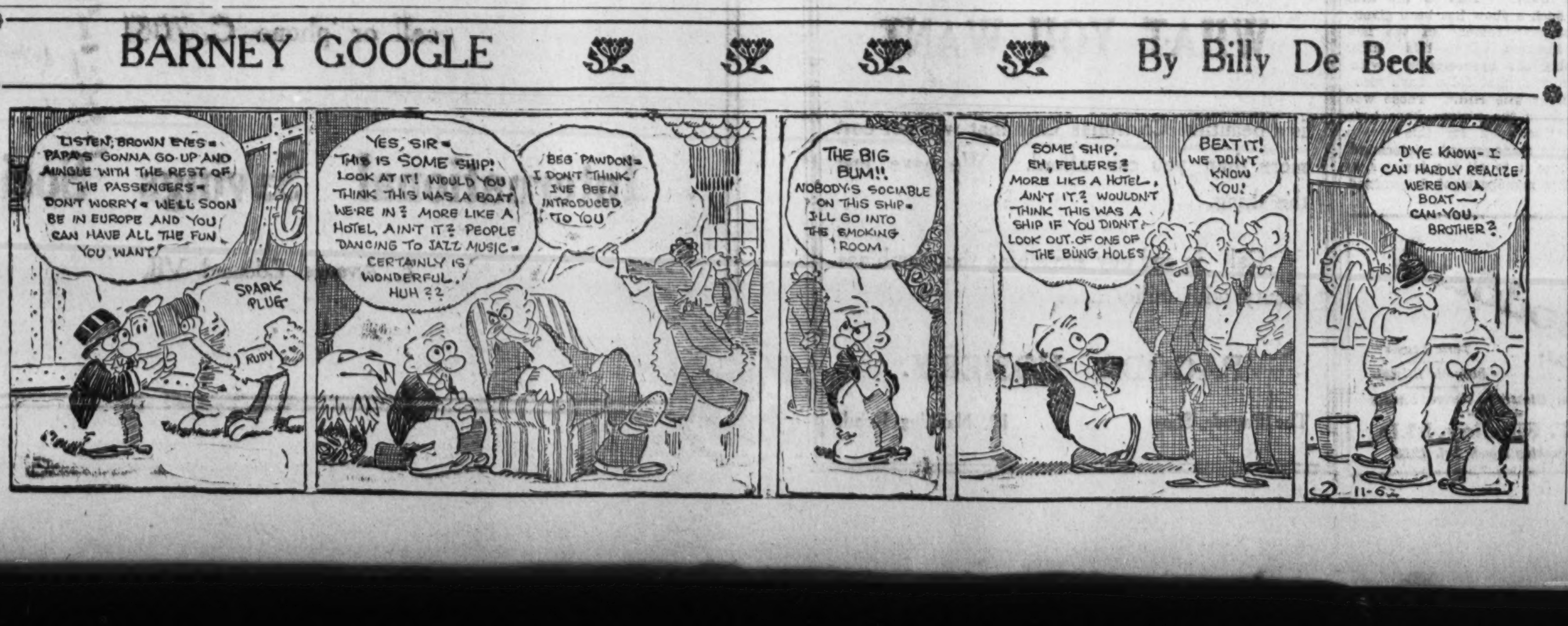
Coulcher scored three times for the Excelsiors in the second half, and Tordy once for the Wanderers, the Excelsiors winning a poor game by five goals to three.

JEWS AND GERMANS DRAW

A friendly game was played between the Jewish eleven and the German Football Club on the Widows' Monument field, and

BARNEY GOOGLE

By Billy De Beck


LISTEN, BROWN EYES = PAPA'S GONNA GO UP AND MINGLE WITH THE REST OF THE PASSENGERS = DON'T WORRY = WE'LL SOON BE IN EUROPE AND YOU CAN HAVE ALL THE FUN YOU WANT!
SPARK PLUG
RUDY
YES, SIR = THIS IS SOME SHIP! LOOK AT IT! WOULD YOU THINK THIS WAS A BOAT WE'RE IN? MORE LIKE A HOTEL, AIN'T IT? PEOPLE DANCING TO JAZZ MUSIC = CERTAINLY IS WONDERFUL. HUH ??
BEG PAWDON = I DON'T THINK I'VE BEEN INTRODUCED TO YOU
THE BIG BUM!! NOBODY'S SOCIABLE ON THIS SHIP = I'LL GO INTO THE SMOKING ROOM
SOME SHIP, EH, FELLERS? MORE LIKE A HOTEL, AIN'T IT? WOULDN'T THINK THIS WAS A SHIP IF YOU DIDN'T LOOK OUT OF ONE OF THE BUNG HOLES
BEAT IT! WE DON'T KNOW YOU!
D'YE KNOW - I CAN HARDLY REALIZE WE'RE ON A BOAT — CAN YOU, BROTHER?
11-6

ended in a draw of three goals all.

For the Deutscher team, Kother and Schneider did the scoring. The first half of the game ended in favor of the Germans by a 2-1 score, for Kother had scored twice in the opening of the game, while the Jewish outside right contributed the only tally for their eleven. In the latter part of the game, David and Fuxman both scored for the Jewish team, and put them in the lead but near the end of the match the German Club were awarded a penalty shot, which was scored with great ease by Schneider, the hefty full back for the Deutscher eleven. The goal keeper for the German team, who has proven himself one of Shanghai's best, again showed up well.

S'hai College Wins First Championship

(Continued from Page 1)

couraged, and Zi and Wen worked together, attacking St. John's goal several times. When the full back of St. John's, Tsiang, cleared a ball near the center, looking much like off-side, Nanyang's center forward L. Zee took advantage and evened the score by the leather into the goal out of Nyi's reach.

Then both teams tried very hard to add to the score. About 35 minutes of play Nyi saved by sliding a difficult one taken by Z. G. Nyi, Nanyang's center-half. With the game near its end, a draw was expected, but L. Zee, Nanyang's center forward, convinced his supporters that it was a Nanyang's game by netting the last goal for Nanyang just 2 minutes before the end of the game, Nanyang winning by a score of 3-2.

For the losers, the center-half and left half back, Oo and Eu, played a hard game, while P. T. Lee and S. B. Toong played a good game throughout on the forward line. Tsiang was strong in the first half, but slowed down in the last 20 minutes. T. Z. Nyi was wonderful yesterday.

For the winners, Captain Loh played a steady game at back. Z. G. Nyi was fast at middle field. Zi and Wen played a hard game, and like brothers.

GOLDSTEIN LOSES WORLD'S BANTAM TITLE TO MARTIN

"Cannonball" Beats Abe On Points In 15 Rounds In New York

(Reuter's American Service)

New York, Dec. 19.—In a fifteen round bout today "Cannonball" Martin wrested the world's bantam weight title from Abe Goldstein on points.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUN ENTRIES CLOSE DEC. 23

Good Turnout Expected; Xmas Cup For Winner; CarefulHandicapping Of Men

The entries for the three-mile cross-country handicap, which is scheduled to take place on Boxing Day, will close on December 23 with Mr. T. McKenna. The race will take place in Kiangwan district, the starting place to be announced later.

The "Christmas Cup," kindly presented by the old Shanghai quarter-mile champion Mr. H. D. Rodger, will be presented to the winner. After the handicap has been framed, by Messrs. C. C. Beneman, R. S. MacMillan and H. A. Atkinson, all very competent for this, the ladies will be drawn for, each competitor competing for a lady.

The race should be an interesting one, and a good entry of both junior and senior cross-country men is hoped for. The course, which is over varied country is being mapped out by an expert at the cross-country sport. The last race of this kind attracted a good entry, and a close race was seen.

It is to be hoped that all cross country enthusiasts will support this run. It is a race in which the novice stands as much chance as the crack runner—it being a handicap—and the men doing the handicapping are the best.

2 RUGBY GAMES ARE PLAYED AT POLO GROUNDS

First Game Rough Anp Scrappy; Second Shows Some High-class Playing

Two Rugby games were witnessed yesterday by a fair crowd, both being between Colors and Whites made up of members of the Shanghai Rugby Club. The first game of the day resulted in a win for Colors by a score of 9 to 3. This game, a rather scrappy one, showed little science and much brute strength. The first half of the game was nothing but grab, kick, and fumble, and of little interest to the spectators. Addis, just before the whistle was blown, scored a try on a pass from Cheetham, but the convert was unsuccessful, making the half time score 3 to 0 in favor of Colors.

The second half showed better play, Colors scoring a try within the first five minutes, which however was not converted. Whites then pressed a little towards their opponents' goal, and after some rough and tumble play put three points to their credit. J. Huxley played a good defense for Colors, who again, after a free kick, added another three points to their side and the final whistle was blown with the score 9 to 3 in favor of Colors. Mr. Stewart was referee.

The second game of the day, also between Colors and Whites, was a faster and more skilful match. After midfield play the Whites pressed constantly and scored a try through Bates, but the convert was not successful. The Whites here again showed pretty play, keeping the ball in their opponents' area, and finally, after a scrum, Hooper picking up the oblong rushed through the throng in a solo effort and scored nicely for Whites, though the convert was again unsuccessful.

The game from this point on was very even and good play on both sides was witnessed. Colors pressed a little, but Evans, who played well at defense, cleared for Whites and gained a good bit of ground. The Whites within a few yards of their opponents' touch-line, fought hard, but were pushed back by the Colors' defense, and after a scrappy few minutes Colors scored their first try, which they failed to convert. The half time whistle was blown with the score 6 to 3 in favor of the Whites.

Whites started off well in the second half, but lost a splendid opportunity by fumbling on receipt of a pretty pass. Taking the ball down in wonderful play, however, they again scored a try in mass, which was successfully converted by Holdsworth. After midfield play Colors turned the tables for a while, and after some pretty passing scored a try through Milligan, who on receiving the ball rushed down from a little over midfield in solo effort. The convert was unsuccessful.

Whites got going again, and scored another try, Holdsworth missing the goal in his attempt to convert, hitting the post and the ball swerving outward. Whites again scored a try after midfield play, but owing to a strong wind the convert was once more unsuccessful. Colors then rushed down the field in fine style, and after a hard fight in front of their opponents' goal scored, but in converting the try Barraclough hesitated too long and his kick at goal was blocked, the Whites beating him in their rush towards the ball directly whistle was blown.

The last few minutes showed both teams playing hard, but no further score was made, and the final whistle went with the score 17 to 9 in favor of the Whites. Hooper, Holdsworth and Neil played well for Whites, and Milligan and Bates for Colors.

Mr. Ormston refereed.

Prisoners To Be Shown Movie By Isis Management

The Isis Theater will show the Fox production "Over The Hill" to the Shanghai reformatory inmates and those also of the Ward Road Gaol. This is the first time such a show has been given.

The management of the Isis was inspired to do this after noticing the appreciation with which Shanghai folks have viewed "Over The Hill." Those who have seen the picture have been entertained and for this reason the Isis management determind to show it to all the inmates of the Isis managerment determined Gaol

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Chinese Student Spectators At A Game; An Incident

(Continued from Page 1)

would not be taken the slightest notice of by a referee in any game.

The spectators, however, accepted the referee's decision. (What else could they do?) and the game was carried on without any hitch. A corner kick was given Nanyang and the referee was seen clearing some spectators away from around the Nanking goal posts. The referee responded sharply to some of the remarks of the spectators, which were quite unecessary, and the game was interrupted, so the Chinese did what they do everywhere else and went in to see what the matter was. Learned what the interruption was all about, they went back to their position at the sideline and the game was carried on without any trouble.

Does this incident at a middle school game raise the question about the desirability of Chinese teams competing against foreign? The Chinese teams as well as the spectators bear themselves in a gentlemanly and sportsmanlike way when they meet other teams, either Chinese or foreign. We may find an example at Hongkong, where the Chinese teams have been competing against the foreign teams in the same league for many years without any complaint whatsoever.

If there is any objection to be raised against the Chinese teams entering the League with foreigners, it might be the Chinese who could find reason. Not very long ago, during a friendly match between a foreign and Chinese team, a foreign player was seen hitting a Chinese, and when the latter was "down." This is not typical, however, and most foreigners are gentlemen, and Chinese are willing to make allowances for things of this kind if the foreigners will show an equally liberal spirit.

In general, the bearing and conduct of Chinese spectators are on a par with foreign spectators. They have adopted the American way of cheering and rooting, especially at schools, which they think make the game more interesting and better fought. In college games, here as elsewhere, considerable spirit is aroused in the games, but it should be remember that there are elements who will utilise every pretext, however slight, to attack Chinese players and spectators, and it would seem advisable to give no cause whatever for attacks of this kind.

Shanghai To Play "Durban" Team In Charity Cup Play

It has now been definitely decided that the Charity Cup game on Boxing Day will be between Shanghai and H.M.S. "Durban". The same two teams met here last year in the same contest but the "Durban" team were at that time on their way to Hongkong to be relieved, and the present team is an entirely new one.

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AMERICA LEADING WORLD ATHLETES IN BANNER YEAR

Some Notable Setbacks; Finn, English And Argentinian Victories In Big Events

BY ROBERT EDGREN

This has been Uncle Sam's best year in international athletic competitions. Science, skill and scrapping ability may have helped your Uncle out, but there may have been an element of luck here and there. Olympic games, tennis, polo, golf, horse racing, boxing and perhaps a few other athletic championships have been captured by the United States. But there's no reason for conceit. We have a tremendous lot of people to draw our athletes from, and our schools and colleges have been busy developing them with an athletic system that is far ahead of anything yet known in other countries. Beside this, England, our closest friendly rival, lost thousands of her finest athletes and sportsmen in the war.

Here and there something happens to us from breaking our hatbands. Nurmi runs away from all our distance men, very easily. A 40-year-old Finn captures the Marathon race—the big event of the Olympics. Abrahams, an Englishman, wins the hundred meters which is the most spectacular event of the games, beating four of our men that we thought could not be beaten. While we win the Walker Cup, a couple of our most famous champions lose their matches, so that isn't entirely one-sided either.

A Canadian boat outsails our entry in the Great Lakes championship. An Argentine polo team shows us how the game should be played in the Olympics. An Argentine boxer visiting the United States and training for a hard fight is badgered by professional "reformers" right up to the moment he enters the ring, in a way that wouldn't be tolerated in any other country. And England successfully defended the six-meter cup.

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

We have a lot to be proud of.

But there's room for improvement.

The improvement in athletic sports has kept pace with everything else in this country. Baseball pitchers once depended upon a fast or a slow straight ball. The curve made baseball what it is today. Once all batters batted right-handed. Then it was discovered that the left-handed batter could get away faster for first base, and we have a stack of left-handed batters. In golf the ball has been improved year by year.

The old gutta percha ball was like a stone and the first rubber core balls cut like mush. Hurdle races were once run over solid hurdles. To hit a hurdle might mean a broken leg. Pole vaulting was done with wooden poles that broke, so that vaulters were sometimes injured or killed by falling on the sharp end sticking in the ground.

In motorboat racing the engines broke down in nearly every race. Now a racing boat goes through a season without engine trouble. In the old days school athletes trained in vacant lots, without coaching. Now there are coaches in all schools and the boys are taught how to train and how to use the most scientific methods in their competitions.

In football the chief object used to be to cripple as many men on the opposing team as possible. Today the object is to outwit and outspeed the rival team.

The champions in different sports twenty-five years ago may have been just as good mentally and physically as our best today, but they weren't in the same class because they didn't have the advantage of starting their athletic careers under skilled coaching.

Ten years from now the champions will outclass our best of today.

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South Manchuria Technical College Wins Championship

A series of contests for the Manchurian football championship, among the elevens of Dairen, Port Arthur, and Mukden, took place at Fushimi Ground early this month.

The events opened with a bout between the South Manchuria Technical School, Dairen, and the Medical University College, Mukden, resulting in the former's victory by 6 to 4. The next tournament, between the S. M. Technical College and the Ryojun Engineering University, turned out a victory for the former by the score of 12 to 0.

The final contest, between the Technical College and the Technical School, opened by the former's kick-off. In 20 minutes the Technical School scored 3 goals, while the other won 5. In the latter half neither side could add another point, despite the supreme efforts put forth by each.

The championship was won by the South Manchuria Technical College, which was awarded the Championship Flag.

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Fine Struggle In Foreign Basketball League Here

There is a splendid struggle in the Foreign Basketball League for first honors, and one of the most important games will be played at the Pavilion tomorrow night, when the Recs and the Machine Gunners, the two teams which have so far gone ahead unbeaten and appear to be the main contestants, are to meet each other at the Pavilion, the game starting at 5:30.

As will be noted from the table given below, these two teams lead the League, lead in fact by such a margin that neither can lose more than the leadership in tomorrow evening's game, the Orioles, next in line, being two games behind.

The Orioles, after a poor start, have been coming along fine, and may overhaul the leaders if they continue in the same way. They are to meet the Canadian National Railroaders in the second game tomorrow evening, a match which will in fact be a struggle for third place. Which of these teams will be a contestant for first honors in the League, during the First Round at any rate, will also largely hinge on tonight's game. A victory for the Railroaders would put them tie for third, while a win for the Orioles would put them close to the leaders, and within striking distance of second place.

The American Volunteer Company, like the Orioles, got off to a poor start, but have been developing and making up ground steadily, and last Friday climbed into fourth place by defeating Strokeside. The latter team, while it has so far failed to win a game, is nevertheless getting into good shape, and on Friday put up an excellent game against the bigger and heavier Americans. With Nash in a forward position—his proper place—and Day putting up his fast and good game, as well as Dodd and Raven with their steady work, Strokeside may spring a surprise before the League season is over.

As announced recently in The China Press, the team from the U.S.S. Huron is representing the Navy in the League. At first this quintet entered only as an unofficial team, but on Thursday appeared officially against the Orioles. It is amusing to note that a morning contemporary, in a lengthy and somewhat inaccurate article on local basketball, reprinted the information regarding the Huron's entry as an unofficial team a couple of days late, when they were already playing officially. The sailors are a good bunch, and cannot be taken lightly by any team in the Foreign League.

Tomorrow evening's games at the Pavilion, between the Recs and Machine Gunners and the Orioles and Railroaders respectively, promise two fine contests which every basketball fan will enjoy seeing. There are no games scheduled at the Rowing Club tomorrow.

The present standing of teams in the League is as follows:

Team	P.	W.	L.	Pet.
Recs	5	5	0	1.000
Machine Gunners	4	4	0	1.000
Orioles	6	4	2	.667
Amer. Volunteers	5	3	2	.600
Scott Company	5	3	2	.600
Railroaders	4	2	2	.500
U. S. Navy	4	2	2	.500
Koreans	5	1	4	.200
Strokeside	5	0	5	.000
Portuguese	5	0	5	.000

Walking Match May Be Followed By Marathon Run

(Continued from Page 1)

team struggle. This, however, will be decided when the planners get together after the Boxing Day cross-country run.

The Boxing Day affair falls far short of being a Marathon, but for this very reason it is of interest, as the three-mile course is easy for any runner or long-distance walker in good condition, and a good turnout may be anticipated. This is referred to in another column today.

TIME OF WALKERS

We have been requested by some of our readers to give the times of the walkers in the recent match, and we are giving same below in full.

1.	W. J. Young (Irish)	2.26.39-4/5
2.	N. Webb (English)	2.27.28-1/5
3.	J. Hunter (Irish)	2.27.31-1/5
4.	T. C. O'Neill (Irish)	2.29.50
5.	S. Sakurai (Japanese)	2.31.39
6.	W. A. O'Neil (Irish)	2.33.31-4/5
7.	J. Rey (French)	2.34.37-2/5
8.	J. Huxley (English)	2.36.06-4/5
9.	R. Chaillan (French)	2.42.22-1/5
10.	A. F. T. Holland (Unattached)	2.43.37
11.	E. T. Nash (English)	2.44.35-2/5
12.	M. Peniguel (French)	2.45.17-3/5
13.	W. A. Watson (English)	2.45.49
14.	E. W. Hancock (unattached)	2.47.32-1/5
15.	G. McCann (unattached	2.47.44-1/5
16.	H. Shindo (Japanese)	2.48.07-1/5
17.	F. Azevedo (Portuguese)	2.49.15
18.	F. Carneiro (Portuguese)	2.50.22-3/5
19.	C. R. Ros (unattached)	2.50.50-3/5
20.	I. Shikanai (Japanese)	2.51.19-3/5
21.	Y. Mikawa (Japanese)	2.52.52
22.	O. Beesley (unattached)	2.53.31-3/5
23.	N. Collaco (Portuguese)	2.57.39
24.	P. C. Laidlaw (unattached)	2.59.04-1/5
25.	F. Kirkman (unattached)	2.59.29-1/5
26.	M. J. Collaco (unattached)	3.04.03
27.	A. Peniguel (French)	3.06.59-2/5
28.	N. C. Chen (unattached)	3.09.22-2/5

Four other men finished but outside the time limit. There were 35 starters, three failing to complete the course, the most prominent of these being F. A. Remedios, whose quitting left the Portuguese team incomplete.

The team scores were figured on the basis of the order of the team members in, regardless of unattached entrants. E. T. Nash, for example, counts 10, he being the tenth man in belonging to one of the teams, M. Peniguel counts 11 for the French, W. A. Watson 12 for the English, H. Shindo 13 for the Japanese, etc. The team scores were as follows:

Irish	14
English	[illegible]
French	46
Japanese	51

Shanghai American School Basketball

The basket-ball season at the American School has opened with intensive training under coach Stewart. By the loss of the Squires brothers the school is greatly crippled; however, there is promising new material.

The following will most likely be first string men: Hager, Smith, Pilley, Rugh, Giffin, Carleton and Davies.

Games Arranged For Japanese On Pavilion Floor

(Continued from Page 1)

All-Blacks, of the Chinese League, will be played at this time.

On Friday, January 2nd, the Japanese Team will play the final match with St. John's if necessary, or with a Foreign League Team, the preliminary game in that case being between St. John's and a Chinese League Team. The games on Friday will begin at 4:30.

On Saturday Jan. 3, the Japanese Team will play the American School, the game to begin at 3:30 p.m., while a second game between two of the East China Colleges will take place.

Special arrangements are being made to provide for the large number of people who will undoubtedly desire to watch the games. Two sections on either side of the center of the court, accommodating four hundred people, will be reserved at six dimes per day per capita. The rest of the accommodations will be four dimes. The Pavilion will accommodate approximately one thousand spectators. Foreign and Chinese League players holding players' tickets will kindly note that these tickets are limited to the Chinese and Foreign League games, and cannot be honored for admission for this series. This also applies to the regular 20—cent coupon tickets.

For advance reservations for the games tickets will be but on sale in the course of the coming week. Due notice of game will be given through the Press.

DETAILS OF TEAM

The Japanese team is scheduled to reach here December 26 and leave on Jan. 4. The team is scheduled to play altogether five games during their stay here. They will play a series of three games with St. John's University. (It is to be noted here that both St. Paul's and St. John's are under the American Church Mission.) St. Paul's team represented Japan in the last Far Eastern Championship, held in Japan in 1923, in Basket ball, and St. John's team represented China in that meet. Though China beat Japan 52-16 in the last Far Eastern Championship Meet, the Japanese team has improved very rapidly in every department of the game. Th visiting team, after beating all the teams in Tokio, won the All-Japan Basketball Championship in the summer of 1924, and they are sure to give Chinese Basketball teams hard opposition during their plap here.

The team is composed of eleven players and is coached by the Japanese basketball coach Mr. N. Shiga. Prof. Y. Negishi is also accompanying the team to Shanghai. The team is under the management of Messrs. I. Conicy, & I. Tomoda. They will stay at St. John's University during their visit here.

The Teams as follows.

I. Yokoyama, forward and center.

K. Motoi, forward and center.

S. Matsuzaki, forward and Center.

T. Tokio, forward and center.

T. Tokio, center.

G. Sasaki, Guard.

H. Sato, Guard.

S. Nakasawa, Guard.

R. Nakasawa, Guard.

T. Tamamura, Guard.

H. Nomura, forward Guard.

All the games will be played in the Basketball Pavilion next to the Pioneer Baseball field with the exception of the second game, which will be played out at St. John's. 40 cents admission will be charged for the non-reserved seats, and 60 cents for the limited sections. Tickets can be obtained next Thursday at the following places:—

Sincere's Squires Bingham, Chinese Y. M. C. A., Japanese Y. M. C. A. The Pavilion, and the Far Eastern News Agency (25 Minghong Road). Tickets are limited for each game, so buy your tickets early in order to avoid disappointment.

All inquiries concerning the Japanese team are to be directed to Mr. Wm. Z. L. Sung, Director of Athletics, St. John's University.

The following tentative schedule has been announced by Director Sung.

Dec. 29.—1924. — Monday—At Pavilion, 1st. game 5 p.m., Y. M. C. A. Day School vs. Korea Team, 2nd. game :—St. Paul's vs. St. John's.

Dec. 30. 1924. Tuesday—At St. John's, 4. p.m., St. Paul's vs. St. John's.

Jan. 1, 1925 Thursday—At Pavilion, 1st. game 3 p.m., Amateurs vs. All Blacks (Chinese League), 2nd. game 4 p.m. St. Paul's vs. Tung Wen College or All White.

Jan. 2, 1925 Friday—At Pavilion, 1st. game 5 p.m., St. John's vs. Shanghai College, 2nd. game 6 p.m., St. Paul's vs. St. John's or a foreign team.

Jan. 3, 1925 Saturday—At Pavilion, 1st. game 3. p.m., Two College teams, 2nd. game 4 p.m., St. Paul's vs. Shanghai American School Team.

Final Standing Of E. C. I. A. A. (Intercollegiate) Football, 1924

Teams	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Points
Shanghai	6	6	0	0	16	4	1.000
Nanyang	6	4	1	1	13	8	.800
St. John's	5	3	2	0	14	8	.600
Fuh Tan	5	1	2	2	5	6	.333
Nanking	5	1	3	1	3	9	.250
Soochow	6	1	4	1	7	14	.200
Southeastern	5	0	4	1	2	11	.000

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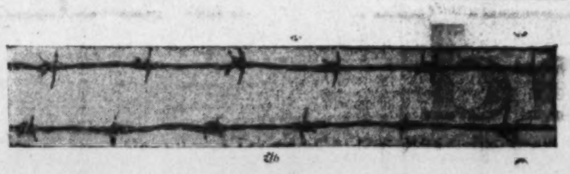

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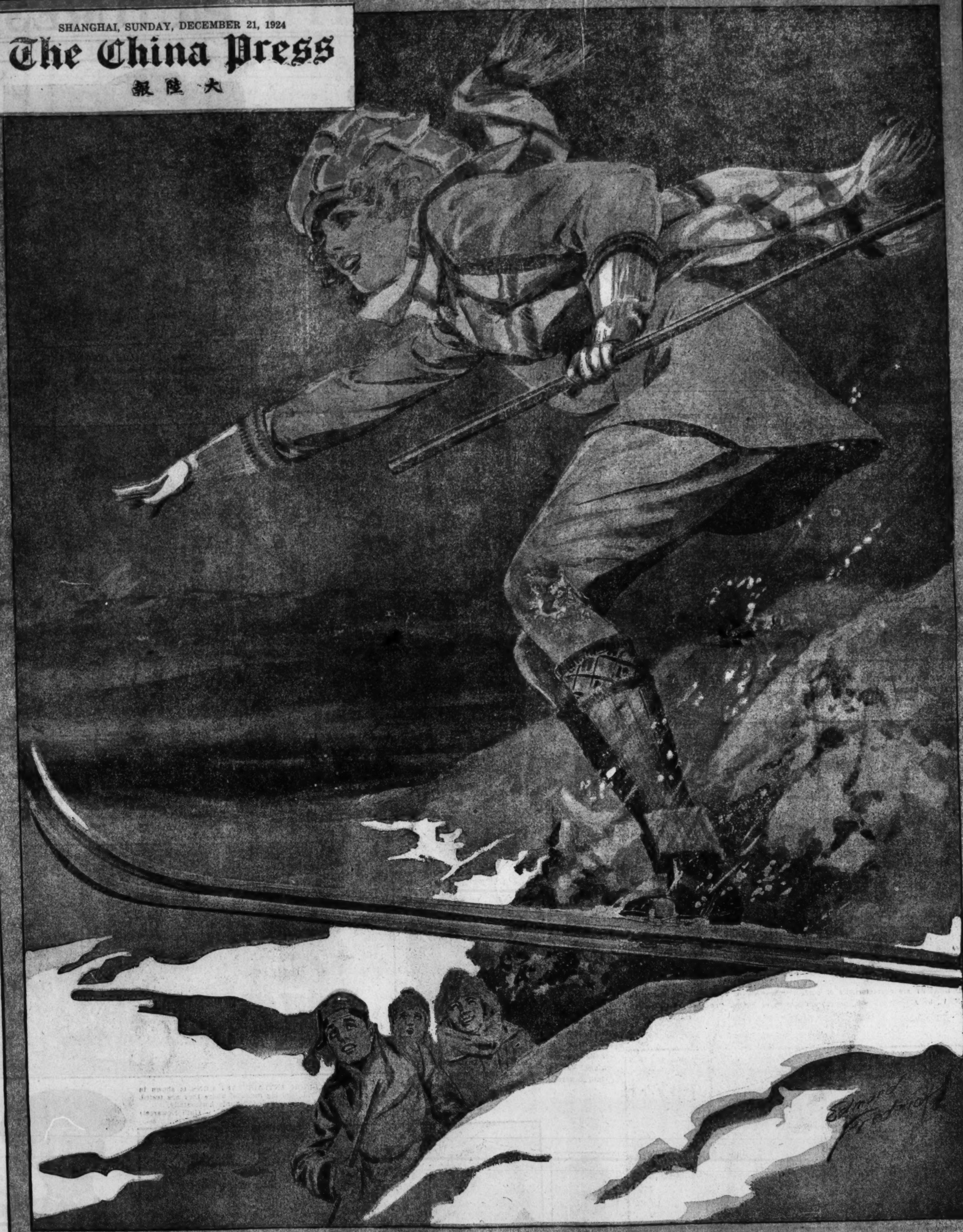
SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1924

The China Press

大陸報



HERE I COME!

Painted Especially for this Page by Edmund Frederick

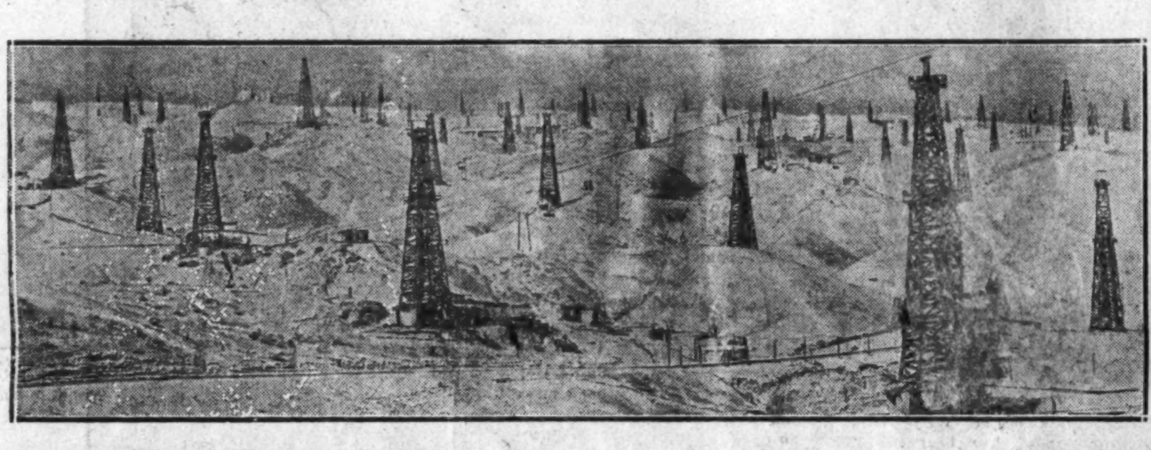
TELLING THE NEWS WITH PICTURES

LITTLE ROGER MARTIN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roger Martin, of Toledo, Ohio, is shown at pool in Italian Gardens at Hot Springs, Va. (Int'l Newsreel)

ROYALTY AT HOME—Recent photograph of Crown Princess Helene, of Romania, formerly Princess Helene of Greece; his son, Prince Michel, and his dog playmate. (Int'l Newsreel.)

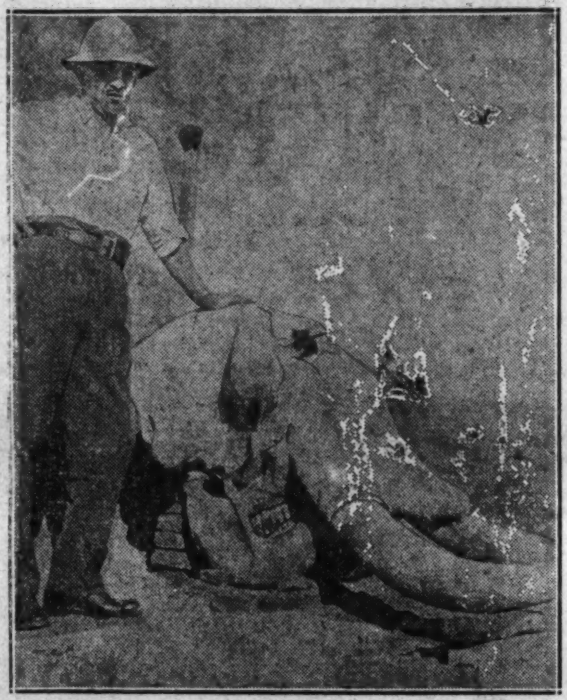
GOEFFREY DAWSON, editor of London, Eng., Times, was recent visitor to see President Coolidge in White House.

WIFE HELD FOR SLASHING ACTRESS—Mrs. Luccia Della Galla, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is charged with attacking Miss Delores Nicolisi with razor in heart of Gay White Way. Actress said she had appointment with Mrs. Galla's husband and was waiting for him when attacked. (Int'l Newsreel)



U. S. GOVERNMENT IS FIGHTING to break lease of this Elk Hills Naval Oil Reserve in California in suit against Doheny interests in Federal Court at Los Angeles. Leases are believed to be worth $100,000,000. (Int'l Newsreel)

WEDDING BELLS—Clarence "Bud" Houser, world's champion discus thrower and Olympic Games victor, and Miss Dawn Evelyn Smith, co-ed at University of Southern California, have been married in Los Angeles as result of romance that began in high school.

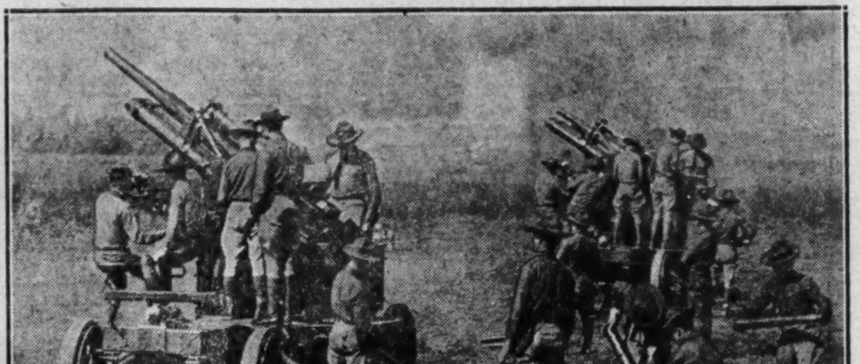


IGNOMINIOUS FATE OF JUNGLE KING—Captain Jeffreys, noted English big game hunter, is shown by skull of one of largest elephants ever killed in Belgian Congo. (Int'l Newsreel)

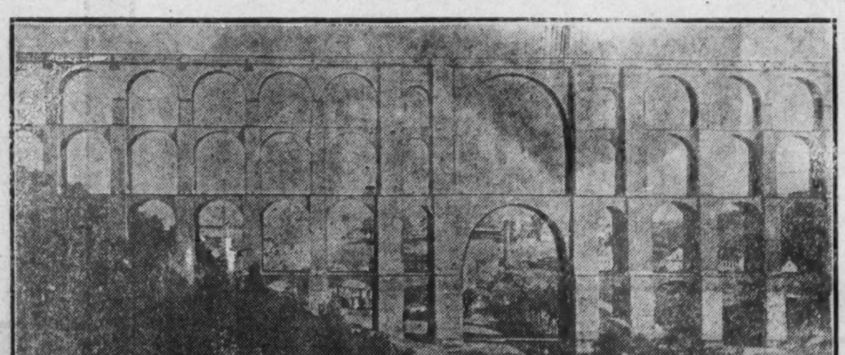
GRACE AND BEAUTY are characteristics of outdoor rehearsals of classic dances conducted at City Island, N. Y., by Albertina Rasch, premiere danseuse of Vienna Opera and Metropolitan Opera Co. (Int'l Newsreel)

MRS. JAMES N. WALLACE, of Philadelphia and New York, on golf links at Hot Springs, Va. (Int'l Newsreel)

TRUBEE DAVISON, son of late Henry P. Davison, pictured at Long Island social function. (Int'l Newsreel)

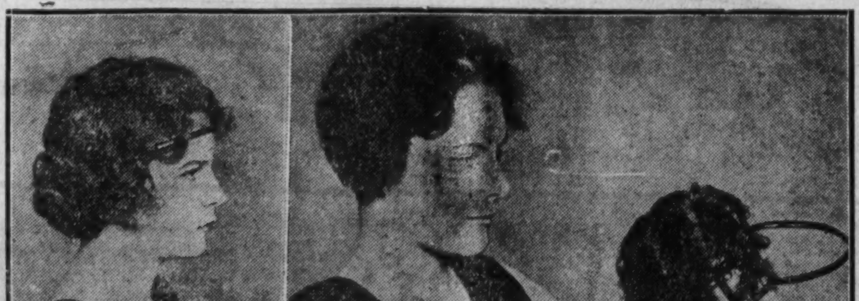


BATTERY OF 4.7-INCH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS is shown in action at Aberdeen, Md., proving grounds, where they are tested. They throw 45-pound projectiles 20,000 yards horizontally. (Int'l Newsreel)



MOST REMARKABLE BRIDGE OF ITS KIND is this structure in Muhlan, Germany, built in 1846. It is 260 feet high, 1,850 feet in length, and cost 8,000,000 gold marks. (Int'l Newsreel)

LATEST PHOTOGRAPH of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce. (Int'l Newsreel)



BOBBED HAIR IN SECTIONS FOR BRITISH GIRLS—London women make transformers from hair removed at time of bobbing, and may be worn over bobbed hair on band. (Int'l Newsreel)

SIDNEY FRANKLIN, Brooklyn, N. Y., high school boy, has won fame and fortune in Mexico City as bull fighter. His innovation of staging fights at night has proven very popular.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM MANY LANDS

The Woman Who Vanquished The Klan

Whimsical Hand Of Fate Writes Plot Of A Remarkable Story

Miriam A. Ferguson, wife, mother, housekeeper, has been elected Governor of Texas. The story of her triumph demands something more than the employment of mere figures or a desultory scanning of issues and personalities.

A Democratic State always, Texas carried Mrs. Ferguson through the late election by force of habit. Her real triumph was scored in the primary. In the story thereof tragedy, pathos and humor are not lacking, and the whimsical hand of Fate wrote the plot.

THE FERGUSONS

Miriam A. Wallace was born on a "hard-land" farm in Bell County, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe L. Wallace, being of Tennessee mountaineer stock. Her early life was the ordinary plantation routine. She attended the rural school, helped mother with the domestic duties, sewed, churned, even worked in the fields in emergencies.

She attended Baylor University, a few miles from the Wallace homestead. As a student, she was noted more for thoroughness and accuracy than for brilliancy. In the limited social circle of the small town of Temple she was welcome everywhere and conspicuous nowhere. To the neighbors Miriam Wallace was a "good girl." That told it all.

In 1899 Miriam Wallace was married to James E. Ferguson, farmer, later ranchman and country banker. To them were born two daughters, Mrs. Ouida Ferguson Nalle, now of Austin, and Dorrace Ferguson, at present her mother's secretary.

Like his helpmeet, James E. Ferguson had a clean bill from the community. He was industrious and sober-minded and possessed a restless energy that drove him ahead as a money-maker. During the fifteen years immediately succeeding his marriage he secured ownership of a large ranch in Bosque County, established a bank at Temple and profited through real estate investments there.

In 1914 those accustomed to manipulate political affairs in Texas agreed that the Democratic candidate for Governor should be Colonel T. H. Ball of Houston, a man prominent in party councils.

Behind the Ball candidacy were the forces that had ruled Texas—every politician of prominence, every newspaper of standing. So favored, his nomination was accepted as certain, though an opponent had appeared in the person of James E. Ferguson, a young Bell County farmer, practically unknown outside his own community.

Just how Ferguson accomplished it will never be fully understood; but, running under his own steam, opposed by a united press and by hundreds of practiced orators, the young man whimsically presented himself to the people as "Farmer Jim," who was out to roll the placid depths of the political pool.

He had no assistants, no advisers, no financial supporters other than the brewers. The brewers lacked confidence in his ability at the outset, but tendered tardy aid, once he had demonstrated unsuspected qualities as a ready debater, a tireless worker and a magnetic personality. He showed himself to be strongly endowed with that intangible, elusive something which shoves individuals up from the ruck. So he battered his way to the nomination, was elected, served acceptably, and, in 1916, was re-elected.

In the first year of his second Administration Governor Ferguson became involved in a hot controversy with the governing powers and the student body of the State university, in defiance of whose threats and entreaties he vetoed certain appropriations for the support of the institution.

From that incident came the downfall of Governor Ferguson and the eventual elevation of his wife; for the resentful friends of the university immediately instituted certain investigations, which resulted in his impeachment on nine counts charging misappropriation of public funds, some $156,000 being involved.

Shelled out of his trench at the State Capitol, Ferguson went back to Temple, and all Texas thought that he had been disposed of forever.

Lieut. Gov. W. P. Hobby, who was hoisted into the Governor's chair by Ferguson's impeachment, laid claim to the nomination in 1918, and easily disposed of Ferguson, who made a "personal vindication" attempt to come back.

In 1920 Ferguson launched the American Party and was its candidate for President. Texas cast her vote for the Democratic nominees, but Ferguson developed a following.

The newspapers of the State, once openly hostile, agreed to ignore him entirely, a policy which they still pursued in 1922, when he announced himself for the United States Senate and was defeated only after taking second place in the first primary.

In that contest Ferguson had his initial clash with the Ku Klux Klan, whose candidate, Earl B. Mayfield, triumphed in the final primary. Meanwhile, Ferguson had established a weekly journal, the Ferguson Forum, which was his only favorable organ until late in the second contest, when several of the leading papers came to his support half-heartedly, regarding him as the less of two evils.

Early in the Spring of the present year Ferguson came out as a candidate for Governor, immediately taking his cause as he is fond of calling his country friends.

The response, while remarkable under the circumstances, car-

(Continued on Page 4)

Russia To Aid Turkey's Fight For Mosul Oil

Paris.—Turkey has asked Russia's support in the event of difficulties with Great Britain over the Mosul oil fields, which are involved in the Mesopotamia boundary dispute being arbitrated by the league of nations. Reports from Constantinople indicate Turkey has received assurances she will get such support.

This does not mean an immediate menace of war, but is simply a preparedness move by Turkey in case the league's decision is against her. But it has cast doubt on Turkey's good faith in the matter of accepting the league decision, which creates a disquieting atmosphere for the beginning of the arbitration.

The concentration of the British fleet at Malta, although a routine matter of maneuver and announced as long ago as last spring, emphasises the danger of conflict.

Since the Mosul question was est between Turkey, Arabia and Arabian plans have crumbled with the fall of King Hussein of the Hedjaz, beaten by the Wahabi tribesmen, and the British position in Egypt has become strained through failure of Premier Zaghloul Pasha and Prime Minister Macdonald to agree at their recent meeting in London.

Thus the old community of interest between Turkey, Arabia and Egypt as against England is forming again.

Rome.—Russian moves toward a new understanding with Turkey have been followed by a soviet alliance with the little state of Albania.

As a result, Balkan representatives in Rome and even Italian officials are taking a keen interest in Russia's activities. Russia is said to be taking the side of Turkey in Angora's squabble with Great Britain over the Mesopotamain frontier, with the great Mosul oil fields as the prize.

The Balkans never feel safe when Turkey seems, at all aggressive, and now they fear joint action by Angora and Moscow. For this the Albanian alliance would be important.

Albania, though small, is enabled by her position to harass her neighbors, and the other Balkan states feel her alliance with Russia is an alliance with Turkey as well.

The new Russian accord was concluded at the soviet embassy in Rome when Premier Fannofi of Albania exchanged recognition notes with Ambassador Yurieneff Russia. Moscow immediately sent diplomatic documents and a prepresentative to the Albanian capital, Tirana.

If the Balkan fears that this means Albanian aid for Turkey in time of need are well founded, the situation now insures Turkey against Balkan attacks on her European territory should she be busy elsewhere.

NewTurkey's Capital Good Spot To Miss

Paris.—At a moment when it would seem that the Turkish government is being taken quite seriously at Geneva and elsewhere, it is interesting to read the account given by a special correspondent of the Echo de Paris of conditions in the capital of New Turkey.

M. Paul Berthelet first describes in moving terms the horrors of the railway journey from Constantinople—30 hours on uncomfortable and dirty seats, on which one cannot lie down; intense heat, vermin, uneatable food. This he considers to be even worse than the trip from Riga to Moscow. The process of getting into the train is a free fight.

ONLY ONE DECENTLY CLEAN CAFE

On arrival at the miserable station of Angora, M. Berthelet found "an ugly village, exuding misery and trickling with boredom from all its accumulated ruins." No one takes any interest in these ruins of its ancient greatness. A wide road runs from the station across the fields to the town, which is at some distance. It passes the buildings of the Grand National Assembly and the public gardens and goes behind the postoffice. From the National Assembly buildings the main street runs through the middle of Angora; at its beginning it is fairly wide, but soon contracts to a narrow way leading up to the citadel, bordered by little wooden shanties. There is one decently clean cafe. New roads, traced among the ruins, run in all directions and arrive nowhere. The rest of the place consists of narrow and winding streets of josting, grey, tumble-down houses.

BAZAAR ITSELF IS MISERABLE SIGHT

Everything and everybody is dusty, dirty, and sad. The silence is only broken by the flapping of the wings of the storks on the roofs. Nearly all transport is on donkey-back. In outlying quarters the arrival of a carriage causes people and animals to take refuge hastily in their houses. The little shops, with their tottering fronts of worm-eaten wood and tarred cardboard, offer a meager choice of stale goods. There is none of the color of the East. The stinking bazaar itself is a miserable sight. There are few buyers, but many famishing peple gazing sadly at the food for sale. "Angora gives the impression, not of a city, that is coming to life, but of a town that is at the point of death under the shadow of its dismantled citadel."

Destroyer Is Hit By Own Missile

San Diego.—Struck by one of her own torpedoes when the gyroscope developed some trouble, the torpedo destroyer Paul Hamilton received a damaged propeller strut during target practice off this port.

According to Commander Bogusch, the torpedo from the Paul Hamilton made what is called a "curved run"; that is, after being fired it circled in the water and came back toward the ship.

No one was injured in the accident. Captain Brinser, commander of the destroyer base, said that, according to his report of the accident, it was only a slight one and that he had received no orders to dock the damaged boat.

Russian Emigrant Beaten In Warsaw

Riga.—The Soviet Charge d'-Affairs at Warsaw has been instructed to present a note to the Polish government demanding penalties in regard to a recent incident in the soviet legation.

Apparently a Russian emigrant was beaten at the legation and then himself attacked a legation official. He was arrested by the Polish police and was released later without any action having been taken. The soviet government demands the rearrest of the immigrant, the punishment of the official who released him and an apology from the Polish government. If no action is taken on the note the new soviet minister will not go to Warsaw.

IS ROCKEFELLER'S DAUGHTER TO WED?

EDWIN D. KRENN & MRS. EDITH McCORMICK

The marriage of Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick, of Chicago, daughter of John D. Rockefeller and divorced wife of Harold McCormick, Chicago multimillionaire, to her "sympathetic Swiss psychologist" wooer, Edwin D. Krenn, is confidently expected by Chicago society. Krenn, an architect, borrowed enough money from Mrs. McCormick to go into the real estate business in Chicago. Now he is a millionaire, and, although twenty years her junior, is paying ardent court for her hand.

Sailless Ship Rouses Wide Curiosity

German Inventor Promises Something New In Marine Motive Power

BY JAMES C. YOUNG
(In The New York Times)

It is just 117 years since Robert Fulton's steamboat stirred up the Hudson and poked its nose into midstream while the jeers of the crowd on shore turned to cheers. The Claremont's fire and smoke and churning paddles were a sight such as the world had never seen before. Today a new sort of ship is said to be causing amazement in Germany—a ship without sails or steam, operated by only one man if need be, with revolving cylinders for motive power, where masts used to stand. These cylinders are supposed to harness the wind in such manner that the ship's captain may literally drive his unseen steeds across the waves.

One of the oldest things in use is the sailboat. Some 6,000 years of history lie between the earliest scraps of fabric that propelled boats along the Nile and the "firebox" that Fulton built. A hundred years more brought the oil-driven ship and then the electric. If the reports of the achievements of the German are borne out, we may see a return to the first motive power.

This ship, this strange sight of the eyes of Neptune, is a 2,000-ton freighter made over, we are told with masts removed. Instead of masts, two steel cylinders three feet in circumstance rise from the keel, through the deck, and stand some sixty-five feet in the air. The cylinders are set in motion by a small electric motor, and the ship moves off.

Such is the brief description cabled from Berlin this last week, a description that has stirred wide comment among shipping men and the public generally. What seems incredible at first glance develops definite possibilities upon examination. Where scientists are inclined to scoff, the men of the sea recognise an opportunity that may result in world changes.

Anton Flettner, the man responsible for this event, says that his "sailless and crewless ship" will withstand the seas in any kind of weather. He says he will soon make a crossing to America. Meanwhile he claims to have mastered the Baltic and developed a speed that would revolutionise the presentday ocean commerce if maintained. So much the cable has told, and little more.

The question of the moment in shipping circles is: How do the cylinders work?

Herr Flettner has sagaciously kept that point to himself and to the gre[illegible] men surrounding him. This group includes the Krupps, who equipped his ship, and Hamburg-American officials interested in his patents. No explanation has yet been made of the method of catching enough power from the wind to drive the ship. Scientific men point out that a sixty-five-foot cylinder three feet around would offer little resistance to the wind, and therefore could not generate much power, according to all accepted principles.

OUT OF THE MAGNUS LAW

But Flettner seems to have a new principle, or a new method based on an old one. He says that his plan is a development of the Magnus law, discovered in the middle of the last century by another German. This law—briefly stated—maintains that a cylinder revolving in a current of air will exert pressure at the right angles to the current. So far the law has not been applied fo any outstanding purpose. How it could be employed in driving a ship is a matter that a large share of the public would like to have explained.

A naval architect of national reputation spent an hour and used up several pencils in endeavoring to calculate the sum of power resulting from a three-foot cylinder sixty-five feet in length, turning at a speed of 100 revolutions a minute. Flettner's cylinders are said to reach a speed of 120 revolutions. But all of the available pencils would not show how the resulting power could drive a ship.

The shape of these cylinders is another matter under discussion. Both shipping and scientific men dismissed the idea that they could be true cylinders, but held that they must have a special design in order to capture the energy of the winds. The majority view inclined to a series of curved fins. Another group believed that a flange running the whole length of the cylinder might serve. But none of these men would try to explain in what way the cylinder could take the place of an engine.

MUCH MYSTERY

Assuming that this new kind of mast might catch the wind in sufficient force to propel a ship, it becomes an absorbing question as to how the force could be applied. With a strong breeze blowing in the right direction and the cylinders doing their best, some of those interested were ready to grant that the ship might move. This would mean a direct connection between the cylinders and the propeller. But dispatches have intimated that Flettner has a method of storing up the wind's power against the

(Continued on Page 6)

U.S. Woman Rises From Poverty

Warrenton, Or.—From poverty and illiteracy at 18 to fame and fortune at 82 is quite a record, and is the biography, in brief, of Dr. Owens Adair of this city. In 1843, when she was but 3 years old, she crossed the plains in the first train of pairie schooners.

At the age of 14 she was married, and became a mother at 15. Her husband died a year later. At that time she could neither read nor write, so before another year had gone by she started to teach herself. A course in medicine followed, and degrees from three American medical colleges and two European institutions became hers.

Dr. Adair has not only won for herself an enviable reputation as a physician, but her fortune runs into many thousands of dollars, which she intends to leave to eugenic societies.

Germans And French Form Steel Trust

Paris.—The long discussed Franco-German steel and coal combine has been completed after a fortnight's negotiations.

Under the agreement reached, Franco-German steel rails will dominate the world market. American and British manufacturers will not be able to touch the combine's prices.

The basis of the agreement is a special price on Ruhr coke sent into Lorraine, the Saar and Luxembourg, where half-finished steel products will be made under a combination of cheap ore, cheap labor and cheap fuel.

GERMANY TO SELL PRODUCTS

The half-finished articles will be returned to Germany for completion and marketing. Thus the co-operation between Lorraine steel and Ruhr coal will be as close as it was before the war when Germany owned both.

Humbert de Wendel, acting for the Comite des Forges, organisation of the big French ironmasters, and August Thyssen and Albert Coegler, representing the Ruhr industrialists, themselves two of the largest, concluded the agreement.

De Wendel obtained the consent of the French Government to close the deal. The government only stipulates that execution of the agreement shall wait on conclusion of a Franco-German commercial treaty.

TREATY IS ESTABLISHED IN PRINCIPLE

So De Wendel has issued a formal denial that the negotiations have resulted in agreement now, but there is no doubt of the commercial treaty. So the agreement being settled, the treaty itself is established in principle.

The British steel makers, knowing the details of the agreement, have declared they refused to enter the combine and make it a general European union, on the price basis that De Wendel and Thyssen offered.

MUST NOT ANNOY BRITISH

Fearing a steel fight between the British and the new combine, the French government is becoming concerned. A high political personage says Premier Herriot has warned the principals he will not permit any Franco-German combine that will annoy Great Britain or America. The Morgan loan to France is still to be settled and discussion of interallied debts is expected soon.

Prime Minister Baldwin of England, himself one of the leading steel magnates of that country, understands that cheap Franco-German steel will increase the already large number of British unemployed. To prevent a clash with British interests the French Finance Minister Clementel is supervising the Lorraine-Ruhr deal.

Lady Astor Spikes Rumors Of Chagrin

London.—Viscountess Astor denied that she was chagrined that the Duches of Atholl received the only ministerial appointment proffered a woman in the new Baldwin cabinet. She outranks the Duchess in seniority in Parliament. "I am gratified that the Duchess of Atholl was included in the government and glad it wasn't I," she said, answering reports that she was "peeved." "That's not my work. My job is to ginger up the government."

Bogus War Bond Plot Unearthed

Cleveland.—What is declared to have been a nation wide plot to manufacture and sell bogus $5 war savings certificates was exposed recently with the arrest of J. V. Zottarelli, Cleveland attorney, in a berth on a Pullman, just as he arrived from Washington.

The arrest was made by William Harper of the United States secret service, who declared that one of the biggest plots in the history of counterfeiting had been unearthed.

War savings stamps, dated 1919, to the amount of more than $5,000,000 had been printed in Chicago, and distributed throughout the country, Harper said.

Boy Of Today Is Not A Fauntleroy

Mrs. Burnett's Red-Sashed Hero Makes Way For A Different Type

Frances Hodgson Burnett is dead. And where is that little boy who made her greatest fame as a writer? Little Lord Fauntleroy was no Peter Pan; he was bound to grow up, because that was the manly thing to do. He must be at least 46 now and the pate that tossed those golden curls is bald. Or was he killed in the war—a hero? At any rate he is gone, vanished. What is there in his young place today?

What, in fact, is the boy of now? And what would he think of little Fauntleroy with his little red stockings and his sash? Well, very likely he would think about the same things the other little boys of 1888 thought of his precious lordship. However, there is scope here for an opinion. The affairs of the world are under scrutiny as never before and the small boy is one of the liveliest of them all. What is he today, over and above those timeless characteristics that would cause Huck Finn to eye little Cain and say at last, "I can lick you"?

Those two would not understand the extent to which the youngster in the story and play were foisted upon the real world. Even older minds find it harder to believe. The glistening curls make the inquiry fall into a third bracket. There was Fauntleroy and there was his contemporary who was no Fauntleroy, and there is the boy of today. They make a topic that calls for a board of inquiry. Let us ask the specialists.

THE LITTLE LORD HIMSELF

Here, to begin with, is the little lord himself, taken from the book that caused a million fond mammas to put red sashes on their youngsters and wait for nature to take its course. Worse, they swore it did.

He possesses physical beauty, has carriage, is marked by poise and charm, is courteous always and neither shy nor bold; generosity is his and strength in running races; he is fearless in all things and magnanimous in victory; he is studious to a degree, a reader; politics interest him and he discusses them gravely, and he has power of observation, as witness his deduction that earls (when he has seen one) are all right.

So much for him, at the age of 8 by the book and in practice up to 12 years, for the fond mammas did not choke off their bab Galahads at the end of the las chapter, but kept right on.

Now for the real boy of 1924, as he is pictured by the board of inquiry. The members of this informal board give their opinions independently, none knowing even who the others are. No single one is responsible for the outcome, nor are all of them jointly, for the result is a composite picture.

Here are those who were asked to depict the present boy, compared with that of the past, as they now know them both:

Dr. Otis W. Caldwell, director of the Lincoln School, biologist and educator.

Dr. Frederick Gordon Bonsor, Professor of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University.

James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, Boy Scouts of America.

Charles Loring Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society since 1890 and as such an observer of 20,000 boys.

Wallace Eddinger, actor, who as a child on the stage made Fauntleroy a visible character all over the country and who was, by his own accounting, "one of eighteen" originators of the part.

And now for their composite small boy of today, perhaps a little ragged where the edges overlap:

He is more of a little man than his predecessor in that he is more commonly recognised as an individual. He has acknowledged rights. Year for year, he is more experienced in affairs and more mature. Inside his skin he may be the eternal small boy, but he has a more varied environment to react to.

He calls things spiffy when in other years he would say "There are no flies on me." He no longer wishes for another Civil War so he could be a drummer boy. He listens to air waves instead of yelling at a torchlight procession, and if he makes an enemy he does not repent with the thought, "Now, that fellow won't vote for me when I run for President." This shadowy edge on the left of the picture is made up of little boys who have never thought they might be President some day, and who would rather be Babe Ruth anyway.

He is beckoned to an undreamed of variety of marvels, and more and more they are mechanical. He still asks could an eagle lick a lion, but he wants also to know the latest airplane speed record. Aforetime the small boy at play might imitate the horse car or the mowing machine, or at best ink himself at a toy printing press. Now he is the familiar of the mysterious spirits of electricity, transportation, aviation, radio, Materials are thrust at him and libraries of books nd magazines tell him how to make all sorts of things.

He reads more than ever. Not uncommonly, if the books are at hand, he has read twenty or thirty volumes before he is at the end of the second grade in school. He thinks Horatio Alger Jr. is an old prune—when he has to think about him at all. Even Nick Carter pales beside the infinite variety of films and magazines, and if he has more serious interests he is apt to find fewer books forbidden to him. Books which his predecessor never did see do not cause this new boy to turn a hair.

The boy of 1924 no longer hates Sunday school, because he doesn't have to go. Fr the same reason he no longer reads the books in the Sunday school library. He is not immune to jazz and the restlessness of the world. Even when he is below the age of 12 he feels the effects indirectly. He has new substitutes for Jesse James as an ideal. He thinks in terms of speed and knows every make of auto so well he can spot them two blocks off. In the words of one of the board of inquiry. "He seems to know more than I do."

The boy of 12 is a harder problem now than he was twenty years ago. Whether for good or evil, he is further along the road at that age, according to his opportunities and environment. On the other hand, he is easier to direct because there are more ways of organising him.

He is more independent, or more self-reliant, though if his father has money he is apt to demand that things be given him ready made—sailing boats and miniature automobiles—and he is critical of their lines and horsepower. He turns Indian, but he also shoots off machine guns.

The spitball lingers in his favor but to the pin in teacher's chair he adds new plagiarisms from the funny films. But he scorns cubeb cigarettes.

His interest in baseball is less exclusively that of his personal prowess; he is primed with statistics on the standing of the teams. He has less interest than formerly in what is going on immediately about him, but on the other hand he is more ambitious and has more opportunity for realising his ambition. He does not think entirely of deftness in getting by.

SOON OUTWEARS HIS HOBBIES

He suffers, however, from the variety of his interests. A hobby is outworn in six months. Of spiritual matters he talks less, but possibly, according to one opinion, thinks more. This streak of white in the composite picture is laid over, however, with layers of black from the other opinions, which say the boy of today, pulled every way by the things offered for his interest, thinks less deeply than the boy of yesterday, just as his elders (it is said) think less deeply. His mind runs over a vast surface but cuts no channels. His environment has become a kaleidoscope.

Glance back at the starting point and it becomes apparent

England Will Go ZR-3 One Better

London.—Great interest has been aroused throughout the country by Sir Trevor Dawson's announcement that the Vickers concern, of which he is a director, would build a giant airship for the British government. According to Sir Trevor a contract has been signed for an airship of 5,000,000 cubic feet gas capacity, twice the size of the ZR-3, recently acquired by the United States from Germany.

Sir Trevor predicted that weekend trips from England to America would be a possibility in the near future through the development of giant dirigibles. He said the Vickers concern was developing a system to use powdered coal for internal combustion engines, and had taken over a company in the United States for this purpose.

The new airship will be constructed in Cardington, near Bedford, where the largest airship plant in the world will be located. This craft will be one of two huge airships built for the Air Ministry. Each will be capable of a speed of not less than seventy miles an hour at an altitude of 5,000 feet.

that one of the significant changes is this: Once the small boy had to run off by himself, in secret, to get the barber to cut his curls off. Now it is his sister who does that. His sister is changed His mother is changed. She wants her son to play bootball. She has a new ideal.

Environment and mother—these have made the new boy. Perhaps chiefly mother. Lord Fauntleroy's mother is a mystery today. There were boys in long curls before the character was invented; the book and its stage version popularised a trend. Millions of small boys stood midway between Huck Finn and Lord Fauntleroy and suddenly they were herded toward the latter. A fairy tale was imposed on young America. But it didn't take. The young American lord in the book was, after all, an aristocrat by blood.

Are the defects of the small boy of today hereditary? No. Little Lord Fauntleory, even though he was of a sweetness and light that never was on land nor sea, bred valor. This army of little lords had to lick that other taunting army of Huck Finns. Fauntleroy in real life had to put up his dukes to save his face, even if it got battered.

Mother and environment have remade the youngster, but it was the mother alone that once put a sash on him so long ago.

Something of the state of mind is shown in a letter, buried in old files from the creator of Fauntleroy herself. Some of her fervor can be understood; she had been criticised unjustly by gossipy writers. But dismiss that part of it. She takes up, among other things, the statement that her younger baby son was "a sturdy, rollicking chap, who fights his nurse, throws stones at cats and makes faces at little girls." She writes:

"Here my maternal spirit rises. I am pleased to say my son is sturdy. I trust he could also be rollicking if it was required of him; but he is, in addition, an honest little fellow, who never was cruel to an animal or brutal to a woman of any size since he was born."

PLAYMATES LET HIM LIVE

And there was Fauntleroy himself. Cedric—Ceddie for short, even among his playmates. He lived in a poor street in New York. There must have been magnanimity among the children of that day; the others let him live. They even looked up to this little boy whose late father was a younger son and who in time (in the last act) made the crabbed old Earl of Dorincourt see what fine folks he and his mother were.

"When he was quite a little fellow, he learned to read," writes Mrs. Burnett, "and after that he used to lie on the hearth-rug in the evening and read aloud—sometimes stories, and sometimes big books such as older people read, and sometimes even the newspaper; and often at such times Mary, in the kitchen, would hear Mrs. Errol laughing with delight at the quaint things he said:

"'And, indade,' said Mary to the groceryman, 'nobody cud help laugh-in' at the quare little ways of him—and his ould-fashioned sayin's.'"

"'Didn't he come into my kitchen the noight the new President was nominated and shtand afore the fire, lookin' loike a pictur', wid his hands in his shmall pockets, an' his innocent bit of a face as sayrious as a jodge? An' he sez to me: "Mary," sez he, "I'm very much int'rusted in the 'lection," sez he. "I'm a 'publican, an' so is Dearest. Are you a 'publican, Mary?"' "Sorra a bit," sez I; "I'm the best of bist o' dimmicrats." An' he looks up at me wid a look that ud go to yer heart an' sez he: "Many," sez he, "the country will go to ruin."'"

We see him running races in that dirty New York street, "one little red leg advanced a step." We see him consoling the loser by pointing out that he himself was born three days earlier and so had a head start. We see him giving nickels to an old apple woman, and he remembers, aged 7, "the beautiful ball that bounced" which Dick the boot-black retrieved from the traffic. (Dick eventually undid the false claimant to the title.)

And he played soldiers in the street and then changed to his best Summer suit of cream-colored flannel with a red scarf around his waist, "and combed out his curly locks," and met the old stranger who was a solicitor bringing news that Ceddie had a title.

"Oh, Dearest, I should rather not be an earl. None of the boys are earls."

He always called her Dearest. His devotion to his mother, in fact, was very much of the kind for which later psychiatrists have invented special names. One might use the term Fauntleroy complex to describe what happened after the successful book had been made into a play (one of Mrs. Burnett's sons was the first to act the part, as an amateur in England) and it was produced at the Broadway Theater, with Elsie Leslie and Tommy Russell alternating because of child-actor laws, and Wallace Eddinger on the road.

The play scattered the germs of this strange fever and it raged. So did the little boys. But they were in—in sashes and big collars and cuffs—and there was nothing for it but to fight their way out. They did. The eternal boy erupted from these starched confines. It's lucky he did, else America today would be abased by an inferiority complex such as the world has never seen, or else we all of us, subway guards and financiers and bill collectors, would be wearing clocks and small clothes and carrying dirks, belike, in the rush hour. How we would scorn the costume of Benjamin Harrison, who was President when Fauntleroy remade the world! And would "sissy" have become a title of honor?

But of all this the boy of today, whether composite or concrete, has no inkling. He would not believe it. To him it would seem just like part of a moving picture. It was.

The Woman Who Vanquished The Klan

(Continued from Page 3)

ried no threat of Ferguson's success. Up to the middle of the first primary campaign he had demonstrated that he still had a following, but no informed man believes that it was formidable.

Then the Klan-controlled State Executive Committee did for the Fergusons what they could not have done for themselves. Angered by Ferguson's vigorous and repeated assaults upon the order, the committee, under various pretexts, barred his name from the ticket and read him out of the party. It was the second great blow that was to help Mrs. Ferguson. From Temple came word that Mrs. Ferguson would run for the nomination for Governor, and there was none to dispute her right to enter the contest.

Again Ferguson took the stump, this time fortified by experience, added to his natural talent as a rough-and-tumble campaigner. Never attempting polished oratory, he had a native eloquence, a ready wit, an inexhaustible store of sarcasm, and, above all, he knew how to feel out an audience, discover its tastes, and feed it what its appetite demanded.

Faced by the alternative of following a Ferguson or bowing before the Klan, newspaper after newspaper and speaker after speaker felt free to follow the Ferguson banner, once their way to do so had been cleared by the monumental stupidity of the Klan leaders, who, by removing Ferguson from the contest, created in Mrs. Ferguson a candidate suited to the needs of the antis.

For three years Ferguson had been berating the Klan, editorially and from the stump. Though his first enemies could never have supported the ex-Governor who had been impeached, the Executive with a questionable war record, the bolter of 1920, the friend to the liquor interests and the foe to higher education, they now could easily excuse themselves for aiding Mrs. Ferguson, known to all as a quiet, modest, wholesome matron.

The result was that in the July primary Miriam A. Ferguson qualified as an entrant in the second primary contest by running second to Judge Felix D. Robertson, the Klan choice.

There, for the first time, Texas had the Klan in the open. Relieved of the odium that attached to Ferguson, the anti-Klan forces took heart. Ferguson already had set the backwoods afire with his fearless and merciless attacks upon the order, and the battle now was taken up in the cities.

As his wife's campaign manager Ferguson outmanoeuvred her opponents at every turn, always announcing his grim purpose to destroy the order as a political force in Texas and refusing to allow the enemy to dictate the battle-ground. Painstakingly the Klan leaders instructed their workers to rake out Ferguson's record, couple it with prohibition and line up the university crowd.

Mrs. Ferguson, unobtrusively in the background to that moment, stepped out casually, smillingly, and said to her first audience:

"I never have paid much attention to politics, but I do know two things: I always have been a prohibitionist and I am a friend to the university."

And that was that.

Wriggle and twist as it could and did, the Klan remained the issue—not the "paramount" issue, but the only one. It was a battle between the Klan and an unobtrusive, reserved little matron down at Temple, who suspended house wifely duties ever and anon to set the campaign back into its proper channels, then went placidly about her domestic affairs.

A FAMOUS DAY

On August 23, 1924, Miriam A. Ferguson carried her home county, her home town, Bosque County, in which the Ferguson ranch is located; Travis County, in which she lived as the Governor's wife, and the State of Texas. With her went the anti-Klan candidates for every State office—all riding the wave of sentiment which her candidacy had created.

Throughout the campaign the Klan forces charged that in the event of her success Mrs. Ferguson would be a mere dummy, with Ferguson the power behind. This is refuted in a measure by the fact that with her husband hundreds of miles away she never hesitated to answer fully and clearly any question as to what her policy should be. Beyond that, she said:

"I shall be the real Governor.

"Of course we will consult about the more important things, just as we did when he was Governor, but the responsibility will be mine."

She does not condemn, excuse or explain his record; she just shakes herself free of it.

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Ladies Fur Coats in a large selection of the newest Paris Styles	Prices $350.00 to 595.00 each
Ladies Knitted Costumes in leading styles and colors	Prices $35.00 to $65.00 each
Manicure Sets for Ladies, a charming selection	Prices $8.50 to $16.00 set
Ditto, in solid Silver	Price $60.00 set
Ladies Dressing Cases, a splendid selection	Prices $14.00 to $150.00 each
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Phoenix Silk Socks in Black Tan and Grey ... all sizes	Price $2.50 pair
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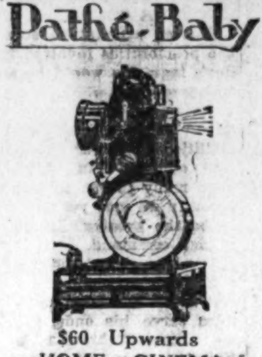

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Sailless Ship Rouses Wide Curiosity

(Continued from Page 8)

time when it blows in the wrong direction.

There a new line of inquiry develops. It is evident that electrical energy might be created by a rapidly revolving cylinder, and stored in batteries for future use. That would make Flettner's ship a moving storage battery, with the cylinders creating new energy whenever the wind blows. The probability has many satisfying points, bringing the plan wholly within the bounds of science. Under this plan Flettner's device would deal with a new means of producing electrical current; at least, with a means not commonly used. Then it becomes easy to believe that his ship would move consistently.

All this is merely by way of speculation, the kind of speculation that has puzzled shipping circles and inventive minds in the last few days. But Flettner's achievement is not so easily explained. The Magnus law, under which he is working, has nothing to do with electricity; certainly the theory has not been applied in that field. It has been suggested that he may have hit upon a new means to store the energy derived from the wind. If that suggestion is borne out, the influence of his discovery will extend much further than marine power. In fact, it is said that plans are under way to erect a 300-foot cylinder in Berlin to generate electrical power for other uses.

Various experiments have been carried on to drive ships by compressed air. An Australian in London recently proved that a ship might be propelled in that manner when he sent a small craft up the Thames with compressed air jets discharged under water. It was pointed out that Flettner might have discovered a way to store the energy of the wind by some other method than the generation of electrical energy. Should the possibility be realised, it would open a chapter in science equal to that which Franklin introduced with his magical kite.

If Flettner's own statements are to be believed in their simplest form and evident intent, he has applied the Magnus law to drive a ship and nothing more.

Laymen always have difficulty in understanding how a ship can be bowled along by a wind blowing the other way. A direct head wind, of course, will hold up a sailing ship or even blow it backward, but a ship seldom has to struggle against a wind directly on its bow. Usually the skipper can work around until at least a quarter of his canvas catches the power at a favorable angle. On his skill in so doing depends his progress.

COMES AT MOMENT NEEDED

These principles being understood by sailormen, the question arises whether Flettner's cylinders will work on the same plan as a ship's sails. Cabled descriptions affirm that the motor that starts the cylinders can also be used to alter the direction of the revolutions and the speed as well. When the two cylinders are turning at the same speed and the helm is not put "on," the Flettner ship normally sails at right angles to the wind, which is fully in accordance with the Magnus law. But it is declared at changing the speed of one cylinder will have the same effect upon the ship's course as changing the helm. Flettner says that his plan will reduce the cost of operating a ship by 80 percent. If so, he may be able to solve a problem that has seriously affected the commerce of the world. Ship operating costs never were higher than today, save at the peak of the war, and there is no early prospect of a reduction. This applies especially to American shipping, which is controlled by law in regard to American crews, the eight-hour day and such matters.

If a method has been found to reduce crews by something like two-thirds, at the same moment doing away with the cost of coal and the loss of space needed for storage, then ocean communication will indeed have entered upon a new period of its long evolution.

Engineers are wondering if Flettner will turn the world back to one of its earliest sources of energy. At present we are burrowing beneath the earth's crust to bring up the coal stored there by a process of ages. And we have tapped almost every known source of oil. Some authorities hold that the available sources of oil will be dried up in a comparatively few years, when the world's motor cars and motor ships, and a hundred kinds of engines must stop unless a new fuel is found.

We burned the greater part of our wood long ago. Rivers are being turned from their courses in order to create electrical power. But Flettner has apparently resorted again to that freest of all power, which seldom diminishes and is never exhausted, but goes blowing around the world in a liberty that has never yet been restrained.

Flettner is not a newcomer in marine invention. He perfected a rudder some years ago that bears his name. He is now Director of Aerodynamics at the Institute of Amsterdam and is familiarly known to scientific men as an experimenter along original lines. His present affiliation with the Krupps and the leading steamship interests of Germany has been accepted here as evidence that his discovery is a matter of the first consequence.

Electrical men are interested in the Flettner researches. A new method of producing power would mean cheaper electricity for every need of life. It has been believed that the next development in this field would be the construction of generating stations at coal mines, so as to minimize expense. But Flettner may have found a method whereby a source of energy can be captured at will. The progress at the proposed experiment station in Berlin will be watched with close attention.

ANOTHER SOURCE OF POWER

But an attempt to sum up all the possibilities involved in Flettner's inquiries would be an effort to survey the whole field of motive power. It is declared that we have realised almost the full possibilities of power supplied by coal and oil. In electricity we have many things to learn. Apparently we may yet find the wind to be the greatest driving source at our command.

Man has speculated for ages on a method to employ this force, just as he has tried to make the tides serve his ends, but so far the accomplishments in either direction have not proceeded beyond a sailing ship. This vast, unknown, unmeasured element has awaited its conqueror. Perhaps that lucky man is Anton Flettner.

New York may get a glimpse of Flettner and his odd-looking craft, if all goes well. He has announced a trip across the Atlantic as one of his first moves. According to his estimates, the journey should not require more than eighteen days. One of these mornings we may see his ship, the Bukau, sail up the historic Hudson under a motive power that was almost made obsolete by the experiments of Fulton in that same river.

Fortune has favored the Germans in letting them be the first men to cross the Atlantic in an undersea vessel and in a aerial leviathan. Perhaps another of the race is about to win a new honor.

Eiffel Tower Has New Color Coat

Paris.—The Eiffel Tower is putting on its fifth new dress in twenty-five years. The thousand-foot steel skeleton is being painted a golden yellow, necessitating 85,000 pounds of paint and 40,000 hours of work by 100 painters. The Eiffel Tower was first painted with a red coat, lasting only four years. Then it was painted chocolate, which lasted ten years; then ochre, and just before the war it was painted gray.

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Four Distinct Coat Styles In Fashion's Catalogue

Afternoon, Evening, Ensemble Cloak And Sports Coasts Essential

Four different coats are essential for the complete winter wardrobe, and Paris has made each type so distinctive that it occupies a separate niche in the contemporary Hall of Fashion. The afternoon coat, the evening wrap, the ensemble cloak and the sports coat are all decreed by the current mode, and while the minimum requirements of fashion may be satisfied by the first two of these, the socially active woman will find a definite demand for all of the models.

FLOUNCES ON COATS

The most important type of coat—because it cannot be omitted from even the most frugal wardrobe—is the afternoon coat, which can be worn for formal and semi-formal daytime functions. The Paris couture has offered numerous interpretations of this essential garment, and these have centered around two silhouettes—the slim, straight outline and the fuller flared effect. The latter type is smarter, because it is newer and because it is gradually gaining ground as the season progresses. The coat flare differs from the dress flare in that the distended effect begins at a higher line—usually slightly above the knees. It is accomplished by the manipulation of godets and flounces, and in order to impress the fuller outline more forcefully the waistline is often perceptibly fashioned.

The details and fabrics of the afternoon coat vary according to the salon which presents it. Molyneux, for example, is an ardent sponsor of the cape-coat—decidedly one of the modish manifestations of the current season. With this designer the cape reaches to a point just below the waistline and it is sewed into the side seams of the coat in such a manner that only the lower edge gives a clew to its presence. Capes are also sponsored by Callot and her offerings are typical of the winter mode. For traveling, they are developed in tweed, collared and edged with gazelle, squirrel or hare and cut on ample circular lines. These capes are also of velvet or cloth in more luxurious furs and incorporate the Venetian collar movement.

Full evidence is given in the forthcoming winter fashions of the popularity of the fur-trimmed fabric coat, whether the material be of silk or wool. Where dress and coat match this is a happy solution of the ensemble idea. In a striking Patou mode, fittingly called Tapis de Chine because of the Chinese embroidery that covers the long tunic, the coat is of navy blue satin, with deep skirt band, collar and cuffs of nutria fur in the natural beige tone. The Chinese tunic is of dull rose wool, with intricate Chinese patterned embroidery in navy blue. The satin skirt that underlies the tunic is of navy blue, exactly matching the top coat.

Madeleine Vionnet offers winter models which feature wide bands of fur bordering either side of the front and continuing to form a pointed collar and yoke at the back. Lynx, nutria, seal and summer ermine are used as trimmings by this designer.

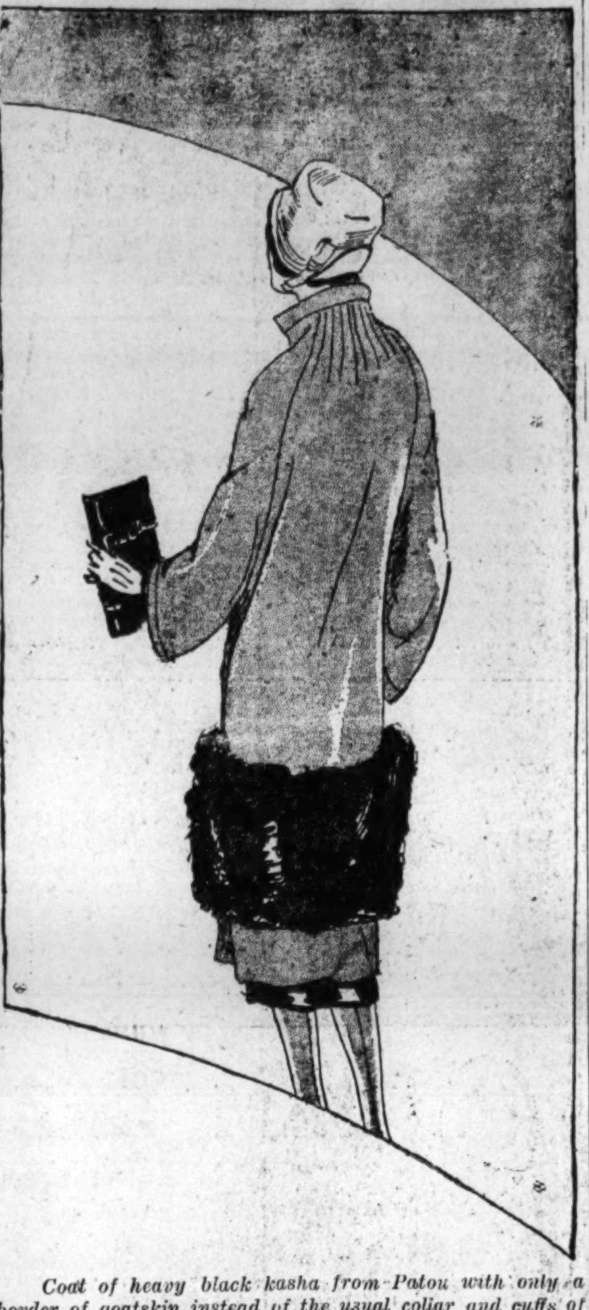
Patou makes a fetich of the molded bodice and the slight subwaistline flare in his late models, the flare beginning just below the waistline and being apparent at the front and sides. His most successful model is known as Don Pedro. This coat has created an unusually favorable impression and is being much copied. The original model chez Patou is in corded black crepe of a very heavy quality. It has as a novel feature a pleated apron-like flounce across the front only. It is of severely straight cut and the apron, or tablier, barely disturbs the slender silhouette. The collars, cuffs and skirt band are of gray chinchilla rat.

COAT COLLARS HIGH

These are characteristic variations of the winter afternoon coat, which recognises few restraining influences in its diversifications. The most typical models have high fur collars, almost any type of sleeve and are developed in ottoman, bengaline, kasha, velours de laine and the new suede finished cloths. Black, brown and green are the leading colors.

The evening wrap is its usual elaborate self this winter, and the opening of the New York opera season in November witnessed as brilliant an array of gowns and coats as the Diamond Horseshoe has ever presented. There is less fundamental variation in the evening cloak—its distinctiveness is achieved principally through rich fabrics and luxurious trimmings—and this greater conformity begins with the silhouette which is most frequently straight. The flared types are not without representation, but they have not been accepted as eagerly in this class of dress as in others. Cape effects are among the most prominent models. The three-quarter length models are featured by Vionnet, who shows a regal evening cape in black and gold brocade fitting at the shoulders and cut in a circular movement. The same model is developed in broadtail.

An effective Chanel wrap is of red Louis XIV lame with a tiny all-over pattern done in gold threads. This model has a straight, slightly fitted back, a full apron front and is bordered with a six-inch strip of lapin Pekin. The same house offers a striking cloak du soir of Bordeaux red velvet lined with matching marabou. The feature of this model is a succession of bands two inches wide, which are set about three inches apart. These continue to the end of the hipline.



Coat of heavy black kasha from Patou with only a border of goatskin instead of the usual collar and cuffs of fur.

From these typical details it is apparent that the evening cloak depends upon fabric, trimming and color for its individuality. Sleeves are invariably ample, with still more ample cuffs, and collars and cuffs are generally of fur. Tinsel cloths, velvet, lame and metallic brocades are the principal fabrics, bright shades of red, green and brown the leading shades, and luxurious fur pelts the most prominent trimmings. The keynote of the evening wrap rests not in its details, but in its materials and colorings.

ENSEMBLE COAT VARIES

The ensemble coat is, of course, not a separate item of dress, and it must conform with the costume of which it is a part. That conformity is usually a question of material, and it is frequently manifested in the lining of the coat, which is of the identical fabric as the dress. However, there is no set dicta on this point, and the ensemble effect may be carried out by numerous other means, such as trimmings and color. This type of costume is appropriate for all occasions—informal, semi-formal and formal—and the accompanying coats generally follow the lines of the regular models for these functions except that flared effects are seldom adopted.

Jean Patou's famous Quand Le Soleil Tombe is a perfect example of the Parisian ensemble—a charming costume quite dressy enough for an informal evening dance or dinner and yet equally appropriate for a tea dansant or afternoon reception. The coat is developed in a satiny quality of black broadtail and is bordered with a deep band of lynx. Collar and cuffs also are of lynx.

TASSELS TRIM VELVET ENSEMBLE

Another typical afternoon ensemble consists of a coat and dress of navy blue velvet. The long, slim coat is trimmed with border bands of dyed hare and numerous silk tassels. The dress is exquisitely embroidered in turquoise beads and silk, this giving the name of Le Turquoise to the model.

The sports coat follows the same general lines and details as its afternoon prototype, except that the materials are different. Rough and fleecy woolens in Scotch and Tartan plaids, gayly colored, take the place of the more conservative fabrics and hues employed for ordinary daytime wear.

Apart from the mechanical details of the sports coat there is another noteworthy consideration which places this item of the feminine wardrobe in a class of its own. It is the symbol of youth, and its boyish effect must be paramount, even when worn by the more mature woman. This idea runs directly counter to the present temper of the mode, which has generally discarded the concept of youth eternal and has designed separate models for debutante and matron.

* * *

'Chiffons' Reopens In New Quarters On Nanking Road

Old-time patrons of "Chiffons" will be glad to learn that this popular shop has moved downtown, to the premises it formerly occupied, at 17 Nanking Road. The move accomplished a two-fold object; it has brought Madam Chiffon downtown again to the heart of the shopping district, and it has enabled her to enlarge her work by affiliating herself with Mrs. Violet Bilyeu, who is making a name for herself locally for her dainty children's clothes which she designs and makes. Mrs. Bilyeu has, besides, a real talent for adult's wear; but her speciality is children's wardrobes.

There are some lovely frocks in the shop at the moment. In evening dresses there is an oddity in silver silk lace, dotted with red, that is combined with accordion pleated grey georgette over red. Two lovely models in brocade velvet on a background of chiffon were noticed. One, in pink, is trimmed with wide bands of marabou in a darker tone; the other is in a rich shade of American beauty with a girdle of Royal blue velvet—an unusual and daring combination of colors.

The evening coats are charming. One of tomato red velvet brocaded on gold cloth is lined with the skin of young pig—a cloth as fine as suede and of the same texture, in a paler shade. The collar, cuffs and deep banding around the bottom are of grey lapin fur, and the girdle is of old gold ornaments, woven together.

For sports' wear, there are many smart plaid coats, some plain, some braid trimmed, others piped with leather.

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Christmas Stories By Shanghai Children

Traumerie

BY BETTY BILLING
(Age, 15 years)

The boy stood in front of the tall mirror and surveyed himself speculatively. There was nothing wrong with himself. He was a stalwart good-looking young lad of nearly nine years. If only his father could change his mind when he came. Not that he wanted to leave those when he had always believed to be his own people, but he wanted his father to want him. His mother had taken him into the library that morning, and told him a story that turned young Mike's thoughts into deep and serious channels.

Nine years ago, on Christmas day, a son was born to a young couple in a little mission station in South China. In Ruth Warner, her sister, did the young mother confide when she learned that she could not live.

She knew that her husband lived for her alone, and loved her with a passion which was beyond natural understanding. When she left him he would suffer more than a human can stand. Only one thing could save him—his music. He was a talented musician. Some believed he possessed real genius. If he could only become absorbed in it, absolutely absorbed, time would wear off his bitter attitude toward God and man. True, he had a son to care for. Michael Prentiss feared and hated him. He had thrust his small self upon him in the place of his beloved. Marian. Marian knew that if left with the boy on his hands, he would worry over him and not let his music carry him away as it would have to do in order to keep him from losing all hope and desire for life.

Marian's last words to him were, "Michael, you must go back to your music. Do you hear me? Your music," and she added softly "The boy is to be named after you." For Marian dearly loved her temperamental husband. And Marian died happily, knowing that Michael senior would follow her instructions, and that little Mike would be happy in the home of her sister where he could grow up with her three.

How wise were the plans of the little prophetess.

During the days following her death Michael was nearly crazy. He had lost his best friend, his guide and mainstay. Their love affair had sprung up in their youthful days. The Prentiss' home, beautiful and imposing, had stood next to the smaller, unpretentious home of Ruth and Marian Locke. Marian and Michael had always been the best of friends.

Ruth, the older sister, married Tom Warner and went to China. Michael and Marian were making an extended honeymoon trip of two years when Marian died.

Michael clung to Marian's message and did go back to his music. Many were the times that he nearly lost control of himself, however, and it was a hard fight.

He went back to America. All during the nine years spent there he knew there was something else Marian wanted of him. He pushed it out of his mind again and again. "The boy is to be named after you." It had been a wistful little hint. He had sent many for him regularly, although he never enclosed any letter, nor had he received any from his sister-in-law. But suddenly he became ashamed of himself. What a father he was. He wrote to Ruth on the spur of the moment. It was a brief letter, merely stating that he was coming.

All this Ruth Warner told her sister's child in simple language.

He came on Christmas day while Mike was not at home. He told Ruth that now he had come he hardly knew what he had come for. "I suppose I'll have to do something with him. What is he like?" He was deathly afraid of his own son. He feared he would be like Marian and bring her back too vividly. He was too excited to be more than mildly interested when Ruth told him that he was a musician and was far beyond all she could ever teach him.

When Mike came home Ruth stationed Michael in the next room, and asked Mike to play something for her. He played one of his favorites, Traumerie.

When he had finished he looked up to see a stranger staring at him with a very white face, but there was a light in his eyes.

"My son," he said, "my son, you have genius. Oh my son, I have been mistaken. You are part of me. I need you." And he suddenly picked little Mike up, and holding him high above his head, he looked into Mike's eyes, which were Marian's eyes, and the two pairs of eyes meeting each other knew each other and understood each other.

His Great Sacrifice

BY JULIA LAWRENCE
(Age, 14 years)

Wong Shao-dee was a most intelligent and popular youth of an amiable disposition, and in the little village of Yangchow in which he lived he was regarded by the younger element of his class as a sort of hero and to whom the majority usually looked upon for advise and counsel in matters pertaining to any and all doings and social functions because of his brilliant initiative.

The superiority of his position among the simple and ignorant country folk can easily be explained by the fact that he had lived for two years in the great city of Shanghai where he had attended school and had gained a considerable knowledge of modern city life. The wonderful stories which he related to the humble country people in the village tea shop from time to time about the city of fame and fortune greatly increased the admiration of his hearers and in particular little Way Ying, the beautiful daughter of the local cobbler.

Wong's fame had now spread far and wide throughout his native village and it happened that on the day of the Mid-Autumn-Festival which is observed as a National Holiday and when most of the people were foregathering at the tea shop to sip tea and to while away their time discussing local topics he was delivering one of his narrations to a crowd of highly interested country yokels, among whom was Loong Chang, the portly and unkempt butcher.

Now, by virtue of ancient custom which still prevails in certain parts of China marriages are usually contracted through matches previously made by the parents of the respective parties and it so happens to have fallen to the unhappy lot of comely Way Ying, the much admired maiden and pride of the village, to become at some future date the bride of Loong Chang, the wealthy purveyor of meat.

Loong Chang be it known was extremely unpopular among the masses for more than one reason. His domineering and swaggering ways because of the fact that he owned the one butcher's shop in the village coupled with the exorbitant prices he always charged for his pork which he sold under weight was becoming more and more intolerable.

The days rolled on as usual in the quiet village when one fine morning, Wong, who was gaining increased favor with the people announced his intention of returning to the city to carry out his one ambition of becoming a full fledged motor car chauffeur. His dream of an easy life on pneumatic tyres with little work and plenty of squeeze in the bargain would thus be realised.

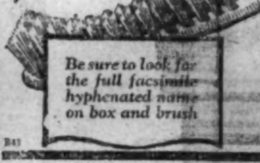
The news of his impending departure was received with sorrow by those who had begun to like him so much and indeed the beautiful stories which he was in the habit of telling would be much missed.

To little Way Ying it had meant more than this for she had begun to cherish a liking for the pleasant mannered city lad with the velvet tongue who wore a wrist watch and knew how to part his hair in the middle and who was so different from the rest. She was deeply moved, the prospect of having to become the bride of the detestable butcher who was so universally disliked was more than she could endure and, in desperation, realising that here was an opportunity of escaping the inevitable, she resolved to consult Wong as to whether some suitable work could not be found for her in the great metropolis. She was firm in her determination and on the evening prior to his departure she ventured forth in her best blue cloth gown and laid her troubles before the astonished Wong.

The lad was quick to grasp the situation and being of a chivalrous nature he was not slow in proffering her his sympathy and undertook to do all he could for the sorrowful girl and to protect her from the horrid Loong Chang which only resulted in a storm of most pitiful tears from Way Ying. He was deeply touched and he felt that he could carry her away on the instant. In rapid succession, sympathy had ripened into love. The thought that he would however, sooner or latter, be obliged to secure a wife to keep up his ancestral tree fully justified his feelings and why not beautiful and innocent Way Ying as any other. Upon second consideration what of the present? He was practically penniless with the exception of his railway fare back to Shanghai. He set his fertile brain to work, but try as he could he was unable to find a way out of the difficulty, realising which, Way Ying clung to him all the more tenaciously. Being gifted with a fair amount of common sense, he decided to adopt the line of least resistance and by gentle pursuasion he succeeded in consoling her in the form of a solemn promise to return within a year to claim her, by which time he would have accumulated many hundreds of dollars and plenty of fine clothes.

Time was now fast flying and the moment had arrived when the train which was to carry Wong back to the city of riches and fortune was about to pull out of the station. He pulled himself together and with all the courage

(Continued on Page 10)



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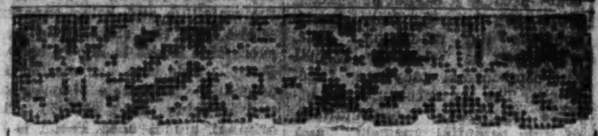

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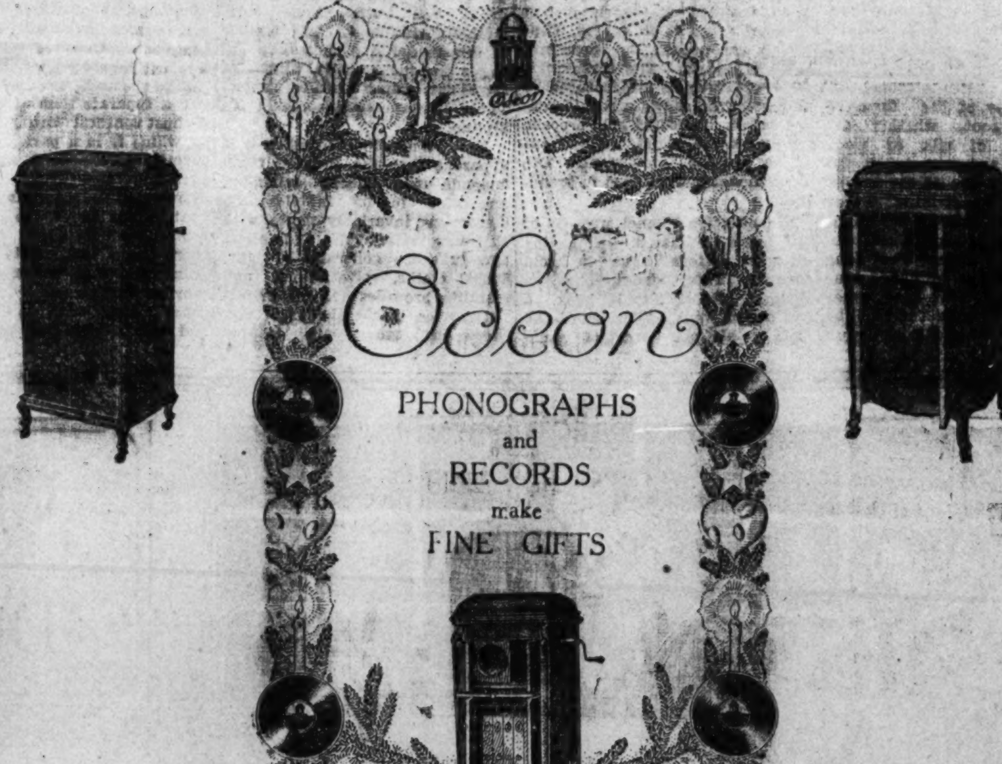

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Paris Fashion Notes

We are now on the threshold of Winter fashions. Gowns, hats, coats and wraps being shown are adapting themselves to the colder, darker days that December inevitably brings. The warm colors of the falling leaf, glorious tawny browns and chestnuts, and rich deep crimson, give the glow of color that is needed at this period, and fur is used more and more, though not in the lavish ostentatious way of some seasons. Everything is fur-trimmed—mink, fox, dyed wolf, sealskin, squirrel, musquash, with the leopard, tiger-cat and civet cat leading; all these and many other skins trim the slim-looking coats, the frocks, and even the evening frocks and wraps—but the line of the garment is always preserved.

EVENING WRAPS AND GOLDEN GOWNS

The new evening wraps of silver or gold shot tissue take on a piquant line. This is enhanced by the beauty of fabric and furs that go to their making. Linings are gorgeous affairs and embroidered velvet or the new embroidered chiffons in colorings to tone are used for many of these lovely theatre and dance wraps.

Golden gowns are at the height of popularity just now. A lovely stage frock was composed of a tunic of stone-colored velvet. This was cut in a new way, longer at the back and square and shorter in front, so as to reveal about half a yard of underskirt, which was composed of sheer gold tissue. Hanging from the tunic was a four-inch fringe of gold and the effect was beautiful, for the quiet looking tunic emphasised the glittering fringe-hung skirt that looked as though drenched in champagne.

Gold and black braid is enormously used this season. It figures on the back of hats in provocative patterns while the front remains plain. As a belt it is distinctive on a gay Parisian model or orange and sienna plaid with a pleated sienna wool skirt. The tunic, trimmed with a multitude of closely set buttons, fastens to the chin, and is further adorned with appliqued bands of orange silk crepe.

JEWELS AND JEWELS

The old lady on her white horse with rings on her fingers and bells on her toes isn't a patch on the mondaine of the moment, who is literally a mass of jewels from head to foot. Big baroque pearls encircle her neck and festoon her corsage. She has enormous earrings hanging from her ears and many bracelets on her upper arm. Bandeaux of paste diamonds blaze from her coiffure, her satin or brocade shoe is gorgeously jewelled. She may wear a wonderful plaque of marcassite and possibly venture on the latest craze of exotic fashion in jewelled chin strap. There has never been so much jewelry worn by well-bred women, but if the new mode is amazing in its ostentation it is not necessarily wildly extravagant. Most of the jewelry is imitation, frankly so, although some of the Parisian elegantes have been spending a little matter of 5,000 francs on a pair of jewelled evening shoes.

FASHION GOES "CRAZY"

Crazy patchwork embroidery is making its appearance on coats of all kinds, patchwork hats are frequently seen, and some dress artists are treating printed fabrics in such a way as to give them a patchy appearance.

Patchwork decoration is usually confined to the border of the garment on which it appears, and the most expensive fabric is not immune from "crazy" decoration. A rich black velvet wrap, collared and cuffed in moleskin, had a deep patchwork border made up of hundreds of bits of silk and brocade in different sizes and colors, and the ensemble was enlivened with embroidery in colored silks and tinsel thread.

PYJAMA PARTIES

The Rue de la Paix had descried a lapse from femininity in the negliges. Fine materials and soft draperies are now no longer made into gowns, but universally fashioned into pyjama negligees. These are of Oriental coloring so rich and rare as to defy description. A recent fair-haired bride gives tea parties and gossips to her girl friends in a pyjama suit of lilac and hydrangea blue silk.

Smart Paris is enchanted with the latest thing in undies. These are shimmering cami-knickers of softest silver tissue lined with orchid and pale rose-colored crepe de chine. If a slip must be worn, a narrow sheaf of silver lace fits with the *argent* scheme.

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Christmas Stories By Shanghai Children

(Continued from Page 8)

he could muster, he hurriedly assured her of his fidelity and vowed to be forever true to her. At last he was gone and never before did she realise how much she really loved him until this moment. With utmost despair she turned homeward and wended her way showly along the narrow cobble-stones as though in a trance. She was at first inclined to take a rather dark view of the future but the thought of his reassurances that he would return to claim her as his own at the end of a year was some consolation at least.

Meanwhile, contrary to his ambition and in order to secure work at all costs in order to provide for his living in these bad times, Wong had managed to obtain a position as conductor on the Shanghai Tramways. Everything went on smoothly for a considerable time, and his average squeeze of upwards of two hundred coppers daily was very encouraging indeed. By this means he had greatly enriched, himself and was now on the road to a firm financial footing and thus see the realisation of his long cherished dream.

In these days of struggle for success he often thought of his little Way Ying and occasionally wondered how she was getting along. He had long wished to write to her to reiterate his love but the thought that his letters might fall into the hands of her parents which would mean exposure of their secret affection and a great loss of face for both, prevented him from doing so.

The possession of ill-gotten money proved after all to be Wong's undoing for, as he was strolling along one evening in the streets of Chapei admiring some of the ready-make silk gowns in the numerous shop windows and deciding which to buy, he was accosted by two individuals armed with pistols who eventually proved to be members of the military press gang. To his astonishment and dismay, poor Wong, shivering in every limb, was tied to a batch of other pressed men and told to ask no questions and forthwith marched to the nearest recruiting camp.

In due course, after being huddled in a godown for two days he was fortunate in being selected and sent to work as a Red Cross orderly for the Chekiang forces. The hardships he had to undergo for weeks was beyond description and he was beginning to think that he would never live to see his Way Ying again. As luck would have it he was ordered to convey certain seriously wounded soldiers to a city hospital and on the way one of the soldiers who was at the point of death offered the astonished Wong several rolls of bank notes and numerous golden ornaments, the spoils of looting in the interior, in return for his kind attention.

In his heart of hearts Wong genuinely felt the pangs of conscience biting him. To do a little squeezing in the usual course of business was quite in order, as everybody did that sort of thing in China but when it came to accepting loot which might have been taken at the point of the bayonet it was altogether another matter, and being of a superstitions turn of mind he had the impression that the spirits who originally owned what he had, might possibly avenge themselves. However, the temptation was too strong for Wong in his present state of mind to resist, for it meant freedom, happiness and above all his long looked for Way Ying in his arms again.

Meanwhile, in the quiet little village of Yangchow great excitement prevailed, for, on the morrow, Way Ying the beautiful daughter of the old cobbler was to become the bride of Loong Chang the butcher. Both friends and relatives all came to offer their congratulations to the bride-to-be and preparations were in full swing for the following day's festivities. There was joy and laughter on every side, for it is seldom that the small populace of Yangchow witnesses such an event and when all and sundry may partake of a grand feast for nothing.

But there was one person among the mass of merry-makers upon whose countenance there was sorrow and whose heart was exceedingly downcast. It was Way Ying, the coming bride. One whole year had passed and no news whatsoever from her beloved [illegible] be possible that he had fallen into the temptations of city life and thus entirely had forgotten her? She could never forgive him for this Also! How she longed for him but all in vain. Her one and only conclusion, however, was that he had failed her and therefore resigned herself to her fate and endeavour to forget the past.

On the following day the village was alive with the sounding of drums and tingling of cymbals and upon the face of the lonel stranger who was making his way through the main thoroughfare practically unnoticed, there appeared great wonderment and surprise. Upon enquiry of a passerby he was told that it was the day of Way Ying's wedding to Loong Chang the butcher.

This was the greatest blow of all to Wong who had come back to claim for the hand of his beloved, but alas! he was too late. She had become the bride of another. How could he explain himself and ask her forgiveness? Would she believe him? And really it was no fault of his own.

Think how he could there was no way out of the situation, and it suddenly dawned upon him that after all it was the spirits that had prevented him from enjoying that happiness which was his due, for it is said, "Evil will follow who evil gains".

From that day Wong declared that Way Ying must go for ever out of his life and in order to atone for his sins he had resolved to become a Buddhist monk for the rest of his life.

"The Blue Flower"

BY MAUD GRAY
(Age, 14 years)

No inhabitant of the small interior town could have told how long it had been there. For generations it had slept in the little valley at the foot of the mountains, and no one, as far as most people knew, ever came or left it.

Little Afo lay on the bamboo-covered hillside and gazed dreamily off into the distance. She often wondered what lay beyond the rolling green hills and the higher snow-capped peaks in the distance. She looked up at the blue sky and then down at the dirty little village where dwelt superstitious and sinful people. In the center stood a small pagoda. It was wind-worn and looked gray and bare except for the bells. These hung at every upturned corner and tinkled merrily in every passing breeze. Afo wondered what she would have done without them, for she often visited the pagoda just to hear them. It suddenly occured to her that nothing blue could be seen down in the village. It seemed strange to her for she knew that many of the men were clever at producing various dyes, but never had she seen anything blue but the sky. She remembered that the sky on bright, sunny days had always been held in awe by the villagers, and also that her mother had often told her not to look at it. Afo, however, liking the color of the sky, looked at it often when alone. Nothing had ever happened to her and she was curious to know what it was all about. So she decided to go and ask old white-haired grandpa Ling. He was old and wise and a friend to all the children, and would be able to explain all about it she was sure.

"Well it is a long story," he said, "and you are pretty young to be wondering about such things, but sit down on my knee and take that puzzled look off your little face and I'll try to tell you all about it.

"Many years ago a great caravan came winding its way down those green mountains you see over yonder. When it arrived an excited crowd was there to greet it and it was discovered that they were travelling merchants with many goods for sale. There were beautiful red and yellow tapestries, lovely brocaded silks, artistic paintings and exquisite porcelains. Among this large assortment were many various colors but only one blue thing, and that was a large and beautiful vase. This new and pleasing color attracted the villagers and they all crowded around to see it. The governor came up and parted the crowd so that he could see and hold it. It so happened that it slipped from his fingers and fell to the ground with a loud crash, breaking into a thousand pieces. Great was the rage of the superstitious merchant and before leaving, he left ten of his men behind, telling the villagers that the evil spirits would trouble them now until something that was blue could be produced. Since then our most skilled dyers have been working for a blue dye so that something blue may be produced but as yet nothing has been found. And also," he added, "those evil spirits that the merchant spoke of have certainly been working in our village." He sent Afo home then and so she did not hear him mutter under his breath about those ten evil men who were committing so much crime in the once peaceful village.

One day soon after this Afo was sitting in her favorite place on the steps of the pagoda. She was listening to the soft chiming of the bells as they swayed gently in the breeze. She was also looking at the blue sky. As she was looking up she saw a small something that looked like a puff ball come floating down on the breeze. She watched it descend until it gently fell on the brown turf beside the pagoda. She rose to examine it and found it to be a large, black seed which she decided must have come all the way from the outside world beyond the mountains, flying on its gauzy feather-like wings. She was greatly pleased, and buried it carefully at the foot of the pagoda.

As the days flew by, Afo tended her little plant-seedling well until one day a small, green shoot appeared and a week after a large bud was visible. It was with great excitement that Afo ran the next morning to look at her newly, flowering plant. She stopped a few feet in front of it with her hands clasped before her. Her gaze was that of rapt admiration as she breathed, "Oh, how beautiful!" The flower was a lovely blue, just the color of the sky which Afo loved, so much.

A year passed and at the end of it, this vine-like plant had climbed and grown all over the pagoda until it was but a mast of charming blossoms. Why try in vain for blue dyes, when here was a heavenly blue which could not be surpassed?

One day dark forms could be seen on the upper mountain trail and finally the caravan appeared once again. Afo heard the first rumors. It was the superstitious merchant. He had returned and was to take away the wicked men he had left before, who had caused so much harm in the village. "You have found much blue," said he, "therefore it is right that the evil spirits leave you. Only give me some of the seeds of this plant in payment for the broken vase." This was willingly done and all were glad when the last of the caravan disappeared beyond the mountain.

That evening Afo sat on the steps of the pagoda once again. "How glad I am to think that I had so much to do with happiness of this village," she whispered and the bells of the blue pagoda resounded softly on the evening breeze as if they, too, agreed with her.

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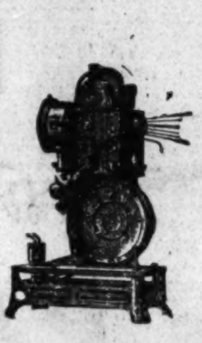
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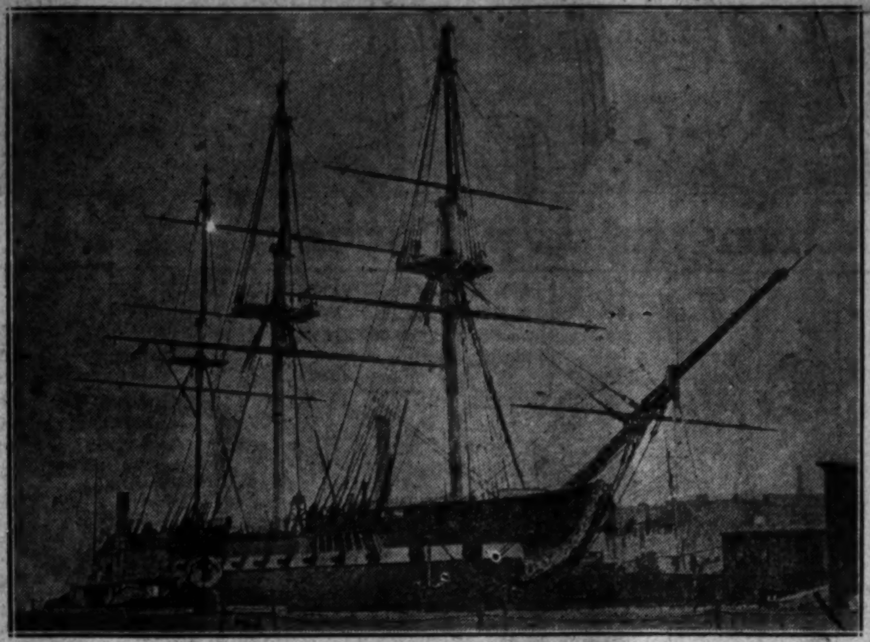
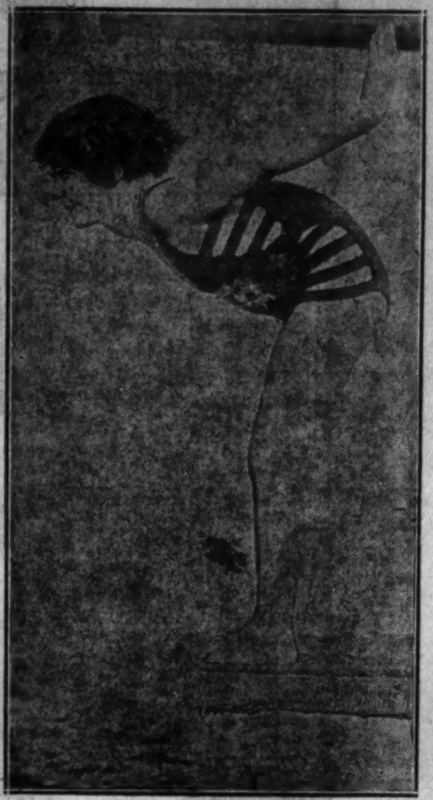
TELLING THE NEWS WITH PICTURES

SHE WINS with no trouble honor of being Brazil's most perfect beauty in Rio Janeiro contest and is voted most striking Brazilian type. She is Hilma Couto, prominent Rio society girl. (Int'l Newsreel).



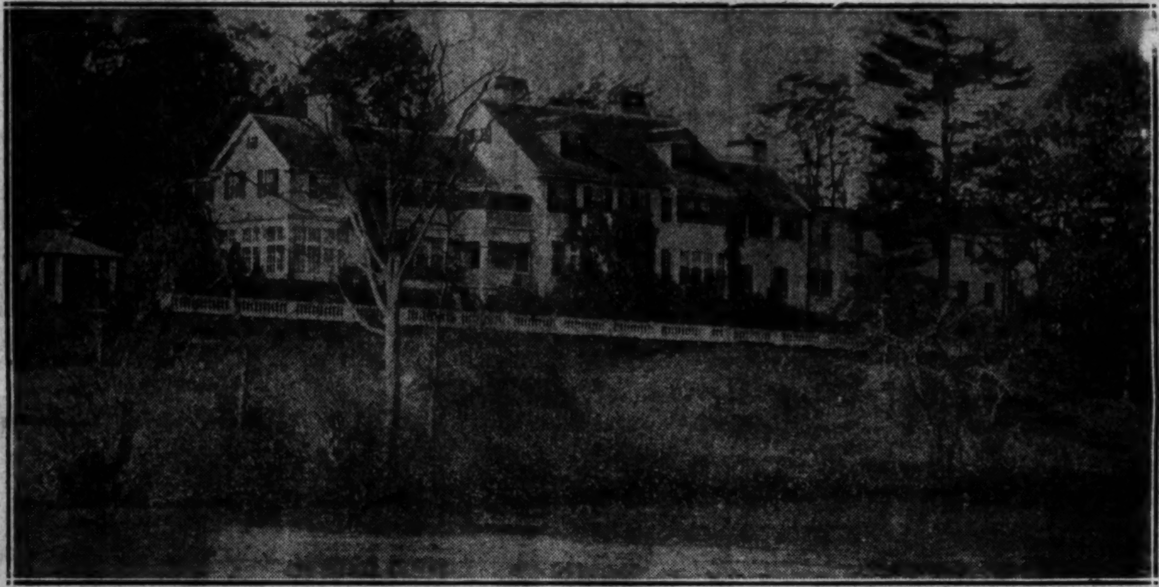
"OLD IRONSIDES" THAT NEVER KNEW DEFEAT.—Perenial flagship of United States Navy, old frigate "Constitution," more familiarly known as "Old Ironsides," is still afloat in Charlestown, Mass., harbor. It was first vessel authorized by Congress after Revolutionary War. She has beam of 43½ feet and is 175 feet long, and of 1,876 tons. She carried 450 officers and men to work her 44 guns. In 1809 she logged 13 1-3 knots—terrific speed for sailing ship. During War of 1812 she captured H. M. S. Java, Guerrier, Cyane and Levant, as well as 15 smaller craft. She engaged in 40 naval battles and was never defeated. (Int'l Newsreel).

ROMANCE AT END.—Despite birth of baby son in New York, there will be no reconciliation between Countess Salm von Hoogstraeten (above), heiress to $40,000,000 H. H. Rogers estate, and her husband, impecunious Austrian nobleman and motion picture actor. (Int'l Newsreel).



LITTLE BEATRICE RAINEN, of Los Angeles, is shown exhibiting her new one-piece bathing suit that is popular on Pacific Coast. (Int'l Newsreel).

FOR VETERANS.—Miss Cornelia Ingersoll, member of Junior League of New York City, wearing trench helmet, sells helmet pins in Fifth avenue, to be worn Armistice Week. Proceeds go to care



WHERE PRINCE OF WALES WAS ENTERTAINED.—Beautiful home of John S. Lawrence, at Hamilton, Mass., where H. R. H. was guest at dinner dance on his way back to England. (Int'l Newsreel).

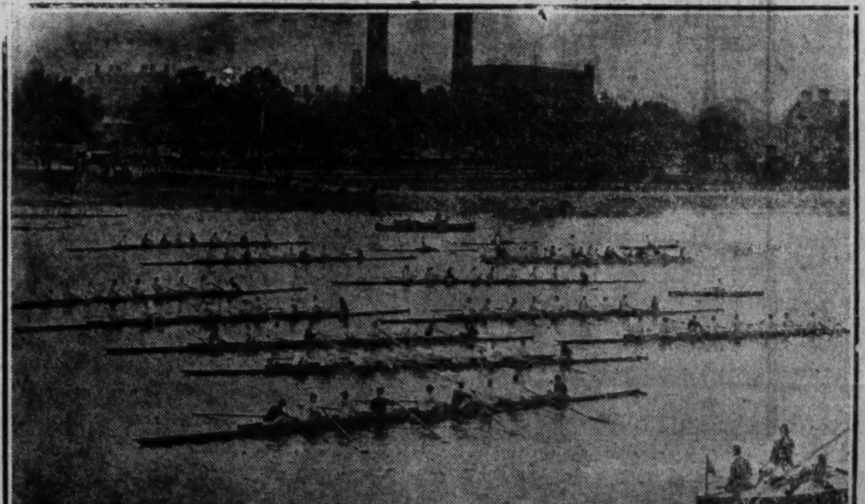
MISS CONSTANT M'CANN, of New York City, granddaughter of late Frank W. Woolworth, "five and ten cent store king," is shown at Hot Springs, Va. (Int'l Newsreel).

BABY BOY BEATS QUOTA.—Mrs. Frieda Meyer, of Medford, Mass., gave birth to boy on board steamer Meunchen as vessel was off Nantucket, approaching New York City. She was taken to Hoboken, N. J., hospital. Though not citizens of United States, parents and child were admitted. (In't. Newsreel)

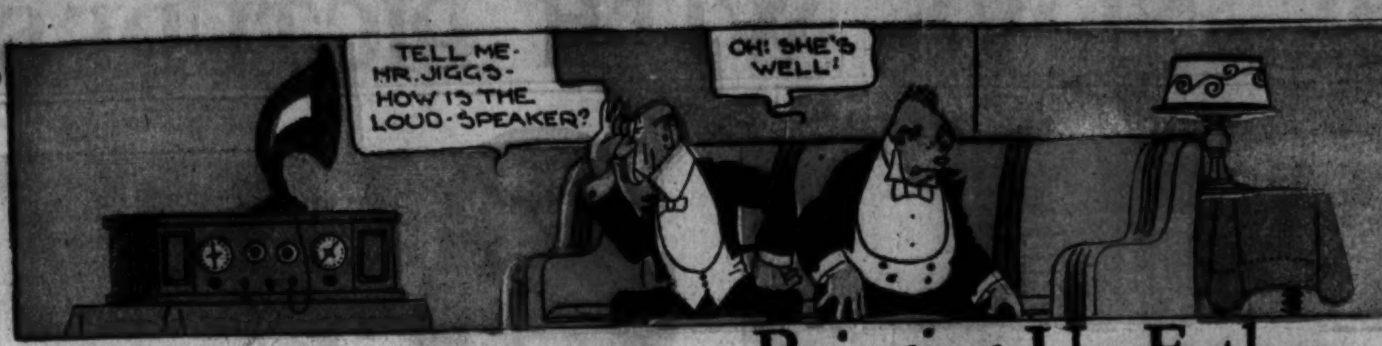
HEADS GIRL SCOUTS' DRIVE.—Mrs. Jane Deeter Rippin, National Director of Girl Scouts, will direct campaign to raise $501,028 to pay for national headquarters building in New York City. Many noteworthy women are aiding her. (Int'l Newsreel)

ENTERTAINED PRINCE OF WALES.—Mrs. John S. Lawrence was hostess at dinner and dance at her country estate at Hamilton, Mass. (Int'l Newsreel).

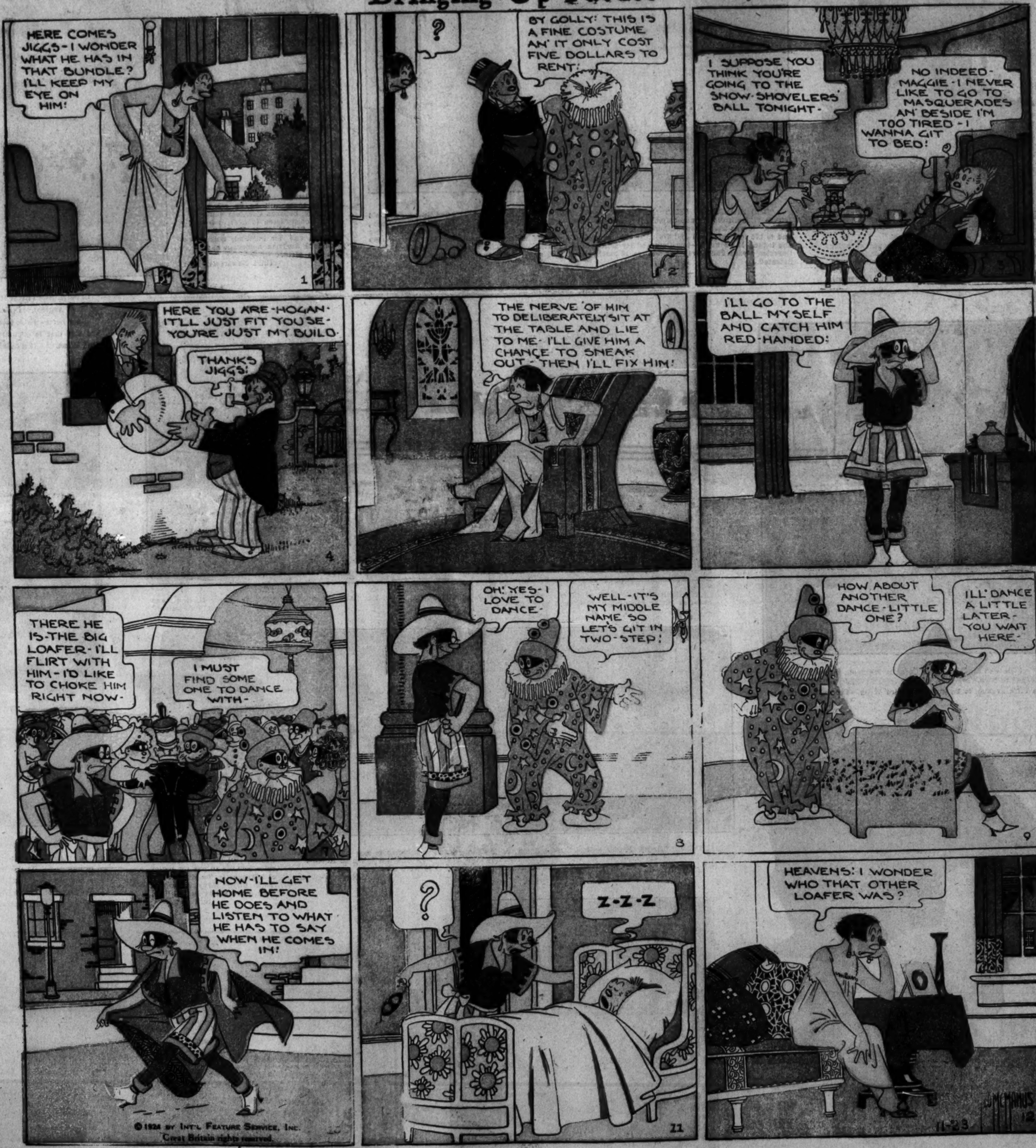
THIS IS NOT DAN'L BOONE, before whose trusty rifle ten more redskins bit dust. It is Mrs. Margot Asquith, wife of former British Premier, wearing latest in motoring headgear. (Int'l Newsreel).



HARVARD'S CREWS have begun Fall practice on Charles River, in Boston. (Int'l Newsreel).


TELL ME- MR. JIGGS- HOW IS THE LOUD-SPEAKER?
OH! SHE'S WELL!

Bringing Up Father


HERE COMES JIGGS- I WONDER WHAT HE HAS IN THAT BUNDLE? I'LL KEEP MY EYE ON HIM!
1
?
BY GOLLY! THIS IS A FINE COSTUME AN' IT ONLY COST FIVE DOLLARS TO RENT!
2
I SUPPOSE YOU THINK YOU'RE GOING TO THE SNOW-SHOVELERS' BALL TONIGHT-
NO INDEED- MAGGIE- I NEVER LIKE TO GO TO MASQUERADES AN' BESIDE I'M TOO TIRED- I WANNA GIT TO BED!
HERE YOU ARE- HOGAN- IT'LL JUST FIT YOU SE- YOU'RE JUST MY BUILD-
THANKS JIGGS!
4
THE NERVE OF HIM TO DELIBERATELY SIT AT THE TABLE AND LIE TO ME- I'LL GIVE HIM A CHANCE TO SNEAK OUT- THEN I'LL FIX HIM!
I'LL GO TO THE BALL MYSELF AND CATCH HIM RED-HANDED!
THERE HE IS- THE BIG LOAFER- I'LL FLIRT WITH HIM- I'D LIKE TO CHOKE HIM RIGHT NOW-
I MUST FIND SOME ONE TO DANCE WITH-
OH! YES- I LOVE TO DANCE-
WELL- IT'S MY MIDDLE NAME SO LET'S GIT IN TWO-STEP!
8
HOW ABOUT ANOTHER DANCE- LITTLE ONE?
I'LL DANCE A LITTLE LATER- YOU WAIT HERE-
9
NOW- I'LL GET HOME BEFORE HE DOES AND LISTEN TO WHAT HE HAS TO SAY WHEN HE COMES IN!
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Z-Z-Z
11
HEAVENS! I WONDER WHO THAT OTHER LOAFER WAS?
11-23
McManus
12